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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XIV.

— 108769

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the South-Western Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools are all by C. H. Stanton, Esq. The counties of Devon and Somerset included in this division form the subject of Mr. Stanton's General Report, which will be found in vol. vii. pp. 1–101.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of endowed schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools

referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and, therefore, the statements in the Digests and appended Tables apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the Authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been corrected for the present year by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

November, 1868.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

The South-Western Division contains five counties, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. It has four towns with a population of more than 20,000 people, 32 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000 people, and 38 towns under 5,000; in all 74 towns. The remaining rural population is 1,218,893, making in all for town and country 1,836,736.

Of these 74 towns, 35 with a population of 308,100, including Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, have, with the exception of 70*l.* a year paid by the corporation of Plymouth, no public endowments or building for secondary education.

The total number of towns having grammar school endowments is (without Plymouth) 38; of other places not counted as towns 21, making in all 60 places having grammar school endowments.

The gross income of these foundations, some of which embrace other objects than these schools, has been computed in vol. i. at 16,693*l.* per annum.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 7,760*l.*, besides 2,870*l.* for exhibitions, making a total of 10,630*l.*

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schoool Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Wilts	1,649	1,233	1,301
Dorset	4,556	1,503	160
Somerset	3,326	2,171	155
Devon	6,778	2,500	1,178
Cornwall	384	353	76

There are 24 classical schools, (not including Marlborough College, which gave information to the Nine Schools Commissioners,) with 1,184 scholars; 10 semi-classical, with 446 scholars; 14 non-classical, with 600 scholars. The income of six is paid over to parish schools; seven are in abeyance; the income of two is paid to private schools; and one is united to the Proprietary College School at Taunton. Of the 24 classical schools which have, including exhibitions, 7,600*l.* a year, six only are entitled by the age of their scholars to rank in the first grade; the whole number of scholars in these six schools is 518. The total number of scholars in all the schools excluding the elementary, and also excluding Marlborough College, is returned as 2,252. Of these 22 are taught at the Taunton College and the two private schools (Plymouth and Penzance).

There are also endowments for exhibitions, amounting to 1,030*l.* a year, which belong to this division, but are not attached to any particular school.

There are only two endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls. The sum of their incomes amounts to 450*l.* a year.

Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in this division may be set down at over 12,000*l.* a year.

Of the endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor, of which there are in this division at least 180, the richest besides one at Fisherton Anger and Yeovil, which belongs partly to Romsey in Hants,) appear to be in Somerset, Bruton Hospital

(930*l.* gross income), and in Devon, Hayward's school at Crediton (gross income 530*l.*), the Blue School, Exeter (gross income above 1,000*l.*), the Workhouse school at Plymouth (gross income 528*l.*), and Lady Hannah Rogers' school also at Plymouth (gross income 845*l.*)

The aggregate gross annual income of these foundations amounts to about 14,214*l.* and the net annual sum applied to education may be computed at 6,053*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at above 18,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.
(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other educational endowments of each county.

COUNTIES OF WILTS, DORSET, SOMERSET, DEVON, AND CORNWALL.

POPULATION - - 1,990,829

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

COUNTY OF WILTS.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Salisbury - *Choristers' School.*	12,278	712	—	27	7	27	6	15	—	Trowbridge -	9,626	60	—	19	6	—	—	—
Marlborough - (1) *College*	3,684	—	851	518	*	*	*	*	*									
(2) *Grammar School.*		218	450	93	42	84	14	84	—	Warminster -	3,675	30	—	44	44	10	44	—

* Gave information to Nine Schools Commissioners.

Remaining Towns:—	
Chippenham	7,075
Malmesbury	6,881
Devizes	6,638
Westbury	6,495
Bradford-on-Avon.	4,291
New Swindon	4,167
Melksham	2,452
Wootton Bassett	2,191
Wilton	2,000

Endowment of 23*l.* a year paid to National School.

School in abeyance: Salisbury Grammar School, with endowment of 24*l.* a year.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Marlborough (College).	Classical	A.	518	—	Warminster -	Classical -	A.B.	30	13
(Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A.B.	34	59	Salisbury - *(Choristers' School).*	Classical -	A.B.	12	15

Population, 249,311.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek. either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of Endowment.	Net annual Value of Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Calne - -	5,179	50	—	48	21	1	—
West Lavington.	1,589	60*	—	60	—	—	18
Amesbury -	1,138	55	—	16	3	—	—

* Increased to 247*l.* by Mercers Company.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole per-centage not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Amesbury -	Non-classical	C.	—	16
Calne - -	Non-classical	B.	6	42
WestLavington	Non-classical	B.C.	—	60
? Trowbridge -	Semi-classical	B.	—	10

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net annual Income from Endowment.	Number of Boarders.	Number of Day Scholars.
Salisbury (Godolphin School).	406	24	—

b.—**Forty-nine Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Farley - - -	188	10	8	11
Fisherton Anger* -	840	50	10	—
Mildenhall - -	106	75	35	45
Wilton - - -	102	51	20	—

And *forty-five* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment *is less* than 100*l.*

*Includes two other branches, the income given applying to the three.

COUNTY OF **DORSET.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—*By classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£															
Dorchester -	6,823	101	—	23	11	23	12	11	—									
Sherborne -	5,523	463*	160	187	168	187	81	154	—									
Blandford -	3,857	150	—	55	25	44	26	17	—									
Wimborne Minster.	2,271	521	—	86	45	86	86	86	—									

Remaining Towns:—		
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	11,383	
Poole - -	9,759	
Bridport - -	7,719	
Wareham - -	6,694	
Shaftesbury -	2,497	Endowment of 12*l.* per annum. School in abeyance.
Lyme Regis -	2,318	

* Besides 600*l.* a year paid in discharge of interest on debt incurred for new buildings.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Blandford	Classical	A. B.	37	18	Dorchester -	Classical -	A.B.	9	14
Sherborne	Classical	A.	150	37	Evershot -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	47
					Wimborne Minster.	Classical -	A.B.	29	57

Population, 188,789.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Netherbury -	1,875	110	—	42	—	—	—
Broadwinsor -	1,538	25	—	28	—	—	—
Evershot -	595	70	—	47	4	—	—
Litton Cheney	501	25	—	28	—	—	—

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Broadwinsor -	Non-classical	B.C.	3	25
Litton Cheney	Non-classical	C.	—	28
Netherbury -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	42

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net Income from Endowment.	Number of: Boarders.	Number of: Day Scholars.
	£		
Blandford (Milldown School).	25	—	10

b.—**Twenty-seven Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Beaminster - -	212	66	114	—
Gillingham - -	277	87	65	—
Shaftesbury - -	262	70	20	—

And *twenty-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: Endowment	Net annual Value of: Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Bath	52,528	485	—	77	11	77	19	28	?									
Taunton	14,667	85	—	Income paid to Proprietary College.														
Bridgwater	11,320	28	—	33	8	29	—	7	—									
										Shepton Mallet	4,868	33	—	98	23	52	14	32
Crewkerne	3,566	386	28	60	29	60	20	22	—									
Chard	2,276	7	—	29	8	28	6	11	—									
Bruton	2,232	334	60	31	31	31	10	14	10									
Ilminster (*Grammar School.*)	2,194	616*	52	42	28	35	18	35	18									
										Langport Eastover.	1,133	70	—	42	12	—	1	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Wells	4,648
Wellington	3,689
Glastonbury	3,496
South Petherton	2,031
Martock	3,155

* Including the amount spent on Commercial school.

Endowment of 15*l.* a year. School in abeyance.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bridgwater.	Classical	A.B.	2	31	Bath	Classical	A.B.	4	73
					Bruton	Classical	A.B.	14	17
					Chard	Classical	A.B.	11	18
					Crewkerne	Classical	A.B.	18	29
					Ilminster (*Gram. Sch.*)	Classical	A.B.	11	31
					Langport Eastover.	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	35
					Shepton Mallet.	Classical	A.B.	49	49

Population, 444,873.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of Endowment.	Net annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Frome - -	9,522	6	Income paid to Parochial School.				
Yeovil - -	7,957	132	—	24	—	—	—
Somerton -	2,206	26	Income paid to National School.				
Ilminster - (*Commercial School.*)	2,194	*	—	116	—	—	—
Keynsham -	2,190	20	Income paid to National School.				
Trent - -	512	92	—	18	—	—	—

* See Ilminster Grammar School.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Frome - -	Non-classical	Income paid to Parochial Sch.		
Ilminster - (*Comml. Sch.*)	Non-classical	B.C.	—	116
Keynsham -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Somerton -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Trent - -	Non-classical	C.	—	18
Yeovil - -	Non-classical	C.	—	34

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Thirty-eight Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Bridgwater (Morgan's).	120	55	120	—
Bruton Hospital -	930	75	15	—
Cutcombe and Timbercombe.	274	{ 50 85	47 28	54 —
Frome (Blue Coat) -	298	133	27	—
——Asylum for Girls	374	54	—	17
Stanton Drew - -	195	35	30 and infants.	20
Wells (Blue School) -	464	155	40	20

And *thirty* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF DEVON.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£		[private school.							£	£					
Plymouth - -	62,599	70	—	10*	Income paid to													
Exeter Gr. Sch.	41,749	105	532	50	38	50	38	50	—	Exeter (Hele's Sch.)	41,749	204	—	150	94	29	—	—
Barnstaple -	10,743	13	—	16	?	?	4	5	—									
Tiverton - -	10,447	695	543	100	86	109	63	88	1									
Tavistock - -	8,857	4	50	66	24	62	26	36	8									
Bideford - -	5,742	60	—	21	11	21	12	7	21									
Crediton - -	4,048	700	—	53	17	50	—	41	—									
										Totnes - -	4,001	54	—	22	15	9	9	13
										South Molton (Latin school).	3,830	65	—	20	—	—	—	—
Honiton - -	3,301	10	—	63	43	62	26	18	—	Ashburton -	3,062	82	68	27	19	13	4	—
										Ottery St. Mary	2,429	23	20	6	6	—	—	—
Chudleigh - -	2,108	30	—	8	?	?	—	—										
Uffculme - -	2,020	42	—	19	16	19	7	19	10									
										North Tawton	1,849	—	—	24	5	—	7	—
Plympton - -	1,591	156	—	7	5	5	—	—	—									
Kingsbridge -	1,585	111	—	25	9	18	3	7	—									

Remaining Towns:—	
Devonport -	64,783
Torquay -	16,419
Teignmouth -	6,022
Exmouth - -	5,228
Newton Abbot -	5,221
Dartmouth -	4,444
Brixham - -	4,390
Dawlish - -	3,505
Torrington -	3,298
Ilfracombe -	3,034
Topsham - -	2,772
Paignton - -	2,628
Sidmouth - -	2,572
Cullompton -	2,205

* Besides private pupils.

Endowment 2*l.* 12*s.* (contingent only). School long in abeyance

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Exeter (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A.	12	43	Ashburton -	Semi-classical	A.B.	4	23
					Bideford -	Classical -	A.B.	1	18
					Crediton -	Classical -	A.B.	9	44
					Honiton -	Classical -	A.B.	49	14
Tiverton -	Classical	A.	43	57	Kingsbridge -	Classical -	A.B.C.	4	29
					Plymouth -	Classical -	A.B.	—	10*
					Tavistock -	Classical -	A.B.	29	37
					Totnes - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	22

* Besides private pupils.

Population, 584,373.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
South Molton (writing sch.)	3,830	77	—	56	—	—	—

the age up to which they retain their scholars.

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Barnstaple	Classical	B.	12	7
Chudleigh	Classical	—	4	4
Exeter (Hele's Sch.)	Semi-classical	B.	—	150
North Tawton.	Semi-classical	B.	9	15
Ottery St. Mary.	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	6
Plympton	Classical	—	2	5
South Molton (1) Latin sch.	Semi-classical	?	?	?
(2) Writing school.	Non-classical	B.	—	56
Uffculme	Classical	A.	18	1

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Fifty-one Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz. :**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Ashburton	120	75	145	70
Barnstaple (Horwood's).	106	40	—	30
Crediton (Hayward's)	530	275	231	181
Exeter (Blue Maids)	142	25	—	25
——(St. John's Hospital English School).	cir. 1,231	?	?	—
South Molton	101	55	28	13
Plymouth (Orphans' Aid).	344	7	12	—
——— Workhouse School.	528	?	17	—
——— Grey School	162	75	75	65
——— Lady Rogers	845	120	—	52
St. Budeaux	119	80	76	61
Silverton	160	160	65	—
Tiverton (Blue Coat)	376	102	49	38
Walkhampton	243	100	10	20

And *thirty-seven* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **CORNWALL.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Truro - -	11,337	25	60	24	—	—	—	—	—	Penzance -	9,414	15	—	3*	Income paid to private school.			
										Helston - -	3,843	13	16	14	11	14	13	10
										Launceston - (Grammar School.)	2,790	26	—	27	17	24	23	—
Remaining Towns:—																		
Redruth - -	7,919																	
Camborne -	7,208																	
St. Ives - -	7,027																	
Falmouth - -	5,709																	
Bodmin - -	4,809	Endowment of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. School in abeyance.																
Liskeard - -	4,639	Endowment of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year. School in abeyance.																
St. Austell -	3,825																	
Penhryn - -	3,547	Endowment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. School in abeyance.																

* Besides private pupils.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Penzance -	Semi-clas.	Private school.		3*	Helston - -	Semi-classical	A. B.	1	13
					Launceston - (Gram. Sch.)	Semi-classical	A. B.	2	30
					„ (Horwell's School.)	Non-classical	B. C.	7	17
					Truro - -	Classical -	A. B.	4	20

* Besides private pupils.

Population, 369,390.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net annual Value of Endowment.	Net annual Value of Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning. Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Saltash - -	3,287	6	Paid to National School.				
Launceston (Horwell's School.) -	2,790	166	—	24	4	6	—
Probus - -	1,449	10	—	—	—	—	—
Fowey - -	1,429	80	—	60	16	9	—

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
per-centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Fowey - -	Non-classical	B. C.	7	53
Probus - -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Saltash - -	Non-classical		Do.	

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Fifteen Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Landrake - -	?	113	44	8
Lanivet - - -	157	50	?	?
Madron - -	107	73	53	20

And *twelve* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

EXHIBITIONS NOT ATTACHED TO PARTICULAR SCHOOLS.

There are four endowments for exhibitions which belong to this division, but are not attached to any particular school, viz.:—

Ten Stapledon scholarships (arising from fellowships converted by Oxford University Commission) at Exeter College, Oxford, each of the annual value of 70*l.*, tenable for five years, by any persons born in the present diocese of Exeter (*i.e.* counties of Cornwall and Devon), or educated for at least three years preceding election in some school within that diocese.

Two How exhibitions (founded 1831), at the same college, each of the annual value of 35*l.*, tenable till of standing to take the M.A. degree, to which preference is given in the first place to heir of founder (Rev Thomas How), then to sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon, needing assistance at the University.

One Symes exhibition (founded 1710), at the same college, of the annual value of about 60*l.*, tenable for eight years, by a person needing assistance at the University, and born or educated in the counties of Somerset or Dorset.

Four Dyke scholarships at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, each of the annual value of 50*l.* (with a prospect of gradual increase to 75*l.*), tenable for four years, by persons born in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, or resident within those counties for three years ending on the thirty-first of December last preceding the day of appointment, or educated at a school in those counties for two years ending with such thirty-first day of December, being under twenty years of age and not more than four terms from matriculation.

The examinations for all are competitive, and held in the college or hall.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

AMESBURY.—ROSE'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROSE'S free school was founded in 1677 for the teaching of grammar, writing, cyphering, and the casting of accompts, for which purpose an estate was vested by the founder in the occupiers of certain specified farms and in the incumbent of Amesbury, amounting altogether to six persons. The master was to receive 30*l.* and teach 20 boys of the parish gratuitously, and if there was any overplus, it was to be applied towards the maintenance of a second school, to teach 20 poor children to read and learn the Catechism; the master of which was to receive 20*l.* and any surplus to go towards an apprenticing fund. At present these two schools are united, and the master receives 50*l.* a year, and is allowed to take pay boys and boarders. The endowment also provides him with a small house, an excellent garden, and with a school-room which adjoins but is separate from the house, and is a moderate sized room about eight feet high. He also fills the office of postmaster, the post office being in the house, to the duties of which his wife generally attends.

The actual number of the school, I was told, was 14, eight being free boys, and six pay boys at 21*s.* a quarter. When I visited the school half of them were absent at the agricultural show at Salisbury, and of the seven present, six were free boys. The free boys may come at 9 and stay till 15. The boys whom I examined were very ignorant; with the exception of one boy, could not write down the simplest piece from dictation without making egregious blunders, could read but very imperfectly, and could not do a sum in the multiplication of money without a mistake. They had no examinations; were not marked either for merit or attendance, the latter being, the master informed me, most irregular.

Three of these boys were 9, two were 11, and two were 12. Three of them were sons of labourers, one of a groom, one of a sawyer.

The free boys have not for years exceeded 10 or 11 in number. The present master was appointed in 1860. The consent of the bishop is required for his appointment. The farmers at the last vacancy appointed a native of the parish, said to have been a very incompetent person, to the post; this appointment was

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

upset by the exertions of some influential persons, the vacancy duly advertised and the present master obtained.

This school, though the instruction never seems to have risen beyond a very elementary character, has been occasionally attended by farmer's sons, though more so formerly than now. When the boys leave, they may be apprenticed with a premium of 20*l.*, payable in two instalments; and it not unfrequently happened that after the payment of the second, the boy discontinued the trade to which he was bound.

There is also in Amesbury another school, called Spratt's, endowed with 50*l.* a year, where 50 children, boys and girls, all very young, are gratuitously educated, according to the terms of the foundation, in reading and the Church Catechism.

Besides these two endowed schools is a National school, supported by the care and liberality of Lady Antrobus.

The parish is thus abundantly supplied with elementary teaching. As regards Rose's school, it is clear the founder intended an education superior to that now given. He directs that the master, before he is admitted, be examined by some learned person, to see that he is fit. The boys are not to enter the school before they are nine years of age, and may stay till they are 15, an age far beyond that to which the children of labourers stay, which in these parts seems to be nine or ten.

A worthy gentleman on whom I called, a farmer, who nearly 70 years ago was educated at Rose's school, and long held the office of treasurer to it, and is now one of the trustees, and I believe represents the feeling of the majority of his brother trustees, was opposed to any change in the constitution of the school, or to any attempt either to make one school of the two foundations, or to turn Rose's school into a middle class school, both of which schemes seem to have been at some time unsuccessfully mooted by a few intelligent residents in the parish. At present the two foundation schools and the apprentice fund endowment are doing, if not mischief, yet at least not that amount of good which a more improved management might bring about. The parish, which contains 6,000 acres, is divided into five farms. The farming interest is all powerful, and the cry of the evil of over education was not uncommon.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 459, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by John Rose, who, by writing under seal, 7 August 1677, directed 30*l.* a year out of rents, of lands at Ditchett, to be paid to a schoolmaster; surplus of rents after payment of taxes, repairs, and 1*l.* annually to trustees for examining scholars, to teacher of a preparatory school. Preparatory school contemplated by founder but not established till 1819.

In 1807, a schoolhouse and strip of ground purchased out of accumulations of surplus rents.

Documents with secretary to trustees.

School Property.—Consists of 52½ acres of land, besides school buildings including house for master, and garden.

Average annual income 96*l.* gross, 56*l.* net. House and buildings not adapted for boarders, but otherwise well adapted for their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Superior school: Teaching freely not more than 20 children chosen by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, born in Amesbury of the poorest parents; not to be admitted under nine years old, nor unless able to read English and say the Church Catechism, and not to continue after 15 years of age (Founder). Surplus after provision for two schools to be applied in apprenticing scholars (Trust Deed 16 Dec. 1831), in pursuance of Order in Chancery.

Preparatory school: Teaching children of poorest persons of Amesbury gratis (Founder). Number limited to 20 (Order in Chancery).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Superior school: Grammar, writing, and arithmetic.

Preparatory school: To read well and repeat Creed, Church Catechism, &c. to become capable of being admitted to grammar school (Founder).

Government and Masters.—Order in Chancery, 8 July 1831. Trustees (incumbent of Amesbury, occupiers of four farms named in founder's orders, and others), on nomination of minister, churchwardens, and overseers, and with sanction of Bishop, choose and admit, and, for negligence or breach of orders, dismiss master.

Master, before appointment, to be examined, by direction of trustees.

Vacancies among trustees, when reduced below five, filled by survivors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical, without any preparatory school. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One; allowed to take boarders. Total income 50*l.* a year from endowment and 21*l.* from fees. He provides for cleaning and warming the schoolroom.

Day Scholars.—16, of whom 11 on foundation, pay nothing, rest pay 15*s.* a quarter. All between 10 and 14 years old.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission foundationers must be able to read and say Catechism.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

Religious instruction for 40 minutes every day.

No Sunday school.

Punishments: impositions, extra lessons, and corporal in public.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum; study 27½ hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school 1	Gamekeeper -	Brigmerston, Amesbury.
,, ,, - 2	Baker - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 3	Baker - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 4	(Orphan) - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 5	Gamekeeper - -	Brigmerston, Amesbury.
,, ,, - 6	Beerseller - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 8	Labourer - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 9	Policeman - -	Amesbury.
,, ,, - 10	Carrier - -	Amesbury.
Boys lowest in school 1	No Trade - -	Amesbury.
	Only 11 boys on foundation.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The number of boys learning each subject is as follows:—

Religious Knowledge -	10
Arithmetic - -	
English Grammar -	
Reading - -	
Writing - -	
Geography - -	-
English Composition	-
Mathematics and Drawing - -	-

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., The Abbey, Amesbury.
Rev. F. W. Fowle, Incumbent of Amesbury.
H. Self, Farmer, Amesbury.
W. Long, Farmer, Amesbury.
E. Tanner, Farmer, Amesbury.
M. Rooke, Farmer, Amesbury, Secretary.

Head Master:

Jno. Wilding.

CALNE.—MIDDLE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1660, some money and a piece of ground abutting on Lincoln's Inn was left to feoffees by John Bentley, for the establishment of a free English school. The feoffees established the school in Calne, and complaints having been made as to its management, in 1683 a decree from the Commissioners of Charitable Uses was obtained which laid down fresh regulations, directing that the master might be required not only to teach English, but the Church Catechism, writing, casting accounts, and the Latin tongue.

Sir F. Bridgman gave two exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, for boys educated at this school; and in 1734 the feoffees resolved that the master should teach seven boys Latin and Greek.

The property of the school has passed through the usual litigation, and the endowment now consists of 50*l.* a year, 40*l.* of which is paid to the master; the remaining 10*l.* has hitherto been applied to redeem a debt on the property, which has been at length liquidated by the private contributions of the trustees. The foundation consists also of a house suitable for a person in moderate circumstances, and a very good modern schoolroom, a small classroom, and a small playground, part of which is asphalted. The buildings are well situated, having an open green on one side of them. The master has to do all repairs and pay all rates and taxes.

Forty-one boys were present on the occasion of my visit; sons of farmers and tradesmen, sons of the former coming from a considerable distance. The upper tradesmen did not use the school, except occasionally for elementary instruction. There was no other commercial school in the town, and some of the smaller tradesmen sent their children to the National school which has a high reputation, and where there is a class of boys who pay 6*d.* a week.

Many boys came from the National school to the Middle school, as it is now called, to be finished. They seldom stayed later than 14, and many left much earlier; the youngest boys were under 8 years of age. The master employed and himself paid two of his old pupils to assist him.

One boy was beginning Latin, none learnt French; both of these subjects were extras.

The instruction seemed good as far as it went, but was not very high; several amongst the upper half of the school wrote well from dictation both as regards writing and spelling, and several among them had some knowledge of book-keeping, which was taught to all the upper boys. The upper boys had also done the first book of Euclid. They did simple sums well, but were not very far advanced. Both upper and lower boys had a creditable acquaintance with certain portions of geography. The reading of the middle and lower parts of the school was only moderate.

All the upper part learnt drawing, which was not extra.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master was for nine years master of the National school in Calne, and has been in his present office for five years. He takes no boarders, but has accommodation for six or eight, and once indeed took them, but gave them up, partly for economical, partly for social reasons. He is certificated in chemistry, and passed a large class in 1862, at the South Kensington examinations.

For many years in past times this school seems to have been a free school, for all the inhabitants of the parish, the master being allowed to take certain private pupils at his own terms, who received a classical education. In 1836, the school had sunk in public estimation, and the trustees feeling that the income of the endowment was insufficient to secure the services of an able master, resolved that all boys should pay 4*l.* a year for a plain or English education, and 8*l.* if they learnt the classics.

The reasons assigned by the trustees, of whom the late Marquis of Lansdowne was then head, who took an active part in the management of the school, for abolishing the free scholars and requiring payment from all, are so sound that I give them at length. In reply to remonstrances from the town, their objects, the trustees state in so doing, are:—1. 'To secure to all boys, 'sound useful English education. 2. To afford means to those 'boys who might desire a classical education, the means of 'obtaining those rewards at the University which the liberality 'of Sir F. Bridgman has provided for them. The endowment of 'the school would ensure neither of these objects, and it became 'absolutely necessary in their view of the case either to follow 'up the ancient practice of allowing the master to receive boys 'at an annual charge, and thus maintain the respectability of the 'school, or to appoint a person of inferior attainments, and make 'the school, in the true sense of the word, a free school for all 'the boys of the town and neighbourhood. Considering that all 'the boys of the town, really objects of charity, are now provided 'for at the National school, the trustees feel they will exercise a 'sound discretion in adhering to the regulations they have framed.'

The resolutions above-mentioned were resented by the inhabitants, and, after petitions to chancery and several meetings of the trustees and deputations from the inhabitants, the charges originally fixed by the trustees were modified and an amended scale adopted.

The terms have been again reduced, and all boys pay now 2*l.* 2*s.* a year.

The school is discharging useful work and is popular in Calne; but there are those who think that the character of the education might be raised, and that there might be a broader line of demarcation between the kind and quality of the instruction given at the National school and that received at the Middle school. Many parents of those who now attend the latter school could well afford to pay a larger sum than 2*l.* 2*s.* By increasing the payments made, the services of an assistant master might be provided and the quality of the education raised, which with the present charges is hardly possible.

The classical branch of the education, which in their appointments of master the trustees have been careful not entirely to lose sight of, has disappeared, though the present master has had boys learning Latin. It may have been that the Exhibition of Sir F. Bridgman has kept alive a classical tradition which otherwise would have died out. I am unable to obtain much information about the exhibition to Queens' College. No boy has enjoyed it, I believe, during the present century, and the college considers that under the late University Act the school has lost all right of preference.

From 1856 to 1861, the school received the Government grant, which was then discontinued under the operation of the Revised Code, the payments made by the scholars being considered too high for the school to receive Government assistance. The number of boys during the period of Government inspection and assistance, reached 60, and the grant 61*l.* 10*s.*

At present the school has no examination by examiners unconnected with the school; nor of late years have the trustees been very regular in meeting. But they always seem to have taken real interest in the school; and on many occasions have liberally contributed towards the improvement of the buildings and the school premises out of their private resources.

In 1842, there were 70 applications for the vacant post of head master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix., Pt. 2, 1235, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Bentley, by will, 29 Sept. 1660, gave freehold and leasehold lands near Lincoln's Inn to establish school and a sum of money to buy site. In 1741, freehold lands sold, and the produce invested in rentcharges amounting to 50*l.* per annum, and 300*l.* consols. Sale sanctioned by Act of Parliament, and consols allowed to accumulate, but expended in 1842 in rebuilding school.

By inclosure of Calne commons one acre of land allotted to school.

Two exhibitions, 20*l.* and 18*l.* a year, to Queen's College, Oxford, given by Sir Francis Bridgman.

School Property.—Annual income from rentcharges 50*l.* besides schoolhouse and exhibitions. Master's house adapted for a limited number of boarders. School buildings well adapted for their purpose.

Exhibitions stated to be no longer acknowledged by Queen's College, and no appointments have been made for many years.

Objects of Trust.—Establishing a free English school (Founder). Exhibition for benefit of boys born in county of Wilts, and educated in free school of Calne (Sir F. Bridgman).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English (Founder), Catechism, writing, accounts, and Latin, if trustees require (Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 1683).

Government and Masters.—Nine trustees; when four or five die, survivors make up the number from substantial inhabitants in or near Calne (Decree of 1683). Appointment and dismissal of master with trustees.

State of School in second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master certificated. Total income from endowment 40*l.*, from fees 110*l.*, besides profits on boarders and residence.

Assistant master paid by master.

Day Scholars.—12, chiefly from town, some from distances up to four miles;

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

those from distances dine at school. Fees for general work 2*l.* 2*s.*; book-keeping 2*l.* 2*s.*, Latin and French each 4*l.* 4*s.*; fires 1*s.* and books 4*s.*

Do not attend on Saturdays or Sundays.

Boarders.—Six; three of whom are weekly. All in master's house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read monosyllables. School classified by arithmetic chiefly, other subjects subordinately. Course modified at parents' request and to suit particular cases.

Religious instruction three quarters of an hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half year's work. No examinations.

Prize given to head of each class once a year.

Punishments: detention in school, writing impositions, and corporal. The last by head master only, in public.

Playground, 475 square yards.

No boy gone to any university within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Surgeon - -	Patford Street, Calne -	300 yards, about.
„ - 2	Grocer - -	Church Street do. -	200 „ „
„ - 3	Baker - -	The Green do. -	50 „ „
„ - 4	Watchmaker -	Church Street do. -	300 „ „
„ - 5	Engineer - -	The Green do. -	70 „ „
„ - 6	Bailiff - -	Curzon Street do. -	500 „ „
„ - 7	Shoemaker -	The Green do. -	50 „ „
„ - 8	Farmer - -	Bremhill, near Calne -	3 miles „
„ - 9	Coachbuilder -	Wood Street, Calne -	500 yards „
„ - 10	Farmer - -	Church Street do. -	200 „ „
Boys lowest in school - 1	Exciseman - -	The Green, Calne -	50 „ „
„ - 2	Farmer - -	Wick Hill, near Calne	3½ miles „
„ - 3	Farmer - -	Catcomb, near Hill-marton, Calne.	4½ „ „
„ - 4	Organist - -	The Green, Calne -	50 yards „
„ - 5	Tailor - -	High Street do. -	400 „ „
„ - 6	Painter - -	Mill Street do. -	200 „ „
„ - 7	Farmer - -	Blackland, near Calne -	2½ miles „
„ - 8	Draper - -	Church Street, Calne -	200 yards „
„ - 9	Druggist - -	Strand do. -	250 „ „
„ - 10	Ironmonger - -	High Street do. -	400 „ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Independent -	Kingsland, London -	Master.
„ - 2	Farmer - -	Dauntsey, Wilts -	Do.
„ - 3	Do. - -	Wallingford, Berks -	Do.
„ - 4	Do. - -	Heddington, Wilts -	Do.
„ - 5	Do. - -	Do. do.	Do.
„ - 6	Editor - -	Dudley, Worcester -	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.				H.		H.					H.		H.					H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	48	3	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½	Bible: I. and II. Saml.; I. and II. Kings, with Acts of the Apostles and Parables of Our Lord; Catechism of Church of England.	18	10½	5	½	—	2½	Bible, Genesis, Gospel of St. Matthew, and Catechism.	9	8	5	½	—	2½	Scripture History to Joseph; Gospel History; Catechism to end of Commandments.
Latin	5	—	4 4	5	12	3	1½	—	4½	Valpy's Delectus and Latin Grammar.														
French	1	—	4 4	1	13	2	1	—	2	Delille's Exercises; De Porquet's 1st Book.														
Arithmetic	48	3	—	21	12	3	¾	—	2¼	White's Arithmetic; the whole.	18	10½	8	½	—	4	Irish up to Proportion and Practice.	9	8	8	¾	—	5½	Four simples rules.
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	1	—	14	13	3	¼	—	2¼	Nesbit's Mensuration, Superficies, part of Solids, and Land Surveying.														
History	30	2	—	21	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Tudor and Stuart Periods from Luce and Parr.	18	10½	3	½	—	1½	Outlines of whole from Luce.							
Geography	48		—	7	13	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Four Quarters.	27	11	2	½	—	1	Great Britain, oral.	14	8½	2	½	—	1	Definitions, with England.
English Grammar.	40	2	—	21	12	2	¾	—	1½	Lennie, the whole.	18	10½	3	½	—	1½	Parts of Speech, Irish.							
English Composition.	21	1	—	21	12	2	½	—	1	Lessons, oral.														
Reading	48	3	—	21	12	2	¾	—	1½	Fifth Irish and M'Culloch's Course of Reading.	18	10½	4	½	—	2	Fourth Irish.	9	8	10	½	—	5	Third Irish.
Writing	48	3	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½		18	10½	5	½	—	2½		9	8	5	½	—	2½	
Drawing	21	1	—	21	12	2	1	—	2															
Other Subjects	21	1	—	21	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Potts' Euclid, I. and II. Books.														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

T. H. A. Poynder, Esq., Hartham Park, Corsham.
G. H. W. Heneage, Esq., Compton House, Compton Bassett.
Robert Henly, Esq., junior, Market Hill, Calne.
Admiral Warren, Chilvester Hill, Calne.
T. L. Henly, Esq., Quarry, Calne.
George Baily, Esq., The Green, Calne.
Lieut.-Col. Ward, Castlehouse, Calne.
Rev. John Duncan, Vicarage, Calne.

Head Master:

Jno. Bownas.

MARLBOROUGH.—THE COLLEGE.

Information about this school will be found in the evidence of Rev. G. Bradley, head master, vol. iv. pp. 399–415, and (on the expenses) in appendices to the same, furnished by the Council and the head master, pp. 415–425, and in Table III. of the Appendix to the Report.*

Other information is given in the Nine Schools Commission Report, vol. ii. The value of the exhibitions seems to be about 850*l.* per annum. The total number of boys (all boarders), 518.

* In this Table about 1*l.* per head ought to be added to the cost of medical attendance as there given.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARLBOROUGH.—THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

King Edward VI. in 1550, granted the hospital of St. John and other lands to the mayor and corporation of Marlborough and their successors for ever, to erect one grammar school there, and gave them authority to make all requisite ordinances for the government of the school and the salary of the master. The king also provided that the Duke of Somerset and his heirs for ever should have the right of nominating the master. In 1678 the corporation made ordinances in pursuance of this authority, which have remained unrepealed down to the present time. They require the master to teach gratis the children of parents who have inhabited seven years within the town, Latin and Greek, and they lay down many other minute regulations which are obsolete though they are not formally abrogated. The chief rules which are not now observed, are, that residents' children be taught gratis; that the boys are to talk Latin; that school hours are to begin at six in summer; dinner to be at 11; twice a year the mayor with learned examiners is to visit the school, examine every class, and award prizes; no scholar is to wash in the river under punishment of severe correction; holidays to be from the eve of St. Thomas to the morrow of Twelfth day, four days at Easter, and Trinity Monday; the mayor to send a surveyor to see that these rules are observed and the schoolmaster diligent in his place; on Sundays every scholar at sound of the sermon bell is to attend the church where the mayor goes. On the day the mayor is sworn in, the senior scholar is to make an oration in Greek and Latin before the mayor's door in the open street.

About a century after the foundation of the school the Duchess of Somerset founded scholarships to be held at Brazenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, by boys educated at the school, to be equally shared with the grammar schools of Manchester and Hereford. At present nearly four a year, two at Oxford, two at Cambridge, fall to the share of Marlborough, generally of the value of 50*l.* each. There is also an exhibition of 5*l.*, a year which is given to some scholar at the University who in the opinion of the head master stands most in need of it.

The school contained 90 boys at the time of my visit; of these 60 were boarders, 30 day boys. The day boys were principally sons of tradesmen and respectable inhabitants of the town. The Marquis of Ailesbury who, as representative of the old Dukes of Somerset, now exercises the right of nomination, on the appointment of the present master urged the introduction of a modern branch or division into the school, so as to serve as a commercial school for the town. It has been found more convenient to widen the system so as to admit boarders and others needing a modern school education, *i.e.*, preparation for the army, navy, and civil service appointments. The school is thus divided into the Latin

and English schools, and ever since its establishment the modern department has been continually increasing, and now numbers 17 day scholars and 23 boarders. Latin and French form part of the regular school course, French being taught by the English master. Seven of the senior classical boys translated Xenophon's Memorabilia and Livy *vivâ voce* fairly, and some of them showed much general knowledge of their subject. No town boy was in the highest classical form, and it was seldom that more than one a year attained to it.

They answered questions in both Greek and Latin grammar creditably. A class from the middle of the school of young boys made some way in Cornelius Nepos, and seemed well grounded in their knowledge of the earlier parts of Latin grammar.

In the English department, into which for certain subjects the classical boys also go, the work was very well done. In writing from dictation a large number were without mistake; their translation and parsing of unseen French was good, though they failed in translating from English into French. They wrote out a named proposition of Euclid almost without mistake, and did equally well a paper in algebra and arithmetic. Their work in the latter was done with considerable intelligence. Some of them were learning plane trigonometry, and several were advanced in algebra. A class of junior boys were sound in their knowledge of the elementary parts of arithmetic.

The present master has been 14 years at the school and was originally assistant master at Marlborough College; he is assisted by four other masters, all graduates of some university other than Oxford and Cambridge. There were only 20 boys in the school when he came. The majority of the boys come to be prepared for the college in the town, the public professions, the navy, &c. During the last 14 years, 17 exhibitions have been enjoyed by boys from the school at the universities, out of at least 50 which have been available, and not one during that time has been held by a foundationer. Under these circumstances it will be seen there has been no competition for them, and the exhibitioner is elected by the colleges if, in their opinion, he reaches a certain standard of fitness. The name scholarships is now changed, in the case of St. John's College, into that of exhibitions. When no boy is ready to take them from the school they are thrown open. The rector of Wooton Rivers, Wilts, is elected from these scholars by the two colleges alternately.

The school buildings in their appearance and arrangements are hardly worthy of the foundation.

They are situated at the east end of the town, are open to the country at the back, and stand on something under an acre. At his own expense the head master has enlarged the dwelling-house. There are only two schoolrooms; one serves also as the dining room, and the parallelogram is formed by two wooden sides being placed so as to complement a corner of the house; the other room is not well adapted either in its arrangements or by its size for its purpose. There is a small playground and a covered space for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

wet weather, fitted up also with gymnastic apparatus. The dormitories are well ventilated, but the school has rather outgrown its quarters, and the whole accommodation is a little out of date. The situation although low has the reputation of being thoroughly healthy. The master rents an adjoining house in which 25 of his boarders, under the care of an assistant master, reside. The boarding accommodation is quite full. It will be seen that the boarders largely preponderate over the foundationers. Each of the latter pays 5*l.* 5*s.* a year, a payment which the head master found established, and has continued, and which would be insufficient for the education given were it not for the aid of the endowment. Boarders may be fairly considered to be contemplated by the ordinances of 1678, which especially permit the master to take 'foreigners.' At one time it was desired and proposed by some of the trustees to amalgamate the school with Marlborough College. There was a general feeling in the town against the proposal, and that feeling still continues; nor is there any wish now to bring about such a result on the part of the college authorities. Unquestionably boys from the town are now being educated at the school who would find no place at the college. As might have been expected, a feeling sometimes has arisen on the part of the town that the interests of the day boys were postponed to those of the boarders. I believe for such feeling at present there exists no real foundation; the treatment of both classes of boys in and out of school appears to be alike. And if the boys from the town do not rise often to the upper classical forms the cause must be sought in the indifference which the parents themselves regard, at least for its own sake, all classical education, and the early age at which they remove their boys from school.

The present trustees, who are the charity trustees appointed as the successors to the corporation after the Municipal Reform Act, are, by death and permanent non-residence, now reduced to three. One of them is a medical man in large practice, and two of them are tradesmen in the town. It would be desirable that the number should be increased, whereby the interest of a larger section of the inhabitants would be kept alive in the prosperity of the school, and all danger removed of individual instead of general opinion being represented in the management.

The head master is anxious by building to add to the convenience and accommodation of the existing school premises, and would sacrifice part of his income from the endowment to raise the necessary capital.

There is no other school in Marlborough of which the middle classes avail themselves. Many of the poorer tradesmen send their children, at 6*d.* a week, to the National school, which is said to be a good one.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 1392, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 18 October 1550, Edward VI., gave lands belonging to hospital of St. John, in Marlborough, for erection of school. By award of Inclosure Commissioners, 13 April 1792, about 38 additional acres allotted. Land tax has been redeemed, for which and for other purposes portions have been sold. By will, 1706, Jane Browne gave rentcharge of 5*l.* to scholar going to any university. In 1830, Sarah Lawes gave 107*l.* consols to be added to endowment of school after her death. Exhibitions at Brazenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Duchess of Somerset, by will dated in 1686, for Hereford, Manchester, and Marlborough schools. Letters patent and statutes among archives of borough of Marlborough.

School Property.—Consists of about 110 acres of land besides site and buildings. Annual income from rents 247*l.* gross, 218*l.* net, all applied to school; school buildings sufficient for day scholars, not sufficient for accommodation of number of boarders taken.

Exhibitions.—Being this school's share of the Duchess of Somerset's foundation, two scholarships of 52*l.* a year each, and four of 36*l.*, at Brazenose College tenable for five years: electors, the principal and fellows of Brazenose College; and four exhibitions of 50*l.* for three years at St. John's College, Cambridge: electors, the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching gratis children of burgesses of, or persons who have resided seven years in, Marlborough (Statutes 1678).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar school" (Letters Patent). By inference, Latin and Greek; writing to be taught by usher; scholars to speak Latin in school (Statutes 1678).

Government and Masters.—Mayor and burgesses of Marlborough to make statutes and ordinances (Letters Patent).

Trustees now appointed by Court of Chancery in pursuance of Municipal Corporation Act; no provision for supplying vacancies. Head master appointed by Marquis of Ailesbury. Must be a member of the Church of England, able to teach Latin and Greek, and not take any benefice or employment interfering with his duty to school (Stat. 1678). Other masters appointed and dismissed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical, with a modern department. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master is M.A. and clergyman; he and master of modern department take boarders. No prohibition on others taking them. Head master receives the whole net income from endowment, besides profits of boarders, fees from scholars, and residence. He pays other masters and ushers.

Day Scholars.—32 [34 in 1867]: 31 on foundation. All but two live within a mile of school. Foundationers pay six guineas in classical department, five guineas, and 1*l.* for stationery, in modern. Non-foundationers 10 guineas in both.

Boarders.—58. [59 in 1867]. There are in particular cases four meals a day. Meat once, in special cases twice. Charge for board and education 45 or 50 guineas, for surgeon one guinea. Study, shared among four senior boys, two guineas each. School bills, highest 79*l.*, average 66*l.*, lowest 54*l.* Cubical content of bed-rooms 390 feet per boy; good ventilation. Rise at 6·30 a.m., retire at 9 p.m. juniors, 10·15 p.m. seniors.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write fairly.

School classified by one subject chiefly. School course modified to suit lines of life, and cases of disqualification. Religious instruction provided by head master during the week. Special instruction of Sundays which day scholars may attend. Morning and evening services from the Liturgy used daily. Day scholars attend in the morning only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotion partly by half-year's work, partly by examinations, which are held half-yearly by masters. Prizes given to heads of classes and for special subjects.

Punishments: impositions, confining boarders to school grounds, temporary exclusion of day scholars from playground, and caning. The last in public, and by head master or master of modern department only.

Playground less than an acre; covered gymnasium adjoining school. Boarders' play hours 22 hours per week.

Tuesday and Saturday half-holidays, when boarders may walk into country.

Drilling taught, occasionally fencing.

On an average two or three boys have gone yearly to the University, and about six to other schools, chiefly to Marlborough. [Five were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 weeks per annum; study 43 hours per week, besides two hours on Sunday.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	246	16	10	Rates, taxes, and insurance	11	10	8
				Bricklayer	2	18	1
				Clerk's salary and extras	14	0	10
				Balance paid to head master	218	7	3
	£246	16	10		£246	16	10

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Painter, glazier, &c.	Reside in the town.	None at more than a mile distance from the school.
„ 2	Tanner		
„ 3	Bookseller		
„ 4	Solicitor		
„ 5	Widow of farmer		
„ 6	Upholsterer		
„ 7	Solicitor		
„ 8	Dyer		
„ 9	Brewer	London; the boy boards in the town.	
„ 10	Captain in the army	Reside in the town.	
Boys lowest in school 1	Clergyman	Do.	
„ 2	Tanner	About 1½ miles from the school, just out of the town.	
„ 3	Printer	Reside in the town.	
„ 4	Registrar		
„ 5	Solicitor		
„ 6	Draper		
„ 7	Ironmonger		
„ 8			
„ 9	Clergyman		
„ 10	Watchmaker		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Solicitor	Gloucester	F. H. Bond, Head Master.
„ 2	Inspector of street engines	Manchester	
„ 3	Clergyman (dead)	Guildford	
„ 4	Independent means	London	
„ 5	Medical man	Plymouth	
„ 6	Solicitor	London	
„ 7	Medical man	Market Lavington, Wilts.	
„ 8	Solicitor	Plymouth	
„ 9	Clergyman	Froxfield, Wilts	
„ 10	Do.		
Boys lowest in school 1	Solicitor	London.	
„ 2	Superintendent R.R.	Haulbowline, Queenstown.	
„ 3	Clergyman	Malmesbury.	
„ 4	Clergyman	Heytesbury.	
„ 5	(Mother) widow of merchant	London.	
„ 6	Solicitor	Do.	
„ 7	Clergyman	Milton, Wilts.	
„ 8	Do.	Newbury.	
„ 9	Farms his own land	Yatesbury, Wilts.	
„ 10	Examiner, Court of Chancery	Dublin.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1861.
Religious Knowledge.	90	6	—	11	15	3	H. ½	—	H. 2½	Welchman on XXXIX Articles (1st 16); Greek Test., St. Matthew's Gospel (12 chaps.); Burton's 3 first Centuries of Christian Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wheeler's Analysis of Old Test.; Greek Test., St. John, 8 chaps.; Burton, 3 first centuries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sinclair's Catechism; Ditto on Liturgy; Bible reading and examinatn.
Greek	42	4	—	8	—	7	½	1	4½	Demosthenes 3 first Philippic Orations; Herodotus, 5th Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Homer's Iliad, 2½ Books; Arnold's Greek Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Principia Græca (Hutton).
Latin	84	8	—	11	—	4	½ min	4	—	Juvenal, Satires (first 8); Cicero, De Amicitiâ; Virgil, Æneid, Book	—	—	—	—	—	—	Virgil's Æneid, B. II.; Arnold's Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Principia Lat. (Dr. Smith).
French	84	6	—	11	—	3	20	1	3	Modeles de Poésie (Delille); Grammaire de l' Academie Française.														
German	5	—	hlf. year. 2l.2s.	5	—	2	H. 1	1	3															
Arithmetic	90	5	—	11	—	2	1½	—	3	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic throughout.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Weale's Series.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	—	—	11	—	2	1½	—	3	Colenso's Algebra; Todhunter's Euclid; Todhunter's Trigonometry and Conics; Parkinson's Mechanics; Galbraith's Do.; Johnson's Logarith.														
History	90	—	—	11	—	2	min 20	—	1	Liddell's Rome; Student's Hume.														
Geography	82	—	—	3	—	2	20	—	1	Cornwell's Geography; Physical Do.; *vivâ voce* instruction.														
English Grammar.	44	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.														
English Literature.	6	—	—	3	—	2	H. ½	—	—	Angus's Outlines of Eng. Language.														
English Composition.	14	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	Dalgleish, and set subjects.														
Music:																								
Singing	40	—	10s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—														
Instrmentl.	6	—	2l.2s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—														
Drawing	12	—	2l.2s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—														

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by BOYS of the SCHOOL (*a*) at the Universities: (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Frederick Maber, 1st Class Moder., Oxford. Hulmean Exhibition.
Robert Leach, 2nd do. do. Do.
Graham Squire, 3rd do. do. Do.
Robert Dixon, 2nd Class, Mathematics
Do. 2nd Class, Classical Tripos } St. John's, Cambridge.
George A. Boodle, 2nd Class, Do.
George Barlow, 3rd Moderations, Oxford.
Andrew Elty, Lincoln Coll. Exhibition.

(*b*) Frederick Maber, Indian Civil Service.
George Hookey, Civil Service.

(*c*) Roland Street, King's Scholarship, Durham School.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies Williams, Bart., of Chancellor Manor, St. David's, near Haverfordwest.
Thomas Halcomb, Esq., Harewood, Cheadle, Stafford.
John Gardiner, Esq., Cheltenham.
William Halcomb, Esq., Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
David Pierce Maurice, Surgeon, Marlborough.
Charles May, Tanner, Marlborough.

Clerk to Trustees:
Robert W. Merriman, Marlborough.

Head Master:
Rev. Fredk. H. Bond, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SALISBURY.—CHORISTERS' SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The returns furnished by the master of the choristers, by the authority of the dean and chapter, very fully state the nature of this endowment. Several extracts from old documents bearing upon the foundation were placed in my hands by the kindness of Canon Lear, the titular master, whence it appears that by license of King Edward II., dated at York, May 6, in the seventh year of his reign, His Majesty, "pro fine quem episcopus Sarum "nobis fecit," granted him permission to apply the rents received from certain premises in Sarum to the dean and chapter "ad "sustentationem XIV puerorum choristarum et unius magistri "ipsos pueros in grammaticalibus informaturi in perpetuum." And nine years later, His Majesty granted Roger, Bishop of Sarum, further license to grant in free alms, "advocationem de "Preshute custodi puerorum choristarum in ecclesiâ B. Mariæ "Sarum deservientium," which he held of the King "in capite "ratione episcopatûs, ita quod custos ecclesiam appropriatam "habere et eam in proprios usus tenere possit sibi et succes- "soribus suis predictis ad sustentationem puerorum choristarum "in perpetuum duraturam."

The bishop was moved to make this foundation, he says, because he himself, before he had reached his present dignity, had observed that the choristers used to beg food in the canons' houses, and having no instruction from masters, led a life of vagrancy, to the manifest scandal of the bishop, the canons, and the cathedral church, to the lowering of the dignity of divine worship and the great peril of their own souls. He directs the master to be an honest man, well grounded in grammar, without cure of souls, who is to educate them in learning and moral training.

From a memorandum of a meeting of the chapter at Sarum, on May 11, 1724, it appears to have been unanimously agreed that the sum of 900*l.*, one fifth of which belonged to the choristers, should be laid out in land at Tidalside, Wilts, to be vested in the dean and chapter and the master of the choristers, and one sixth of the profits of which were to go to pay a librarian, the other five sixths for the sole property, use, benefit, behoof, and advantage of the choristers and no other use whatsoever.

There seems, therefore, as far as I could gain information, either from documents or by personal communication with two of the canons, one of whom was the master of the choristers, that no mention is made of any other school, nor are any other scholars contemplated by the foundation than the choristers.

At present the constitution of the school is as follows: the master of the choristers is one of the canons, and discharges the titular duties of head master, and is supposed to be generally responsible for its good conduct; his services are purely gratuitous. Under him, and appointed by the dean and chapter, is

the under master, who, except in name, discharges all the functions of head master and is not interfered with in the management of the school, but as he holds office at the pleasure of the chapter, he is practically entirely subject to their control.

At present the number of choristers is 14, the statutable number to which they were raised at Easter 1866. When the present under master, Mr. Dowland, was appointed, there were only 10 choristers, who boarded with him, for whom he received 33*l.* a year each, and two probationers besides, who did not board with him, and for whom he received 10*l.* a year. At Easter 1865 the outboarding probationers were admitted as boarders, and the 33*l.* was paid for them, thus raising the number to 12, and this year they have been raised to 14.

Besides the choristers, the master is allowed to take any number of day boys at 10*l.* each, but no boarders. The present number of day boys is 19.

The 14 choristers all live and are boarded in Mr. Dowland's house, which he occupies in virtue of his office; which is in the cathedral close, has an excellent garden and good schoolroom attached, with a small playground, and also a plot of grass, about one eighth of an acre, in front of it. The under master forms no part of the cathedral establishment, and indeed seems in no way recognized by the statutes.

The predecessor of Mr. Dowland took boarders, for 10 or 12 of whom there is still some accommodation in the house, and his school rising in repute, he hired accommodation for them in another house. The chapter considered that the interests of the choristers were somewhat neglected, which led to that gentleman's resignation, and a resolution was passed that thenceforth the under master should not be allowed to take any boys as boarders except the choristers.

The choristers are selected after trial of their voices, preference being given for natives of the diocese. They usually come at eight and stay till their voices break; they are then apprenticed, or, where more desirable, a sum of money is given to generally advance their interests. While at school they are also partly clothed out of the foundation funds.

It cannot be denied that the choristers are now well and carefully attended to morally, intellectually, and bodily. They are usually children of quite the poorer class, though, naturally, the children of the singing men of the cathedral are often successful candidates for admission. It cannot but be an advantage to the choristers to associate with day boys who socially are somewhat above them, and by being boarded, they are brought into contact with more humanizing influences than they would probably meet with in their own homes. Mr. Dowland has been here three years, and is assisted by an under master whom he pays himself. In school the boys are all treated alike, and the classes formed indiscriminately of choristers and day boys. In the more elementary subjects the choristers quite held their place

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

with the others, but in Latin, which they are all taught, the day boys, who were generally older, were superior.

Altogether, although not very far advanced, the school did its work satisfactorily, and showed considerable intelligence in those subjects which it professed to be instructed in. Mr. Dowland is preparing to send some of his boys in for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations.

Considerable difficulties attend the working of the school, and indeed the teaching of the choristers themselves, owing to the time which necessarily has to be devoted to the cathedral duties. Besides their attendance, two hours at least every day (on Sundays and holy days, of course, a much longer time), three hours every week they practise music and singing after morning service till one o'clock, under instruction from the organist, who receives 30*l.* a year for this duty, which appeared to be effectively discharged. During seven months in the year a large part of their evenings is taken up by the requirements of a choral society to which they are expected to belong.

Thus a large proportion of their time is absorbed by an exhausting exercise, which puts them under a disadvantage compared with the day boys in their school work. No very advanced knowledge could be expected from boys so circumstanced, and who leave school the moment their voices unsuit them for the cathedral service.

During the late master's office, when he took boarders, the school was rapidly becoming a school of great reputation in the city, the presence of boarders of a superior class giving it a tone which a mere day school in Salisbury did not possess. Whether their presence injuriously affected the interests of the choristers, I cannot, of course, offer any opinion; it is thought by some that the choristers benefited by their association with larger numbers. The inhabitants themselves regretted the decision which the dean and chapter thought it their duty to make, especially as it was understood that that body, or certainly influential members of it, were anxious that the character of the school as a grammar school should not be overlooked.

It will be seen that the gross income is large, and I am informed is likely to increase. Making every allowance for contingencies, a surplus may be expected, and it deserves consideration how it should be applied. This might be done either by giving the choristers themselves opportunity for proceeding to a higher instruction, or generally by enlarging the sphere of the present school, or establishing some branch elsewhere in connexion with it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cathedral Com. Rep. 1. xxxiv. and App. 339.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By licence from Edward II. Simon Bishop of Salisbury, in 1319, appropriated certain tenements for support of 14 choristers and a master; in 1322 Bishop Roger added the rectory of Preshute. Deeds in chapter muniment rooms.

School Property.—Income for 1865–6, 1,056*l.* gross, 749*l.* net, of which 712*l.* applicable to the school, including clothing, &c. of boys and apprentice premiums; school and house for master and choristers, well adapted to purpose. No probable increase of income.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of 14 choristers, with preference for boys of the diocese (Licence of Edw. II.); number subsequently reduced to eight.

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Warden, being a canon residentiary, elected annually by Dean and Chapter, gratuitously superintends school and manages property. Under him a master appointed and dismissible by Dean and Chapter.

Master to be well grounded in grammar, without cure of souls (Statutes 1322).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—A clergyman and M.A.; receives from Dean and Chapter 33*l.* for board and education of each chorister and a fixed payment of 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides house and fees from day scholars. He pays an assistant.

Day Scholars.—15, chiefly between ages of 10 and 14; from distances within three miles; pay for general instruction 10*l.* elementary drawing two guineas; figure and landscape drawing, four guineas; drilling 10*s.*; stationery 1*l.* One dines at school four days a week, paying 10*l.*

Boarders.—12 [14 in March 1866], all choristers on foundation, receive clothing besides board, education and other advantages free. Three meals a day, meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 740 feet per boy. Hours for rising and retiring, in summer, 6.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.; winter, 7 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must be able to sing and have some knowledge of music. All must be able to read and write and know the elements of arithmetic. School classified according to three divisions,—English, mathematics, and grammar. Religious instruction provided by master; special on Sundays for choristers. Prayers from Liturgy before and after work daily. Master prepares choristers for confirmation.

Promotions, partly by marks gained during half year, partly by examinations.

Half-yearly examinations by Dean and some of Chapter. Donation for prizes by Dean and Chapter, also by master.

No boy gone to any university during the last two years and a half. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Punishments: impositions, degradation, expulsion, and caning. The last publicly.

Playground, half an acre, adjoining school. Play hours 18 per week.

Drilling forms part of course for choristers, voluntary for others.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study, for choristers 18¾ hours, day scholars 26 hours a week.

BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 1st October 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	222	18	10
Tithe rentcharge	827	16	7
Dividends on stock	6	0	2
£	1,056	15	7

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, repairs, insurance, &c.	214	7	10
Curate's augmentation	33	4	7
Preshute school	4	0	0
Salaries and gratuities	540	6	4
Clothing of choristers and lodging in holidays	94	16	7
Apprenticeship premiums	54	18	6
Management and incidental expenses	93	8	1
	1,035	1	11
Excess of receipts over expenditure	21	13	8
£	1,056	15	7

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral.

Clerk to Trustees:
Macdonald and Brodrick, Salisbury.

Head Master:
Rev. Edmund Dowland, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Teacher of Drawing -	New Street, Salisbury -	About 300 yds.
„ - 2	Attorney - -	St. Ann's Street -	„ 600 „
„ - 3			
„ - 4	Draper - -	Market Place, Salisbury	About 800 yds.
„ - 5	Teacher of Music -	Fisherton, Salisbury -	„ a mile.
„ - 6	Plumber and Glazier -	The Canal, Salisbury -	„ 400 yds.
„ - 7	Officer of Inland Revenue.	Alderbury - -	3 miles.
„ - 8	Teacher of Music	Fisherton, Salisbury -	About a mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Ironmonger - -	High Street, Salisbury	About 200 yds.
„ - 2	Farmer - -	Stratford-sub-Castle -	„ 2 miles.
„ - 3	Surgeon and Apothecary	Crane Street, Salisbury	„ 300 yds.
„ - 4	Innkeeper - -	Milford Street, Salisbury	„ 400 „
„ - 5	Attorney - -	Wilton Road, Salisbury	Rather over a mile.
„ - 6	Teacher of Music -	Fisherton, Salisbury -	About a mile.
„ - 7	Officer of Excise.		
„ - 8	Farmer - -	Fisherton, Salisbury.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Both dead - -	Fishmarket, Salisbury -	All these board at the school house.
„ - 2	Photographer - -	East Harnham -	
„ - 3	Lay Vicar of Cathedral	Fisherton, Salisbury -	
„ - 4	Schoolmistress -	New Street, Salisbury -	
„ - 5	Lay Vicar of Cathedral	New Road, Peterborough	
„ - 6	Do not know - -	Market Place, Salisbury	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Carpenter, &c. -	Newtown, Tetbury -	
„ - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Kingston, Taunton -	
„ - 3	Hairdresser - -	High Street, Salisbury	
„ - 4	Postmaster - -	Romsey - -	
„ - 5	Ironmonger - -	Castle Street, Salisbury	
„ - 6	Lay Vicar of Cathedral	Pain's Hill, Salisbury -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the *Second* Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.					H.		H.								
Religious Knowledge.	27	2	–	18	12	4	½	–	2	The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua.	9	11	3	½	–	1½	Same as 1st class.							
Greek - -	7	1	–	7	13	3	½	3	1½	Hutton's Principia Græca.														
Latin - -	27	2	–	15	12	5	½	3	2½	Smith's Princip. Lat., I.; Whart. Seven Kings of Rome.	12	11	5	½	5	2½	Smith's Princip. Lat., I.							
French -	15	2	–	10	12	1	1	1	1	Ahn's French Course.	5	11	1	½	1	½	Ahn's French Course.							
Arithmetic -	27	2	–	9	13	3	¼	–	2½	Decimal Fractions in Colenso.	18	11	10	40 min	–	6⅔	Colenso's Arithmetic, not including Fractions.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	9	1	–	9	13	4	½	–	2	The Mensuration of the Rectangle, and its applications.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	–	6	14	5	½	–	2½	Euclid, Book I., Props. i.–xvi. Algebra up to Fractions.														
History -	27	2	–	18	12	1	½	–	½	Smith's Hist. Eng., Tudor Period.	9	11	1	½	–	½	Gleig's Hist. Eng. Part I.							
Geography -	27	2	–	18	12	1	½	–	½	Hughes's British Geography.	9	11	1	½	–	½	El. Brit. Geog. in Gleig's School Series.							
English Grammar.	27	2	–	15	12	2	½	–	1	Morell's Analysis -	12	11	2	½	–	1	No Text Book.							
English Literature.	18	1	–	18	12	2	½	–	1	Morell's Book of Poetry.														
English Composition.	15	1	–	15	12	1	½	–	½	Dalgleish's Eng. Composition.														
Reading -	27	2	–	18	12	2	½	–	1	Smith's Hist. Eng. and Bible.	9	11	2	½	–	1	Gleig's Hist. Eng. and Bible.							
Writing -	27	–	–	27	11	5	½	–	2½	McLeod's copy-books.														
Music - -	12	–	–																					
Drawing -	7	–	1 1																					

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SALISBURY.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The breaking up of the choristers' school as a boarding school, owing to the decision of the dean and chapter, originated a desire amongst many influential citizens and clergy to revive the old grammar school. The foundation is very small, dating from the time of Elizabeth, and unfortunately consisted of a yearly sum of money instead of the land on which it was charged. The corporation provided for many years an old fashioned attic in Castle Street for the schoolroom; and a favourable opportunity having occurred, certain premises were actually bought at a cost of 1,600*l.* to erect a new school and premises, and a scheme for two schools, an upper and a lower, was sent down by the Charity Commissioners; the whole expenditure for the school premises was calculated at 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* To meet this expense it was proposed to sell certain corporate property, but the ratepayers took alarm at the possible increase of rates involved in this arrangement, and after a good deal of local excitement a counter memorial was signed by a large majority of them to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them to withhold their sanction from the contemplated sale of corporate property to provide the necessary funds. In accordance with this memorial that sanction was withheld, the property bought was taken back by seller at the original price, and the whole matter last year (1865) collapsed.

The old state of things has been so far amended that a new certificated master, after two years' delay, has been appointed, who on his own account and at his own expense has hired a more commodious house than the old corporation schoolroom, and after August 1866 intends opening his school as a middle class school for boarders and day boys. The master so elected receives the rent of the old school house and the endowment, amounting altogether to about 30*l.*, for which the trustees reserve to themselves the right of sending certain free boys.

In favour of the establishment of a good school in Salisbury, it cannot be doubted a strong feeling exists in the minds of all, even of the opponents of the late scheme. The central, and, since its complete drainage, the healthy situation of the city make it an eligible spot for such an institution. Many private schools have been established here with great success at different times. Many of the clergy and inhabitants would have been glad to see a new school engrafted on the choristers' school; but the cathedral chapter being opposed to the plan the new grammar school scheme was very favourably entertained. The ratepayers, the smaller ones especially, were however alarmed at the prospect of an increase to their burdens, and some of the larger objected on principle to this diversion of city funds, thinking such matters should be left exclusively to private enterprise.

Having carefully read several memorials against the "new grammar school scheme" as it was called, which were kindly lent to me by one of its chief opponents, I am compelled to express my regret that that scheme was not adopted, and believe, with other gentlemen, that the small increase to the rates entailed by the adoption of the scheme would have been amply recompensed by giving to the majority of ratepayers the advantage of procuring cheaply a good education. The advantage would have reached them all, as the scheme embraced two schools, an upper and lower; and those who had no children to educate would have shared in the increased prosperity of the town, which might probably be expected to arise from the presence of a large school, and of those who would make Salisbury their residence for the sake of educating their children.

Add to this the fact that if the school prospered, the pressure on the rates would have been entirely removed by the fees paid by the scholars. However, 602 ratepayers out of 870 seemed opposed to it, though I cannot help thinking that some misapprehension existed in the minds of many who signed the counter memorial as to the burden likely to fall on the rates and the want of corresponding advantage to themselves.

It is said that Salisbury contributes no scholars to the university local examinations. From whatever cause it arose it cannot but be lamented that so laudable an effort on the part of the city and some of the leading members of the corporation in the cause of education has been so completely shipwrecked.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 366, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Queen Elizabeth by letters patent, 10 May 1569, gave 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* yearly out of revenues of county of Wilts towards maintenance of master and usher; mayor and corporation to provide house and school. In 1630 corporation gave house and small garden.

From 1743 to 1856 the master has always held *lectureship* at St. Thomas' church, value 20*l.* per annum; since 1856 the offices have been separated.

School Property.—Annual income 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* gross, 24*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* net, besides schoolhouse in which usher has generally resided, and garden.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching freely all who should resort to the school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, appointed under Municipal Corporation Act.

State of School in 1867.

After being in abeyance from March 1864 to January 1867, a new master has been appointed.

A scheme for enlargement of the school, which was under consideration of the Charity Commissioners and Lords of the Treasury failed for want of sufficient funds to carry it out.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Trustees of Municipal Charities, Salisbury.
Henry James Bracher, Andover, Hants.
John Alfred Lush, M.D., Fisherton Anger, Wilts.
Thomas Pain, Ugford, Wilts.
Edward Everett, Harnham, Wilts.
John Cother, wine merchant.
Philip Pinckney Cother, wine merchant.
William, Fawcett, gentleman
William Fawcett, junior, brewer.
Ambrose Denis Hussey Freke, Esq.
James Hussey, Esq.
John Pinckney, banker.
Richard Henry Rigden, land agent.
James Read, chemist.
Edward Thomas Stevens, draper.
John Style, draper.
John Waters, auctioneer.
George Wilkes, ironmonger.
William Woodlands, gentleman.
James Wilton, junr., ironmonger.

} Salisbury, Wilts

Clerk to Trustees:

C. M. C. Whatman, Salisbury.

Head Master:

Mr. George Burden.

TROWBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Rev. F. H. Wilkinson, perpetual curate of West Ashton in 1860, founded a school here during his lifetime. He hired premises for 60*l.* a year in Trowbridge, and contracted to buy them as soon as the title could be assured, which could not take place for a few years.

Here, according to a prospectus drawn up by himself, he established a boys' middle school, and appointed as its head an able master from a National school, who, while master of the school, graduated at Dublin and took orders. The school was founded with the special object of "affording to middle classes "a sound and liberal education, based on religious principles, "particular attention being given to the preparation of the pupils "for the future profession or business for which they may be "intended, and their studies being directed accordingly." The general education was divided into three courses, the English, mathematical, and classical. For the first alone the charge for boarders varied, according to age, from 18*l.* to 22*l.*, and extras would probably raise those sums by 5*l.* more; and the mathematical or classical course if learnt as well, each, 2*l.* extra. Day scholars receiving instruction in the English course paid 4*l.* a year, and 2*l.* extra if they also were instructed in either of the two other courses.

The head master, Mr. Gawn, died in 1860, at which time the school contained from 75 to 80 boys, 30 of whom were boarders. The founder, Mr. Wilkinson, is said to have slightly modified his views about the character of the school instruction before his death, which took place in 1861, and to have been inclined to encourage the presence of an upper class of boys. At all events in his will made in that year, he seems to have altered the name of Middle school, which he had previously given it, to the "Grammar school at Trowbridge." And such is the title it always went by on all public occasions. The testator directs his executors to pay to certain trustees 1,200*l.*, to be by them duly invested, and out of the income of such investment to support or maintain, or assist in supporting or maintaining the grammar school at Trowbridge lately established by him; giving them full power at their absolute discretion to resort to and apply any part of the trust fund for the support or maintenance of the school in any way they shall think most advantageous. He then directs that, in the event of the school being given up or ceasing to be carried on at any time within the period of 21 years from his decease, the 1,200*l.* shall be paid to the trustees of the new almshouses at Church Street, for the support of the same and the benefit of the occupants.

From 1860 to 1865 the school appears to have flourished, though the numbers were less in the last named year than the first. But judging from the reports of the examiners and the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

head master at the annual meeting in June between the years 1861–5 and from the speeches of the rector and other trustees, the condition of the school was only a subject for present congratulation and confident hope for the future. All speakers admitted the value of such an institution to Trowbridge; ample testimony was borne to the energy of the master, and the propriety of erecting by subscription new school buildings was seriously and repeatedly insisted on.

In 1866 the head master was involved in pecuniary embarrassments having, according to his own statement, since 1861, sunk a large sum of money in carrying on the school, and left Trowbridge, the school then only containing 25 boys. This was a serious blow to the school, and its management at present must be considered in only a provisional state. The Rev. J. L. Porter of Trinity College, Dublin, incumbent of Studley, a small parish adjoining Trowbridge, in the gift of the rector, is the nominal head master, and without receiving any remuneration for his services, devotes every morning to the teaching of the Latin classes in the school. The present English teacher was a National school master. On the unfortunate retirement of the late head master in 1866, many of the boys dispersed, the second classical master carrying off to a private school in Trowbridge most of the upper class pupils. The school now consists of 21 boys, the sons of farmers, tradesmen, and the overseers or upper workmen of some of the cloth manufactories. Six of these boys were learning Latin, and the three upper ones translated Virgil with some fluency and credit, and three others also construed Cæsar fairly. All of them were fairly grounded in grammar. Three had begun Greek, and one made some way in the translation of Homer. They did fairly in elementary arithmetic, and some of them had reached fractions. Their knowledge of geography was also satisfactory. The upper part of the school wrote well from dictation.

The boys were all young, the larger number being new boys. There were no boarders.

The school premises occupy about an acre, and besides the master's house, which has accommodation for 30 boarders, comprises also a good playground, where gymnastic apparatus is erected, and a small field. A galvanized iron schoolroom and classroom, separate from the house, are used for the teaching of the boys. They are not very convenient, but were intended only as a temporary arrangement, and had his life been spared, the founder intended himself to have erected school buildings, which he hesitated to do on land which had not actually fallen into his possession. At all the meetings of the trustees and friends of the school, the advantage, almost the necessity for building, has been unanimously acquiesced in, and plans were actually procured by the late head master.

The position of the property at present is this: the trustees occupy the premises as tenants to the executor of the founder, who will have to fulfil the contract for purchase entered into by

the founder as soon as the stipulated time arrives. Meanwhile instead of paying over the 1,200*l.* to the trustees, the executor retains that sum in his own hands, and permits the trustees to occupy the school premises, the interest of the 1,200*l.* being considered an equivalent for rent.

When the premises are bought from the present owner, the trustees of the school may possibly have an opportunity of purchasing them from the executor, and if they could secure them at a moderate price it may be a desirable arrangement. The situation is somewhat low, but is on sloping ground, and presents several advantages, but the trustees think that they can possibly secure a more eligible site.

It is no part of my duty to comment upon much feeling which has necessarily been excited in Trowbridge by the unfortunate circumstances which compelled the late head master to leave the school. During his lifetime the founder contributed largely towards the expenses of the school, and the withdrawal of that support threw a heavy additional burden on the master. I believe also the boarding house was an expense to him, instead of being a source of profit. Meanwhile it would be in opposition to the true interests, as well as, I believe, to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants, that a miscarriage of the testator's primary intention should take place, and the endowment sink into a fund for forwarding the doubtful advantages of an eleemosynary institution, rather than go towards the relief of the acknowledged wants of middle class education. The two acting trustees expressed themselves most anxious to secure to the town the benefit of the endowment for a grammar school. It is desirable to terminate the present provisional government as soon as possible, and to increase the number of trustees. Of the three named in the will, one, a layman, altogether has abstained from acting, and the responsibility of administering the trust has fallen upon the rector and upon an influential magistrate in the town, and practically the rector is chief manager. Due weight, therefore, is hardly given to the lay element, the testator having apparently intended it to be as two to one. The trustees of the grammar school are also trustees of the new almshouses, the building debt on which has not been yet entirely liquidated; and it is desirable that no imputation of partiality should be able to rest on them which a certain contingency might bring about, and this can be best effected by each trust having its own separate trustees.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Established by Rev. F. H. Wilkinson in his lifetime, and since his death in 1861 endowed by his will with 1,200*l.*

School Property—Annual income 60*l.*, paid by executors of founders as interest for 1,200*l.* Income appropriated in payment of rent of school.

Objects of Trust.—To afford to middle classes a sound and liberal education, based on religious principles, especially directed for future profession or business (Founder's Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Rector and two other trustees, appointed by founder's will, have power of appointing master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.
Master.—A clergyman; receives fees from scholars, nothing from endowment.
Day Scholars.—19.
Boarders.—None.

Present master was only appointed at Midsummer last, the previous one, reappointed by founder, having become bankrupt; before his bankruptcy the were 46 day scholars and 29 boarders.

WARMINSTER.—LORD WEYMOUTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The intention of the founder of the grammar school at Warminster is expressed in the inscription over the entrance:

"To the glory of God, and the advancement of religion and "learning, this school was built and endowed by Thomas Lord "Viscount Weymouth, A.D. 1707."

By his will in 1709 Lord Weymouth endowed the school with a rentcharge of 30*l.*, "to be paid to the schoolmaster who "was or should be hereafter nominated by the owner of Longleat "House for ever, to teach the youth of Warminster, Deverill "Longbridge, Monkton Deverill; and to his successors for "ever."

The real endowment of the school, however, consists in the house and school premises, which are large, and the building handsome. Attached to them is a spacious playground, with a fives court and a large garden.

One of the late masters added to the building on ground not the property of the endowment, for which a small rent is paid.

The school for many years has been considered a boarding school, and has large accommodation specially made for boarders. Under the Rev. Dr. Griffith it enjoyed a high reputation as a classical school, preparing many boys for the universities and public schools. Many of his old pupils still speak with gratitude of his care in teaching, and the importance he attached to their acquiring some knowledge of physical science, which he made a necessary part of the course of instruction, and copiously illustrated by interesting experiments. At that time the day boys were not more than three or four to about 40 boarders. Dr. Arnold of Rugby was educated here preparatory to his going to Winchester, and always spoke in terms of affectionate regard for the school.

Since the resignation of Dr. Griffith in 1839, three masters, all clergymen, have continued the school, not very successfully, and the immediate predecessors of the present master left in pecuniary embarrassments.

The present master was appointed in 1864 by the Marquis of Bath as owner of Longleat; he is a layman, and holds his appointment for life and as a freehold, and is entitled in respect of it to vote for the counties of Wilts and Hereford. The Marquis, with the desire of making the foundation as useful as possible, the school having during late years, indeed ever since the resignation of Dr. Griffith, failed as a classical boarding school, endeavoured in the appointment of master to establish it as a school of secondary education for the teaching of farmer's and tradesmen's sons rather than those of the class above, but with the intention that the school should not be so lowered as to exclude the children of professional men resident in the town. He therefore stipulated that the master should not exceed ten guineas in his charge for the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

education of any inhabitant of Warminster as a day boy; that French should form a necessary part of the school instruction, and that if the master took orders he should not take any permanent duty. The Marquis apparently has no legal obligation to repair the house, but he has, both on the appointment of the present master, and on a former occasion, voluntarily and liberally expended considerable sums in maintaining the fabric, and making the premises tenantable. There is a sort of tacit understanding that the right of nominating certain free boys claimed by the patron, shall not be unduly exercised.

The present master has been appointed a little more than two years. When he came he found the school almost at zero; it now consists of 30 boarders and 10 day boys. Three pupils were parlour boarders, considerably older than the rest, most of whom were very young. The boarders were sons of professional men and farmers, the day boys were most of them upper tradesmen's sons, and paid 8 guineas a year. The master intends sending in several boys to the next university local examinations.

Eight of the upper boys had done some Cæsar and a few pages of Molière's L'Avare, and knew as much as could be expected from beginners. They wrote well and accurately from English dictation. Although not very far advanced in it, yet they had a well grounded notion of the early parts of arithmetic. They had done the first book of Euclid; a few boys had also lately begun Greek, which had just been included in the school terms. The work of the school, considering the age of the boys, and how recently they had been brought together was satisfactory, and contained promise. All the boys were regularly drilled by a sergeant.

Music and singing were a good deal practised, and a choir for the parish church was occasionally formed from among the boys.

The school was well spoken of. There was a small private commercial school in the town where the terms were lower. The master is a man of ability and great personal energy; he joins with his boys in many of their games. He has two assistants. The chief inhabitants of the town seemed favourable to the present constitution of the school. The upper section would perhaps hardly make use of it.

The convenience of the premises, the healthiness of the situation, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Wiltshire Downs, are also recommendations in favour of the school. Lord — Thynne gives annually 10*l.*, which is divided between the two boys who do best in the yearly examination.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 407, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School built in 1707 by Lord Weymouth. By deed, 2 Nov. 1709, he gave 30*l.* part of rentcharge of 400*l.* for master. By deed, 6 April 1820, Marquess of Bath demised school and garden to the master

thereby appointed, for his life at rent of 1*l.* By deed, 28 Nov. 1821, said Marquess made a similar demise of a small plot adjoining school at rent of 5*l.*, out of which master formed playground.

School Property.—Annual income 30*l.* from rentcharge, besides house, garden, and playground (about an acre in the whole), which have always been regarded as school property since demise by Lord Bath. School building well adapted, and includes house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching youth of Warminster, Deverill-Longbridge and Monckton-Deverill (Founder).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a free grammar school. Master to instruct scholars in principles of Church of England, and such proper and useful learning as should be most suitable to their respective ages and conditions (Deed of appointment of master, 1820).

Government and Masters.—Owner of Longleat House (Marquess of Bath) appoints master by deed containing agreements concerning subjects to be taught and conditions on which appointment is to be held. Master has always been required to be member of the Church of England. Master appoints and may dismiss assistant at discretion.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Head master receives from endowment 30*l.*; fees 109*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house.

Day Scholars.—13 pay 8*l.* 8*s.* each. All live near school. No free scholars.

Boarders.—31, pay 22 guineas each for board. Four meals a day; Meat once. Hours: rise at 6 a.m. in summer, 7½ a.m. in winter; retire at 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. Course modified to suit particular cases and subsequent career.

Religious instruction by head master half an hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers; day scholars do not attend.

Promotions by half-yearly examinations, conducted by master or examiner appointed by him, for which prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, deprivation of play, and caning. The last publicly, by head master only.

One boy at the university in May 1867.

Playground, 60 yards square; drilling taught to all.

School time 40 weeks per annum; study for boarders 46 hours a week, day boys 31 hours. Play time for boarders 20 hours a week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

All the subjects mentioned below are taught in the School:—

Religious Knowledge, Greek, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Surveying, Mathematics, pure and applied, beside preceding, History, Geography, English Grammar, English Literature, English Composition, Reading, Writing, Music, Drawing, Drilling.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustee:
Marquess of Bath.

Clerk to Trustee:
H. P. Jones, Portway House, Warminster.

Head Master:
Charles Alcock, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

West Lavington.—Free Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Alderman Dauntesey, by will, in the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, devised to the Mercers' Company in London, certain lands and tenements there, directing them to build at West Lavington a house with eight chambers, one of which was to be for a schoolmaster; the remaining chambers for seven almspeople to live in.

The schoolmaster was to be an "apt and convenient person "to teach grammar in the said schoolhouse; and if he did not "do his diligence and apply his said room, it should be lawful "for the warders of the Mercers' Company to put him out, and "put another in his stead to supply and execute his said room." The schoolmaster and his scholars were also directed to "come to "the elevacion or sacryng of high mass when they conveniently "might;" and the master was to receive 10*l.* a year for his salary.

The parish of West Lavington is entirely agricultural, with a population of 1,739, and contains 6,244 acres. The value of the property left to the Mercers' Company for this specific charity has, of course, largely increased, and they have from time to time increased the salary of the master and added to the school premises.

The almshouses are now separate from the school buildings. About ten years ago the latter were rebuilt at a cost of about 3,000*l.*; they consist of a large and convenient house for the master which, in fact, in point of size and accommodation, appears superior to the vicarage, and was built to accommodate a large family. A large schoolroom with a classroom adjoining, is attached to one side of the house. There is no playground.

The schoolroom is not conveniently fitted with desks, and is entirely paved with stone, and the poor children suffered sadly from cold in the winter. The classroom was filled with lumber and not used.

To this school all the inhabitants of the parish are said to be entitled to send their children for gratuitous education; but the founder does not seem by any words in the instrument of foundation to have so limited his bounty. Dissenters used it equally with churchmen. When I visited the school about 50 boys were present.

The numbers were usually large in winter months, rising and falling according to the demand for labour in harvesting operations.

To speak generally, the education is simply that of a National school, and measuring the results by the endowment, I cannot speak of them as anything but inadequate.

The highest class, consisting of seven boys, whose average age did not exceed 12, wrote from dictation and read fairly. They knew hardly any geography. Many of them understood notation, did a few simple sums, including one in the rule of three, correctly,

and three of them had some notion of decimals and fractions; one boy did some simple equations in algebra. Of these seven boys, two had absolutely left the school and only returned *pro hâc vice*, and none of the others had attended the school since July and August, my visit being on November 2, but they intended to be regular during the winter months.

Of the second class the average age was hardly ten. They could not all read fluently, and could only do sums in the few first simple rules of arithmetic. The third class averaged nine years in age, and were fully a year more backward than the second in all their work.

The lowest class consisted of boys of from six to eight years old. All are admitted to the school who can read words of three letters. No prizes were given, nor were any regular examinations held.

The head master gives religious instruction and exercises general superintendence in the school. All the rest of the actual teaching is handed over to a single assistant who was trained at the Cheltenham training college, who is usually assisted by one of the upper boys, (the age of none of whom, however, when I was there, exceeded 13 years,) in teaching the younger children. He is paid 70*l.* a year, 62*l.* of which is contributed by the Mercers' Company and 8*l.* by the head master.

The head master is in orders and has held his office for 34 years. He also serves the church at Earl Stoke, a village three miles off. He receives 120*l.* fixed salary from the Mercers' Company, who also pay rates and taxes, allow 16*l.* for coal, and occasionally make him a gratuity, which in 1864 was 50*l.*

The head master is appointed by the Lord Churchill, as representative of the brother of the founder, and as owner of the manor of West Lavington, and of the estate formerly belonging to the Dauntseys. To this brother and his heirs the appointment was confided by the will. The present head master was appointed by an indenture dated June 1832, which simply appoints him and contains no conditions. The patron intimated to him through his agent, at the time of appointment, that the course of instruction to be pursued was to interfere as little as possible with the profitable occupation of the children in agricultural employment. I cannot find, however, that any authority is given to the patron to impose any terms on the master.

The school in its present constitution is a very doubtful benefit to the parish. It has paralysed any attempt at establishing an ordinary parochial school, which in a large parish like this ought to be nearly self-supporting, and which would possess all the stimulating agencies to which an open inspected school would be subject. It has removed the control of the children of the parish entirely from the hands of the clergyman. The specific directions of the founder, as well as the great increase of its revenues, would alone suggest that it ought to be made more extensively and materially useful. Small shopkeepers and artizans, such persons as carpenters and blacksmiths, ought at all events to be able to find here the opportunity of a very good education.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The present head master is advanced in years, and it is not to be expected that he could undertake the inauguration of any new regime. His office is a practical sinecure, the school seems to exist at present for the sake of the master rather than the master for the sake of the school. Nor do those who actually attend as scholars seem to regard their privilege as anything more than a plaything, to be taken up and laid down at pleasure.

During the month of October 1866, of 57 boys on the register, only 14 showed even a moderate attendance. The reason given was that the harvest was late this year. But under all circumstances, except during the months of December, January, and February, perpetual causes of absence were constantly recurring. Potato planting, potato hoeing, Whitsuntide holidays, haymaking, wheat weeding, harvest, wheat sowing, village feasts, were all recognized and lawful excuses for absence. The demand for the children's labour in the parish has been stimulated by a large portion of it, some 500 acres, being let out by Lord Churchill in allotments, many of them not containing more than a fraction of an acre.

At present the teaching power is practically carried on by one man, and he discharges his duty against heavy odds. The farms in the neighbourhood are large, and none of the farmers would think of using the school under its present constitution for the education of their sons, and do not much care about raising the standard of education of the present class of scholars. When the property of the endowment first came into the hands of the Mercers' Company it produced about 48*l.* a year. It is all in the city of London; and at the time of the Charity Commission in 1830 it produced 1,060*l.*, and the increase since that date has probably been progressive. It cannot possibly be said that the actual education given is at all commensurate with the largeness of the endowment.

On the next avoidance of the head mastership some change in the management seems imperatively required. The claim of girls to share in the benefit of the endowment must not be overlooked, the founder using no word to exclude them.

The head master thinks truly that much benefit would accrue to the parish by the introduction of night schools. In a parish so peculiarly constituted in reference to the demands on the labour of the young as West Lavington, the average age of leaving the grammar school being 9¼, he thinks that young men would freely resort to it, some in order to progress, others to keep up or recall the small amount of learning to which they already had attained. Some assistance might be rendered this night school from school revenues in the hands of the Mercers' Company. Whatever be done, none of those likely to be well informed on the subject were desirous of perpetuating the present state of things.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 286, A.D. 1821. and xxviii. 372, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Dauntesey by will, 10 March 1542, gave lands in London to Mercers company to enable them to buy site, build house, schoolhouse and eight chambers for master and seven poor persons, and pay 10*l.* per annum to master and 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to each poor person. Site bought in 1553. By deed of 20 Oct. 1553, company agreed to repair and maintain buildings. Court of Chancery, 1635, ordered company to pay 60*l.* a year to master and seven poor persons.

School Property.—United with that of chambers or almshouses. Annual income under order of Court of Chancery, 1635, 60*l.* Amount actually expended by Company on school appears to be 247*l.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes. School site and buildings well adapted to their purposes; re-built within the last ten years.*

Objects of Trust.—Teaching children, without restriction, and support of seven poor persons of West Lavington (Founder). Alms people subsequently increased to ten. Children of parish of West Lavington have been taught freely.

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Heir of the body of Ambrose Dauntesey, brother of the founder, or if he delay for 20 days, vicar or his deputy to appoint master. Company to have power of dismissal (Founder). By ancient custom the owner of the Dauntesey estate at West Lavington, now Lord Churchill, appoints. For 200 years master has always been a clergyman, not always a graduate.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, not prohibited from taking boarders. Total income, from salary 120*l.*, gratuity from company 50*l.*; allowance for coals 15*l.*; and 3*l.* per annum for care of clock and bell; rates and taxes paid. Usher appointed by master; salary 62*l.* allowed by Company and made up to 70*l.* by head-master.

Day Scholars.—60 on list; about 40 attend usually; 50 in winter when no farm work. Half under 10 years of age; nearly all under 12. Majority live in village, a few come from a distance of two miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of three letters. School classified by reading chiefly. Course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction half an hour daily. School opened and closed with prayers. No examination, or prizes, but presents to deserving boys on leaving.

Few punishments, except of the most gentle kind.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

No playground.

School time 41 weeks per annum; study 33 hours a week; all lessons learnt in school.

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* The following information respecting the income of this property is supplied by the clerk of the Mercers' Company:—

"1866, December 31. By cash for one year's charges, 775*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

"This charity is provided for out of the revenues of freehold houses in London, left by "Alderman Dauntesey to the Mercers' Company, of the annual value of 1,513*l.* 10*s.* upon which at "Christmas last there was an arrear of 835*l.* 15*s.*, together with the interest on 120*l.* 8 per cent. "consols."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Postmistress; the son carries letters in the morning.	West Lavington	Near.
" "	2	Labourer	Littleton in West Lavington.	½ mile.
" "	3	Labourers	West Lavington	Near.
" "	4			
" "	5			
" "	6	Innkeeper (London)	Littleton	½ mile.
" "	7	Working bailiff		
" "	8	Blacksmith	West Lavington	Near.
" "	9	Market gardener	Littleton	¼ mile.
" "	10	Gamekeeper	West Lavington	¼ "
Boys lowest in school	1	Shepherd	Lavington Hill	1½ "
" "	2	Labourers	Littleton	½ "
" "	3			
" "	4			
" "	5			
" "	6	Gardener	Littleton	½ "
" "	7	Shepherd	Littleton	½ "
" "	8	Labourer		
" "	9	Mason		
" "	10	Bricklayer		

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Mercers Company.

Clerk to Trustees:
H. E. Barnes, Mercers Hall.

Head Master:
Rev. Edward Wilton, M.A.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		M.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	60	6	—	5	11	11	50	—	10	As connected with reading Bible. Bible History, &c. Church Catechism in case of those who attend Church Sunday School.	9	9	11	—	—	50	Bible, &c., same as 1st Class.	19	7 (reading included)	10	40	—	10	Parables, Miracles, New Test. lessons under Monitors taken in turn from 1st class & 2d class, reading at intervals to the Master. Spelling.
Arithmetic	60	6	11	5	11	11	50			From Vulgar and Decimal Fractions up to Simple Equations from Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra, Walkingame, Dublin Book, Bland's Equations, Miscellaneous Questions, &c.	9	9	11	—	—	50	Dublin Arithmetic; Sums set; Class work.	19	7	10	40	—	10	Simple rules, multiplication table, copying down sums, learning to make figures.
Physics	18	3	Taught incidentally in course of reading time in each case as above. Same average of lessons and time occupied.						—	—														
History	English, in Society's Book, other History from Dublin Reading Book.																							
Geography	Dublin Society's Book of Geography used by 1st Class.										and National Society's First Book used by 2nd class.													
English Grammar.	4	1	—	2	14	Bromley's English Grammar used as a Text Book.					—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as 1st class, except Geography.							
English Literature.																								
Reading	60	6	—	5	11	11	50	—	Hrs. 10 in the whole	Writing in copy books, writing from dictation, transcribing history, composing letters and descriptions.	9	9	11	—	—	50	Writing in copy books, on slates from dictation, and copying from print.	As above stated opposite to Religious Instruction on slates. Letters and copies from the black board.						
Writing	60	6	—	5	11	11	50	—			9	9	11	—	—	50								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WOOTTON BASSETT.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1688, Richard Jones left 300*l.* to trustees to dispose of as he should appoint, and in default of appointment to such perpetual public charitable uses as they should judge fit. The testator made no appointment, and in discharge of the trust reposed in them his executors bought certain lands and a rent-charge, and by deed, dated October 7, 1696, conveyed the whole to trustees, in trust with the annual income for ever, "to find a "fit, competent, and idoneous person to be schoolmaster, to live "within or near the town or borough of Wootton Bassett, and "there teach the male children of the inhabitants of the said town "or borough in writing and casting accounts, and in the Latin "tongue, in the nature and manner of a free school." Powers by the deed were given for the removal of the master from time to time and the appointment of another.

In accordance with the terms of this foundation, a school was held here till about seven years ago, when, with the assent of the requisite authorities the income of the charity lands was engulfed in the fund for the maintenance of the National school.

The land belonging to the foundation has been just let by tender for 30*l.* a year, having previously produced about 24*l.*

The old free school was held, by the permission of the corporation, in part of the town hall. Under Mr. Drake, the late master, who held his office 40 years, the school both rose and sank. During the earlier part of his tenure of office the school seems to have been full, and educated the farmers' and tradesmen's sons. For some years immediately preceding its final dissolution the school had fallen into entire disrepute, the master's office was a mere sinecure, and he occasionally held his school in order to entitle himself to receive the proceeds of the endowment.

With this abuse fresh in their minds, the inhabitants seem to have at once acquiesced in the proposal to transfer the funds towards the support of the National school.

The class of boys who used to be educated at the free school are now educated at a private school in the town, large and well spoken of.

The present National school is held in a substantial structure built six or seven years ago, on land given by Lord Clarendon, and is well conducted and well attended. It receives the Government grant. Sixty boys and girls (not including infants) were present at the time of my visit, which was unexpected. The present master had only been appointed nine months. Both the work and the discipline of the school was quite satisfactory. The writing was particularly good.

The managers send a certain number of children as free scholars, to the number of about 20, the others pay 1*d.* a week. The attendance of the free scholars was the most irregular, but the vigilant supervision of the master has remedied it by sending, in

every case to the parent when a child absents itself without notice, a circular which he requires to be filled up by the parent stating the cause of absence. This has materially diminished the evil; prizes are also given for regularity of attendance. There are three pupil teachers, one female, two male. The boys who attend the school are almost entirely confined to labourers' children. Dissenters are very numerous in the parish, and I understand that the British school boys, several of whom are the smaller tradesmen's sons, are educated in higher subjects than are attempted at the National, at a payment of 6*s.* a quarter.

Although no one can doubt that useful work is resulting from the present application of this small endowment, yet it is equally indisputable that it is not employed in educating the class of boys contemplated by the trust deed of 1696; and I believe I am justified in saying that there are many inhabitants of this large agricultural parish who, without finding fault with the present arrangement, yet think that in the existing application of the trust fund the interests of a very important section of the community have been a little overlooked.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 1310, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will 17 Aug. 1688, Richard Jones gave 300*l.* for such charitable uses as his executors should judge fit. A rentcharge of 30*s.* and lands at Heydon purchased by executors, and by award, 29 Nov. 1820, under Inclosure Act, allotment and exchange made.

School Property.—Consists of 19A. 0R. 8P. of land with a cottage. Average annual income 23*l.* Rentcharge lost.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a master to teach male children of Wootton Bassett in nature and manner of a free school (Trust Deed 7 Oct. 1696).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, accounts, Latin (Deed).

Government and Masters.—Nine trustees, of whom a committee of three had power to appoint and dismiss master. When two of the three should die, or the nine be reduced to four, property to be conveyed to two to reconvey to themselves and seven others. Majority of nine then to supply vacancies in committee (Deed).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

School closed and income paid, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, to National school of Wootton Bassett.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, the Grove, near Watford.
Horatio Nelson Goddard, Adderbury House, Banbury.
Rev. John Mervin Prower, Purton, near Swindon.
Richard Parsons, Hillmarton, near Calne.

Clerk to Trustees:

James Pratt, solicitor, Wootton Bassett.

Head Master (of National School):

John Still.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

County of Wilts.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances — Where deposited.	Deeds and Ordinances — Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed, varied by original Authority, by Process of Law, or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge requiring no Management.	Average Income for five years ended 1864 — Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	3,684	Farming	With archives of borough of Marlborough.	Yes	Obsolete	Fair	Trustees	247	215	215	Proble. small diminution.
Salisbury (Choristers' School.)	12,278	- - -	Chapter muniment rooms.	No	Varied by authority.	Good	Warden acting under Dean and Chapter.	1,247	834	679	Stat.
Semi-classical School—											
Warminster	3,675	Farming	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat
Non-classical Schools—											
Amesbury,	1,138	Farming	Trustees	Yes	Slightly varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	96	55	50	Stat.
Calne	5,179	Farming	Supposed in Court of Probate.	Yes	Slightly varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	50	50	50	Stat.
Trowbridge	9,626	Manufacturing.	Probate Court.	Yes	Observed	—	Trustees	60	—	—	Stat.
West Lavington	1,589	Farming	Supposed in Court of Probate.	Yes	Observed as far as practicable.	Good	Mercers' Company as trustees.	—	—	247	—
Wootton Bassett†	2,191	Agricultural.	With clerk to the Trustees.	Yes	- - -	—	Trustees	23	23	‡	Inc.
School in Abeyance—											
Salisbury‡ (Free Grammar School.)	12,278	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme being prepared.	—	- -	26	24	—	Stat.

* Information was not sought from
† The original school is closed, and the income appro-
‡ School in abeyance; new scheme in preparation;

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities, Number.	Exhibitions at Universities, Total annual Value.	Exhibitions at School, Number.	Exhibitions at School, Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers—Honors—absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, How obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
25 24 in sum. with 2 other schls.	£ p.	None	£ —	Local	None	Trstees.	No	Burgesses and inhabitants of Marlborough.	Boys	Absolute -	Application.	Incr.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Dean and chapter.	—	Warden	Dn. and Chr.	Choristers	Boys	Must have musical voice & ear, those born in diocese pref.	Selected by merit in singing.	Stat.	Classical -	Support and benefit of choristers.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Master only.	According to stipulation in deed of appointmt.	Youth of Warminster Deverill, Longbridge, and Monkton Deverill.	Boys	Absolute -	Nomination.	None	Classical, mathematical, and English.	—
None	—	None	—	Local minstr. of town & 4 oths. ex.-off.	None	Master and Trstees.	No	Inhabitants of Amesbury.	Boys	Born in the town abs.	Nomination.	Incr.	Non-class.	Apprenticing scholars.
2	38	None	None	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Free -	Both	None -	- -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	- - - -	—	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	Mercers Compy.	—	M. -	Yes	Free -	Both	Residents in parish, or non-residents if parishioners.	Application.	Stat.	Non-class.	Alms
—	—	—	—	—	—	Trstees.	—	Male children of inhabitants of Wootton Bassett.	Boys	Absolute -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Trustees. under Municipal Corp. Act.	—	—	—	- - - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Marlborough Coll. See p. 27.
priated in aid of the national school at Wootton Bassett.
(reopened 1867).

County of Wilts.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	H.M., M. of modern department and under masters.	Marquis of Ailesbury.		H.M.	H.M.	Must be a member of Ch. of Eng. able to teach Latin & Greek.	H.M.	32 D. 58 B.	No	
Salisbury (Choristers' School.)	M. and assistant.	Dean and Chaptr.	Dean and Chapter.	M.	M.	Must be a clergyman of Ch. of Eng. and M.A.	M.	12 B. 15 D.		
Semi-classical School—										
Warminster	Three resident, four visiting.	Marquis of Bath.	According to stipulation in deed of appointment.	Master	Master	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M.	13 D. 31 B.		
Non-classical Schools—										
Amesbury	M.	Trstees. minstr. churchwardns. & ovsrs. of Amesbury.	Trustees	—	—	Meet to govern; for learning, religious life, and dexterity in teaching.	Yes	0 B. 16 D.	No change of late.	
Calne	M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Trustees	Master	M.	Ch. of Eng.	M.	6 B. 42 D.	No change.	
Trowbridge	M.	Trstees.	Trustees ?	—	—		M.	19 D.	Great diminution in numbers.	
West Lavington	M. and usher.	Lord Churchill.	Mercers' Company.	Master	M.	Apt and convenient to teach grammar.	M.	60 D.	No change of late.	
Wootton Bassett†		Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Fit and competent to be master and to teach writing, accounts, and Latin.	Nat. Sch.	D.	Closed as being of no use, transferred to National School.	
School in Abeyance										
Salisbury‡ (Free Grammar School.)				—	—		—	—		

* Information was not sou

† The original school is closed, and the income app

‡ This school is now in abeyance; a new scheme in cours

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 35 A. 65 B.	2	6	None necessary.	H.M. and M. of modern deptmt.	H.M	Yes	£ 79	£ 66	£ 54	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9 jnr. 10 senr.	Senior boy and masters near.	390	3 occupd by 12 boys.
35 A. 60 B. 5 C.	60 A. 40 B.	—	—	None necessary.	M.	—	Yes	—	34*l.* yearly out of endowment.	—	(*a*) 6½ summer 7 winter. (*b*) 8½ pm.	By senior boy.	740	—
A. and B.	A. and B.	—	—	Marquis of Bath.	M.	M.	Yes	60	40	34	(*a*) 6 am. in smmr. 7½ am. in winter. (*b*) 9 pm.	By masters till all in bed, also morning dressing.	352	3
- -	100 C.	—	—	Trustees	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	10 A. 90 B.	—	2	Trustees	Master -	M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 8 p.m.	- - -	329	—
- -	- -	—	—	None necessary.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	15 B. 85 C.	—	—	- -	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

rom Marlborough Coll. See p. 27.
priated in aid of the national school at Wootton Bassett.
preparation; (reopened 1867).

County of Wilts.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	39	43	Reading and writing.	By one subject chiefly, others subordinately.	By marks for lessons and examination.	Chiefly in school	84	42	84	5	—
Salisbury (Choristers' School.)	40	18¾ B. 26 D.	Reading, writing, elemnts. of arithmtic., for choristers singing and a knowledge of music besides.	By English, mathematics, and grammar.	By all combined.	(*a*) one half (*b*) one half.	27	7	15	—	—
Semi-classical School—											
Warminster	40	46	Reading and writing.	Mixed, by one chiefly, others subordinately.	Examinations	(*c*) day-scholars (*b*) boarders, 15 hours per week.	41	13	44	—	—
Non-classical Schools—											
Amesbury	40	27½	Reading and catechism.	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Calne	42	25	Reading monosyllables.	By arithmetic chiefly and other subjects subordinately.	By marks for half year's work.	Nearly all in school a little at home.	5	—	1	—	—
Trowbridge	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	—	—	—	—
West Lavington	41	33	Reading words of 3 letters.	By reading chiefly.	By general progress.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Wootton Bassett‡	46	27½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
School in Abeyance—											
Salisbury§ (Free Grammar School.)	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

* Information was not sought
† Some learn algebra as
‡ The original school is closed, and the income appro-
§ This school is now in abeyance, and a new scheme in

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse. Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Compositon.	Number of Scholars who learn Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Without aid	P.V	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	90	14	Text books and orally.	15	3	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	27	6	All ways	—	9	—	—	—	
Aid from tutor and without.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	44	10	All ways	—	6	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		10	3	From text books set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	
Assistance of master.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	48	21	All three	—	14	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		60	†	Text books orally.	—	—	18	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

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far as simple equations.
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County of Wilts.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Master.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees or others.
Classical Schools—													
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	90	82	44	6	14	25	50	12	Instrumental.	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.; P.M.	Singing 40	Masters	- - -
Salisbury (Choristers' School).	27	27	27	18	15	27	27	7	12	G.D.; T.M.; P.M.	- - -	M.	Dean and some members of Chapter.
Semi-classical School—													
Warminster	30	44	44	6	44	44	44	22	9 pupils.	All	- - -	Master or person appointed by master.	
Non-classical Schools—													
Amesbury	?	8	10	—	5	10	10	3?	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	By trustees themselves.
Culne	30	48	40	—	21	48	48	21	—	D.F.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trowbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -
West Lavington	?	4	4	4	—	60	60	—	—	- - - -	- - -	No examiners.	
Wootton Bassett†	All							None	None	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
School in Abeyance—													
Salisbury‡ (Free Grammar School.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

* Information was not sought

† The original school is closed, and the income appro-

‡ This school is now in abeyance; a new scheme in

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Works.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	Yes	Yes	90	Open?	H.M.	Morning and evening service from Liturgy.	All in mrn.; boarders only in evng.	H.M.	2 hours in instruction; all may attend.	Boarders only.
	Not to any extent.		27	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book	All	Master for choristers.	2 hours for choristers only.	Choristers only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bishop Bloomfield's collection.	Boarders only.	Vicar of Warminster.	None	Boarders
—			10	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Common Prayer before and after school.	All			
Very slightly.	Yes	Yes	48	Church	M.	Form published by S.P.C.K. before and after school.	All are expected to be.			
—			—	—	—		—			
Slightly	Slightly		60	Open	M.	Form used in school for 30 years.	All are expected to be.	Special confirmation teaching given by the vicar.		
—			All	National.	Clergyman of parish.	Morning and evening.	—			
—			—	—			—			

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from Marlborough Coll See p. 27.
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County of Wilts.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Marlborough* (Grammar Sch.)	Yes	Public	By H.M. and master of mod. department.	No powers; they are to report.	By masters.	22	Less than an acre.	Close	Both
Salisbury (Choristers' School.)	—	Public	—	—	—	18	½ acre	Close	Both
Semi-classical School—									
Warminster	Yes	Public	Corporal by master only.	None	Boarders by assist. M.	20	½ acre	Close	Both
Non-classical Schools—									
Amesbury	Yes	Public	Yes	—	—	—	None	—	—
Calne	Yes	Public	Corporal by master only.	—	—	—	475 sq. yards.	Adjoining.	Both
Trowbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Lavington	—	—	—	Report boy to master.	?	—	None	—	—
WoottonBassett†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School in Abeyance—									
Salisbury† (Free Grammar School.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information was not sought

† The original school is closed, and the income appro-

‡ This school is now in abeyance, and a new scheme in

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes, but it is valueless.	Modern languages.	Modern languages; chiefly French.	Yes - -	Possible, and is attempted.	Diversities of study required for different competitive examinations.
None - -	Yes - -	—	None -	Those taught.	Those taught -	Doubtless	Not possible.	—
Bars and swings in playground, Giantstride, Fives court.	Yes - -	Yes	All - -	Latin, French, arithmetic.	Latin, French, arithmetic.	Yes; appointed by Universities, including London and Durham.	- - -	—
None - -	- - -	—	All - -	Best to prepare boy for a country tradesman.	Best to prepare boy to become a tradesman.	No - -	Expedient and possible.	—
None - -	None -	—	None	Religious, English, lower math., French, drawing, &c.	Religious subjects, English book-keeping, mensuration, and surveying.	No - -	Expedient during last year of school.	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None - -	None -	—	None -	Scripture history and general information.	Same as the master.	Yes; by patron, trstees, and vicar if acquainted with habits and condition of place and school.	Yes? -	Irregular attendance; withdrawal of promising pupils during summer for farm work.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	—

from Marlborough Coll. See p. 27.
priated in aid of the national school at Wootton Bassett.
course of preparation; (reopened 1867).

SALISBURY.—THE GODOLPHIN LADIES' SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A foundation exists at Salisbury, of which I found no parallel in the south-western counties of England, being an endowment for the education of gentlewomen's daughters. In 1707 the sum of 42,890 ducats, and 13 grasses, in the deposit of the zecca at Venice, were assigned to the Hon. Charles Godolphin and Elizabeth his wife, which they determined on applying to some charitable purpose; and for this end after the death of the former, a scheme was drawn up by the widow, and confirmed by the Court of Chancery, for the education of eight young gentlewomen between the ages of 8 and 19, daughters of members of the Church of England, whose fortunes did not exceed 300*l.*; providing also that the eight young gentlewomen were to be brought up in New Sarum, or some other town in Wilts, and were to be such as had neither father nor mother; and to be under the care of a governess, who was to table and board them; and to be taught to dance, work, speak French, cast accounts, and the business of housewifery in the best manner, and to attend the service of the Church of England. Provisions were made in the scheme for the appointment of the mistress and girls by the heir of the founder, and for certain specified payments. A second scheme, in 1783, modified the former one, conferring the benefits of the charity on those whose fortunes did not exceed 500*l.*, and fixing the age of admittance to the school at 12 instead of 8, providing for the hiring of a house for the school, and containing also several other directions. The school does not seem to have been carried on in strict accordance with this latter scheme, although the Charity Commissioners, in 1831, speak of the existing school as being satisfactorily conducted, and having a well qualified governess. It is said that great abuses crept into its administration shortly after this date, the beneficiaries of the charity being composed of members of the family and of the private friends of the patrons. The aid of the Court of Chancery was again invoked, and a scheme dated April 25th, 1852, was issued, by the provisions of which the school is now entirely regulated.

At the time of the issuing of this last scheme the patronage of the school, *i.e.* the appointment of mistress and the nomination of the 12 girls, had descended to Margaretta Anne, wife of H. Biggs, of Stockton House, near Heytesbury, as to one moiety, and to Caroline Cobbe and Frances Emily Cobbe jointly, as to the other moiety, as coheirs of the founder. By death and survivorship the whole patronage now centres in Miss F. E. Cobbe.

By the scheme of 1852, 11 other trustees are associated with the heir of Wm. Godolphin, the founder, if a male, who must all be resident within five miles of Salisbury. To them is confided the management of the school, and of the property belonging to it; and their duties and modes of procedure at their meetings are minutely laid down for them. It would appear that the present heir of Wm. Godolphin, being a female, has no power of interference in the management of the school or of the endowment; but by the 26th section of the scheme of 1852, she alone, as heir,

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

may appoint the mistress. The mistress is to be a prudent and discreet person, a communicant of the English Church, competent to teach the scholars church doctrine, the English and French languages, English literature and composition, history, geography, arithmetic, music, dancing, plain and ornamental work and housewifery, and any other languages or accomplishments approved by the trustees; and is to permit the girls as they grow up to take part by turns in the domestic management, and also confide to them the education of the younger children so as to accustom them to the art of tuition. The mistress may be dismissed by the trustees with the consent of the patron; if such consent be withheld the dismissal shall not be valid unless sanctioned by the Bishop. The present Bishop is one of the trustees, so that should the exercise of this supreme power be ever called into requisition he would in some sense be his own visitor. Not only does the patron appoint the mistress but she exclusively nominates the girls. Twelve young orphan gentlewomen born of Church of England parents, whose friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel and books, are to be maintained and educated by the mistress, between the ages of 12 and 19, and the mistress is to receive 24*l.* a year for each pupil from the endowment. They seldom stay still 19, or longer than four years. The mistress is allowed also to take private boarders to the number of 12, to be instructed without any distinction with the foundationers, at such terms as she may agree upon with them. The scheme also provides for the yearly examination of the school and for building school premises when the funds permit.

At present the sole recognized hereditary patron of the school is Miss Frances E. Cobbe, a lady residing at Camden Town, London, who is herself engaged in the occupation of daily governess. On the death of Mrs. Biggs, a few years ago, her son attempted to exercise the power of nomination which belonged to his mother, but the trustees declined to recognize his authority until it was duly proved to them, and no further steps were taken in the matter. I am informed by Miss Cobbe that she believes on her death her representation of the heirship of Wm. Godolphin will centre in the Earl of Huntingdon.

The terms of the original foundation, no less than the scheme of 1852, require orphans only to be the subject of the charity. The old foundation distinctly interprets this word "by those who have no father nor mother living;" and the scheme of 1852 seems impliedly to do the same, by requiring, in section 30, that the *friends* of the orphans shall provide necessary books, &c. But in actual practice the definition given in the English dictionaries of the word is adopted, and any girl who has lost one parent, even though the surviving parent marry again, is considered eligible.* The number is quite full. The applications to the patron for admission are very numerous. The girls come from all parts of the kingdom, and several persons connected with Salisbury have been successful in obtaining from Miss Cobbe nominations for deserving girls in whom they have been interested.

* I am informed that this definition is usually accepted by orphanages, at least, to the extent that a child who has lost its father is considered an "orphan."

The present scholars, as far as anything is known about them in Salisbury, are said to be ladies to whom, on account of their pecuniary circumstances, the benefits of the charity are rightly applied. They are daughters of clergy, physicians, officers in the army, captains in the merchant service, wine merchants, solicitors, &c. Six of them, who have lately left, are known, by the mistress, to have taken governesses situations, and others now at the school intend to do the same.

The original foundation did not contemplate that the school should be specifically devoted to the training of governesses, nor indeed does the Chancery Scheme of 1852 do more than incidentally suggest it. No undertaking is given by the girls on admission, as there is at Miss Heathcote's training school at Bolham, that they intend to become governesses.

At present, besides the 12 foundationers, there are five private pupils, two of them being very young and relations of the mistress. There are two assistant teachers. When I examined the school, 13 were present, of whom nine were foundationers. The three upper girls, whose ages were between 16 and 17, translated on paper some unseen French with but few mistakes, and were accurate in their parsing; their translation of English into French was not quite so successful. The second class of five girls translated a French book they had been learning during this half year only indifferently. Nearly all the school read fairly, and pains seemed to have been taken with this important branch of their education, about which former examiners had, I found, been obliged to complain. Some questions in history and geography were answered moderately well.

In writing from dictation the three upper girls maintained their position as the heads of the school, and wrote without mistake. The girls in the second class had more, and in the class below, many more mistakes in spelling than ought to have been made by girls whose average age was 14½.

In arithmetic the whole school showed the usual incapacity of girls for understanding the meaning or use of figures. Four of them only could notate correctly. The three upper girls did a rule of three sum, and had begun fractions. Some of them did sums in compound addition and multiplication correctly. All learnt music, which was taught chiefly by the assistant governess. Drawing was an extra, and taught also by the assistant governess. Four of the foundationers learnt it at a charge of 6*l*. 6*s*. each. All were taught dancing, and on one day every week went through a course of callisthenic exercises. All were taught needlework.

The house at present in occupation of the mistress is only a temporary one, hired for nine months, the lease of the former one having expired, for which the trustees pay the rent, about 60*l*. a year. An order of the Master of the Rolls has been obtained for the purchase of a convenient and well situated building, on the outskirts of the city, not yet finished, but when completed and adapted for the purpose of a school is to cost 2,685*l*. 13*s*. It is expected to be ready by the close of the year 1867.

The present mistress was appointed in 1857, and is the third sister who in succession has occupied the post. She was nomi-

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

nated by Mrs. Biggs and Miss Cobbe, as co-heirs of the founder, and was a personal friend of the former. The trustees at first demurred to the appointment, as she had had no special training for her office, and were not satisfied that she came up to the requirements of the 26th and 32nd sections of the scheme. The appointment, however, was ultimately acquiesced in. The mistress is a lady who has mixed in good society, and undertakes the general management of the household, and the supervision of the school, rather than any very active part in the positive teaching. She has the reputation of attending carefully to the moral and religious training of the girls, and of providing well for their comfort.

The present trustees are reduced to six, and are active in the discharge of their duties. The Bishop and Dean of Salisbury take a leading part in their deliberations. Although they give rather a wide interpretation to the term orphan, they are careful in seeing that the other requirements of the scheme are not abused. No girl is by them admitted on the foundation without the following documents in support of her claim proving satisfactory: a nomination from Miss Cobbe; a marriage certificate of the parents; a certificate that at least one parent is dead; that both parents were members of the Church of England; a certificate of baptism; of health; a guarantee of two householders that they will provide suitable apparel and necessary books; and a certificate from the clergyman of the parish where the candidate last resided that she has passed a creditable examination in reading, writing from dictation, the four first rules in arithmetic, and Scripture and Church Catechism.

The trustees are the judges of what constitutes a gentlewoman, the definition has sometimes puzzled them, and the occasion has arisen when they have been obliged to reject nominees on the score that they did not reach the prescribed social standard. They have the school thoroughly examined and reported on every year, and in 1860 supplied the inmates with separate iron beds. They have lately provided for a school library. They made a rule in 1864 not to confirm any nomination of the patron, till the girl had been three months at school, and meanwhile the mistress was to report on her fitness for admission; it being found that, notwithstanding the certificate of intellectual competence which they brought with them, girls were admitted whose general ignorance was not warranted by their age. This growing authority of the trustees is acting usefully on the school. But it is impossible that the institution can ever be placed on a satisfactory basis as long as they have so small a control over the appointment of mistress or the nomination of scholars.

The present payment to the mistress of 24*l.* for each foundationer for board and tuition is hardly remunerative, and the intention has always been that she should look to her private boarders as her chief source of profit. And it was thought that by ensuring the presence of at least 12 gentlewomen's daughters, an inducement might be held out to others to profit by the opportunity for girls' education. There are some who desire that the school should more definitely assume the character of a training school for governesses, at least that part of it supported by the endowment. Ladies who

were not to be educated for that special purpose, it is thought, might also join the school as private boarders, and derive much benefit from the higher intellectual standard to be found in a school so circumstanced. If the girls are to be educated as governesses it seems not unreasonable that a competitive examination might take place among the numerous candidates always on Miss Cobbe's list, and the prestige of having been elected a Godolphin Scholar would of itself then be a recommendation of fitness to teach.

At present the patron is unknown, except by name, to the trustees, as she is also to the mistress. Little is known of the circumstances of the girls admitted on the foundation beyond the facts furnished by the certificates required by the scheme. When the new house is completed a desire has been expressed to amend the scheme, but the process is expensive, the matter having to pass before three sets of lawyers, those of Miss Cobbe, of the trustees, and the Attorney-General. It would be desirable to include drawing, which at present is an extra, in the necessary subjects of instruction. In the appointment of new trustees, which will shortly become necessary, the spirit of the founder would be best fulfilled by allowing, as is the case at present, laymen to preponderate in the board, which I believe was not the case when the number was full. For if his heirs neglected to act within three months, he empowered the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Mayor, and Recorder, to make the necessary nominations. This power is now exercised by the trustees, in default of action on part of the patron. It has, naturally, not been found practicable to put in force the 43rd section of the scheme for the appointment of six lady visitors.

The property of the endowment has of late years been well and carefully managed, and the income largely increased. For the year 1866 the net income was 405*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* from real estate, and 71*l.* 13*s.* from 2,388*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* consols, or a total of 477*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Digest of Information.

(Char. Com. Rep. xxvi. 768, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Hon. Charles Godolphin (who died 10 July 1720) and Elizabeth his wife (who died 1726), who gave 4,859*l.* for the maintenance and education perpetually of eight young gentlewomen. First decree of Court of Chancery 1721. First scheme proposed by Elizabeth Godolphin and approved by Court of Chancery in 1725. Second scheme in 1783. Third scheme in 1852. All early deeds lost. Deeds since 1815 in possession of trustees.

School Property.—About 168 acres of land in the parishes of St. John Glastonbury and Mere, Somerset; also the Sand Hole, Glastonbury; and two rents of 40*l.* and 20*l.* charged on an estate of 47½ acres in West Pennard. Also 2,388*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* three per cent. stock. Annual income (taken at 180*l.* in scheme of 1725) now (on average of five years ending 1866) 523*l.* gross, 406*l.* net, of which 355*l.** is applied to school. New buildings are being erected (by order of Master of Rolls, 1866); expense to be defrayed by sale of stock and portion of annual income.

Objects of Trust.—Education and maintenance of eight young gentlewomen, born of parents of the Church of England, and such whose fortunes do not exceed 300*l.* per annum, and whose friends could undertake to provide them with decent wearing apparel, which young gentlewomen were not to be admitted before eight nor continued after 19 years of age complete; and after the death of Elizabeth Godolphin and the Hon. William Godolphin her nephew they

* The principal items are one year's allowance to schoolmistress for board and tuition of twelve young ladies, 288*l.* To schoolmistress, in lieu of house rent and taxes, (one year,) 60*l.*

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were to be such as have neither fathers nor mothers. The said gentlewomen to be brought up and educated at New Sarum, or some other town of Wiltshire, under the care of some prudent and discreet schoolmistress, a communicant of Church of England. Such young gentlewomen to attend constantly the service of the Church of England at all proper seasons. The nomination of the girls after the death of Elizabeth Godolphin to be by such persons and their heirs as she should appoint; and in, default of appointment, by William Godolphin and his heirs; and in default, by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum, and the Mayor and Recorder. Allowance to governors for tabling and board, 20*l.* for each girl. Surplus, after paying 160*l.* for the eight girls, 5*l.* for collecting rent and other expenses, to be used in putting out children whose parents were of the Church of England apprentices; and in default to be paid to the poor of St. Thomas, Sarum, who were most regular communicants of the Church of England, and were not chargeable to the poor (Scheme 1725).

Age of admission raised to 12, and income of parents to 500*l.* (scheme 1783). Twelve young other gentlewomen, born of parents of the Church of England, whose friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel and necessary books, not to be admitted before 12 years of age, nor continue after 19; to be nominated by heirs of Wm. Godolphin, "founder of this charity" (sic), in rotation (if more than one heir), or in default by the trustees. 24*l.* a year to be paid to mistress by trustees for each. Surplus money to be applied to repairing fund and increased remuneration of mistress, or increase of free scholars, or library; additional surplus to be accumulated (scheme 1852).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Dancing, working, speaking French, casting accounts, and business of housewifery in the best manner (scheme 1725). Principles of Christian religion according to doctrine of Church of England, English and French languages, general English literature and composition, history, geography, arithmetic, music, dancing, plain and ornamental work and housewifery, and such other languages and accomplishments as mistress, with such assistance as she shall procure, shall be competent to teach, and shall be approved by trustees (scheme 1852).

Government.—Trustees, viz. heir or heirs of Wm. Godolphin of male and of full age, and 11 others resident in Salisbury or within five miles. Vacancies filled by Court of Chacnery. Trustees hold and manage property, and have superior control over mistress as to the regulation of the school, generally subject to the scheme; can by a two-thirds majority, and consent of heir of W. Godolphin, or consent of Bishop of Salisbury, dismiss mistress or expel scholars.

Heirs of W. Godolphin (or in default trustees) appoint mistress and nominate scholars.

Mistress must be fully competent to give the scholars the instruction prescribed (see above), or, as to any particular accomplishments which she may not be competent or fully competent to teach, must provide a competent assistant.

Mistress may take 12 boarders at her own terms, on condition of appointing a competent assistant approved by the trustees; such boarders to be instructed and tabled in common with the 12 nominess, and without any distinction.

Mistress to direct instruction and internal management of school, and allow holidays subject to approval of trustees. Not to be dismissed, except for gross misconduct, unless the trustees should have previously called upon her to resign her office.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

New school house is being built, combining residence for mistress capable of accommodating an assistant mistress, a governor, 12 scholars on foundation, and 12 (others) boarders.

Teachers.—Head mistress, one assistant mistress, and one governess.

Instruction in English, French, arithmetic, drawing (perspective freehand from models), colouring, and instrumental music.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—24; on admission must be able to read and write, know the first four rules of arithmetic, and the church catechism. Usually remain four years at school. Attend church twice on Sunday. Head mistress responsible for religious instruction. Clergyman of parish for preparation for confirmation. School work begins and ends with prayers.

School time 38 weeks in the year; 5½ hours per day. No playground.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
AMESBURY: Spratt's School.	1,138	Henry Spratt	1703	50	49	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	15	20
ATWORTH AND SOUTH WRAXHALL.	949	Jane Brown	1706	31*	21	—	No	1*d.* generally.	Labourers	58	52
AVEBURY	725	Dame S. Holford.	1723	12	12	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers	13	16
GREAT BEDWIN	2,263	William Cox	1812	8	8	—	No	None	Labourers	5 in Nat. Sch.	5
BERWICK BASSETT	171	Henry Webb	1776	13	13	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	12	11
BISHOPSTONE	685	Geo. Aug. Montgomery.	1842	12	12	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	40	80
BOX	2,051	Geo. Miller	1732	78	78	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	76	123
BRADFORD-ON-AVON.	4,291	Rev. John Rogers.	1715	50	45	—	Yes	(40 free)	Tradesmen and mechanics.	52	—
NORTH BRADLEY	955	Archd. Daubeney.	1810	82	30	—	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
BULFORD	583	—— Duke	—	8	8	—	Yes	(1*s.* a quarter.)	Farm labourers.	6 foundationers.	6
GREAT CHEVERELL.	561	James Townsend.	1730	7		—	No	None	Labourers	4	2

* Mixed charity, comprising an university exhibition and gift for clothing poor.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Vicar	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Incumbent.	Neither	Yes	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and 2 female p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	10 L., 2 F., 18 A., 8 M., 18 B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Owner of donor's estate.		Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector.		Neither	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
CHILTON FOLIATT	691	Roger and Elizabeth Spanswick.	1770	£ 22	£ 22	£ —	No	None	Labourers	33*	41*
CHIPPENHAM	1,603	Rich. Scott and others.	1661	14	(School in abeyance. Income received and invested at interest						
CLIFFE-PYPARD	916	Thos. Spackman.	1782	39†	30	—	Yes (poor)	1*d.* (if any)	Agriculture chiefly.	32	15
CORSHAM	3,196	Lady M. Hungerford.	1672	62	20	(Information from Charity Commissioners).					
CRUDWELL	799	Mary Lucas	—	16	16	—	Yes	None	Labourers mostly.	16	20
DAUNTSEY	578	Henry E. of Danby.	1667	1‡	1	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	32	43
DEVIZES	6,638	T. Bancroft	1774	—	19	Gift from Bancroft's Charity for the education of boys.					
DONHEAD S. ANDREW.	830	Matthew Bowles.	—	9	9	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	65	35
DOWNTON	3,566	Sir Joseph Ashe.	1673	38	26	—	Yes	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	12	—
FARLEY Farley Hospital.	241	Sir Stephen Fox.	1711	188 (mixed charity)	10	6	No	20 free (in parish school.)	Agricultural labourers.	8‖	11‖
FISHERTON ANGER (Branch of Clarity at Romsey (Hants).	2,424	John Nowes	1719	840§	50§	215§	No	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	10 in Nat. Sch.	—

* Ten free. † 9*l.* a year given away on Sundays in bread in accordance with founder's will.
‡ Income was 16*l.* a year; but, with Charity Commissioners' approval, 500*l.* consols were sold out to rebuild schools.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.
by Trustees of Chippenham Charities until some method can be adopted for re-opening school.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four (ex off.)	Founder's representative.	Neither	No	Master alone.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Rector	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Rector with trustees' approval.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and paid monitors.
(Information from Charity Commissioners).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Rector	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
1	7	—	—	None	None	Warden of hospital.	Vicar and warden.	Neither	Not at present.	Mast. mist., and female paid monitor.
10	—	—	—		About 8 a year from three branches.	Three	Nat. Sch. Com.	Cert.	Yes	Master.

§ These sums are for the whole charity, consisting of three branches, Romsey, Yeovil, and this.
‖ Total in school 33 boys, 38 girls.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
FITTLETON	393	Rev. Roger Kay.	1722	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.* and 3*d.* (10 boys & 5 girls free.)	Labourers and small tradesmen.	27	32
BISHOPS FONTHILL	187	Abijah Clark	Unknwn.	10	10	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers	23	27
HIGHWORTH	631	M. Treplett and others.	1733	27	(As returned in 1834.)			National school receives a small sum			
BROAD HINTON	657	Thos. Benett	1740	20	20	—	Yes	½*d.*, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*	Tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	30	50
LITTLE HINTON	298	Rev. Thos. Coker.	1777	25	15	—	Yes	1*d.* (some.)	Nearly all agricultural labourers.	20	33
KINGTON ST MICHAEL.	530	Sarah Bowerman.	1730	5	3	—	No	1*d.*	Labouring poor and a few farmers.	35	35
KINGTON LANGLEY.	549				2	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	30	44
LYNEHAM	1,034	—— Broom	Unknwn.	25*	25	—	Yes	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers and tradespeople.	50	30
MALMSBURY: Free School	6,881		—	10†	—	—	No	None	Labourers	40	—
Abbey School	—	(Income arises from moneys left in hands of trustees for disposal at their discretion.)		35	35	—	No	None	Labourers and mechanics.	—	45
Hodges' School		Eliz. Hodges	1723	41† 30	30	—	No	None	Labourers chiefly.	15	—
MILDENHALL	466	Rev. Chas. Francis.	1824	106	75	—	Yes	None	Chiefly farm labourers.	35‡	45

* Usually 30*l.* † Information from Charity Commissioners. ‡ Besides 16 night scholars at ½*d.* each a night.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Lord of manor, R. and two churchwardens.		Mist. uncert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	?	Rector	Neither	Yes	One.
annually from one of parish charities (return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither; mist. trained 3 months (Home and Col.).	Yes	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Clergymen and subscribers.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist. for sewing.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar of Calne.	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None (3 boys rewarded).	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. and 2 others.	Rector	Neither	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
POULSHOT	334	Rev. W. Blaney, D.D.	1778	£ 9	£ 9	£ —	Yes (rectory.)	1*d.* to 2*d.*	Labourers	28	29
PURTON	2,038	Miriam Stevens	1776	17	17	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	10 in Nat. sch.	10
RODBORNE CHENEY.	670	Catherine Wayte.	1806	50	30	12	Yes	None by ch. scholars.	Farm labourers chiefly.	43	34
SALISBURY	12,278	(Endowment consisted of a dilapidated house, which, under the authority of the Charity Com.									
STEEPLE ASHTON	776	John Togwell and John Hicks.	1824	17	17	—	No	2*d.* (17 free.)	Labourers and small shopkeepers.	48	48
SWINDON	6,856	Subscription	—	54	(As returned in 1834.)		School not endowed (return 1867).				
TROWBRIDGE	9,626	W. Pillin 1677 — Wallis 1680 J. Singer 1724		47	40	—	Yes; both.	(10 free boys.)	Clothworkers, small tradesmen, and labourers.	360	375
UPTON LOVELL	210	Rev. J. Crouch	1794	15	15	—	(Information from Charity Commissioners).				
WESTBURY: Boys' Brit. School.	6,495	John Matravers	1814	95 (Mixed charity)	46	—	No	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Factory hands, agricultural labourers, and shopkeepers.	68	—
WHITEPARISH: Boys' School	1,225	Bartholomew Lynch,	1639	36*	26	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	30	—
Girls' School	—	Anna Hitchcock.	1746	67†	12	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	—	10

* Superannuation allowance of 10*l.* a year out of this to late master.
† Superannuation allowance of 5*l.* a year out of this to late mistress.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector		Mist. uncert.	No	Mist. and one paid monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Nat. Sch. committee, subject to trustees' approval.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Four besides monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
missioners, was sold, and proceeds applied to the erection of new schools for parish of St. Thomas.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Vicar	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and 3 monitors.
—	—	—	—	21 boys M.B., 12 boys N. Sc.	Two (premium 7*l.*)	Five	Managers of parochial sch.	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Fourteen.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 3 F., 1 E.A., 2 M.B.	None	Two	Committee of management.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WILLESLEY SHERSTON-MAGNA	1503)	Anne Brayne	1780 about	10 (Mixed charity)	5	—	Yes	None	Labourers	2	3
WILTON	1,930	Walter Dyer	1714	192	51	99	Yes	None	Various	20	—
GREAT WISHFORD	381	Sir Richard Howe.	1722	72	55	—	Yes	(Small charge for books, &c.)	Generally labourers.	26	23
WROUGHTON	1,721	Thomas Bennett.	1722	20	20	—	Yes (building).	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	92	99

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
20	—	—	—	6 M.	Six (premiums 8*l.* 10*s.*)	Nine (ex. off.)	Trustees, with approval of Bishop.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Lord of manor		Neither	No	Master, mist., and assistant.
—	—	—	—	None	None in direct connexion with school.	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BLANDFORD FORUM.—MILTON-ABBAS SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

William Middleton, Abbot of Milton, whose magnificent abbey church still remains, founded this school in the twelfth year of King Henry VIII., "for a learned schoolmaster," and conveyed lands of the value of 20*l.* to feoffees, for the maintenance of a "free grammar school" in the town of Milton. The school was uninterruptedly held under the shadow of the abbey up to 1775, and attained a high reputation as a boarding school. Bingham and Hardy, Nelson's captains, are both of them said to have been educated here. In the last-named year the abbey estates had descended into the hands of Lord Milton, who had already levelled and dismantled the existing town of Milton, because it interfered with the beauty of his park; and had rebuilt it as a village on a different site at some distance. Towards the school premises immediately adjoining his mansion, being vested in trustees, he was unable to pursue the same work of demolition, and, after one unsuccessful attempt, at length succeeded, against the wish of the trustees, in procuring an Act of Parliament to remove the school to the site in Blandford which it now occupies. This Act of Parliament (25 Geo. III.) vests the site of the then existing school buildings at Milton in Lord Milton, and in lieu thereof vests in the trustees the buildings and ground provided by him for the school in Blandford. The reasons for the removal, as given in the recitals of the Act, are, that the existing schoolhouse at Milton was incompetent in size, condition, and situation; was surrounded on all sides by Lord Milton's land, so that there was no outlet for the scholars; was within 37 yards of his mansion; that the town had been pulled down, and labourers' cottages built a mile off in lieu thereof; that there was no inn nor medical attendance in Milton; that the school was out of repair, and would probably become wholly useless, and the place of master a sinecure, unless removed to a more populous place.

The school was thus transplanted to its present site, which faces the High Street in Blandford, but is open at the back, occupying about an acre of ground, and reaching down to the clear waters of the Stour, which, with a meadow beyond, where permission is given to the boys to play cricket and football, affords an endless source of amusement and recreation for the school. There is a small playground, with a roomy covered space at one end, the whole well laid down in asphalt.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The house accommodation for the master and boys is good, especially the dormitories and the bath arrangements. The original house, given in exchange by Lord Milton on the removal of the school, was small and indifferent; but the present master has himself expended between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* upon it, without asking or having received any assurance from the feoffees that any return would be made to him or his estate, in case of dismissal or death. The income of the endowment arises from a farm, of which the gross income is 406*l.*, and on which a large sum has been lately expended in erecting farm buildings, which is being paid off by a sinking fund. The master only receives 100*l.* a year from the endowment, and pays all rates and taxes, and does all repairs in the school premises himself. He is allowed 50*l.* towards the payment of an assistant master. He also himself pays an English master 60*l.* All the prizes are given at his expense.

The head master has been appointed 18 years. He holds the small rectory of Steepleton, about four miles distant, and containing 44 inhabitants. The feoffees, on his election, bound him to observe certain conditions, of which the following is an abstract:

1. He is to pay all rates, and do all the necessary repairs at the schoolhouse.
2. He is to provide a very good commercial and Latin education at a low rate.
3. Milton Abbas boys are to come free, as day boys; and at the annual payment of 25*l.* and 2*l.* for washing, as boarders; and are to have the preference over strangers; the spare accommodation to be filled up with boys from other parishes, preference being always given to those near Milton, at an annual payment not exceeding 40*l.* and 3*l.* for washing.
4. Day boys other than those from Milton Abbas to pay 8*l.* 8*s.*
5. An assistant master may be appointed by the head master, subject to the approval of the feoffees, who undertake to pay him 50*l.* a year.
6. The system of education is to be: religious instruction; reading, writing, Latin, arithmetic, bookkeeping, land-measuring and mapping, history, especially English, geography, and the elements of natural philosophy.
7. The master may take Sunday duty but not any weekly duty; and is to be immediately removable if he cease to comply with the above conditions.

At the time I visited the school there were 42 boys, of whom eight were day boys, three of them being the rector of Blandford's sons. None came from Milton Abbas, nor from the adjacent parishes. The boarders were mainly the sons of clergy and professional men, and some of the larger farmers. The second boy in the school was preparing for Marlborough.

The education given was chiefly based upon the study of the classics; but every week the whole school read and committed to memory selected pieces of English poetry or literature. The head master also encouraged the study of botany and geology, and had

himself collected and classified some valuable specimens of the fossils of the neighbourhood. The upper class of six boys had lately begun some selected pieces from Herodotus, and two of them construed parts of it fairly and intelligently. They also translated part of Cicero's speech against Catiline moderately well, but it was a little hard for them. The general knowledge of geography was not very great. The school is differently classified for classics, mathematics, and arithmetic.

In algebra some of the upper class did a few simple equations correctly, and in arithmetic some sums in fractions and decimals were done by several of the boys without mistake. In dictation the school generally did well. I believe I am the first stranger since the present head master's appointment who has in any way examined the school.

The trustees are influential gentlemen of the surrounding county. They are now 11 in number, but as a body do not seem to interest themselves much in the affairs of the school. They occasionally meet at Dorchester, which is 16 miles off, to audit accounts or let the farm. They have no fixed time of meeting. Three of them met in April 1860, and no further meeting took place till April 1865, when four of them met. There has been no meeting since then. The whole business, whatever it may be, is managed by the clerk. With but few exceptions they are unknown to the present master.

The head master, of his own free will, accepts from some of his poorer boarders the terms of foundationers, in default of having any boys from the privileged parishes.

The school was well spoken of and popular, and aims at giving rather a higher education than that contemplated at the time of the head master's appointment.

It has been stated that no boys from Milton Abbas, the parish for the benefit of which originally it was chiefly intended, are now in the school. Baron Hambro, the owner of the Abbey estate, and one of the existing trustees, professes himself most anxious to restore the school to a site in the parish where the Abbot originally founded it. I do not, however, understand that he desires to re-establish there a classical grammar school, but rather one suited to the agricultural and commercial class. The question of removal formally engaged the attention of Mr. Hare, the Charity Commissioner at Dorchester in 1857, who, struck by the absence from the school of any boys from the parish of Milton, suggested that notice of the privilege to which the inhabitants were entitled, should be sent to the clergy and churchwardens of that and the adjacent villages, and information be requested as to the state of education there. This produced a memorial signed by 39 inhabitants of the parishes of Milton, Hilton, Cheselbourne, Stickland, Whitchurch, Milbourne St. Andrew, and Clensfone to the trustees, urging them, if possible, to restore the "free grammar school" to its original locality, on the ground that the owner of the Milton estate desired it, that there was no middle class school available to the district, and that the Act of Parliament authorizing the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

removal was against the wish of the trustees in 1785. The trustees further sent certain questions to the clergy of the interested parishes, and, with the exception of the clergymen at Milton Abbey and Cheselbourne, who think that all the farmers and residents would make use of it if it were brought nearer them, the remaining five speak doubtfully of any advantage arising by the proposed removal of the grammar school from Blandford back to its original parish. Milton parish now contains 1,014 inhabitants, and the sum of those in the remaining six above-named adjacent parishes amounts to 2,696. Baron Hambro has been instrumental in establishing schools in some of these parishes, where 14 years ago none existed, and compels his tenants to pay one per cent. of their yearly rent towards their support, intending that the farmers on his estate should save this additional charge by the cheaper education they can thereby obtain for their children. I understand, however, that they object to the intercourse with the labourers' children, and make little use of the means of education thus offered them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 8, 135, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of William Middleton, Abbot of Middleton Abbey, under convent seal, 10 February 1521 (12th Henry VIII.), who granted manor of Little Mayne, for the maintenance of a free grammar school and of a learned schoolmaster to instruct therein. Deeds with the solicitor to trustees.

School Property.—Determined by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 6 September 1600, to consist of 200 acres. By Act, 25 Geo. III., the school, being a nuisance to Lord Milton, in spite of the opposition of the trustees, was removed to Blandford Forum, six miles off, the property being improved by the exchange. It now consists of 231 acres of land, with farm buildings and foreshore of 1A. 3R. 27P., besides house, garden, and premises of half an acre, and playground. Present rental 406*l.* gross, of which 150*l.* is applied to school.*

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school at Milton (deed 1538), children of inhabitants of town and parish to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic (decree 1600); boys of Abbey Milton, Hilton, Chesilbourne, Stickland, Whitchurch, Milborne, and Clenstone, to be taught free (trustees' rules 1822). Privileges restricted to Milton Abbas (later rules of trustees).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deed 1538), reading, writing, and arithmetic (decree 1600).

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* BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance	90	3	1	Tithe, land tax, and insurance on farm	60	3	3
Dividends on Consols	4	18	6	Income tax on ditto	11	13	4
Rent of farm to Michaelmas 1864	406	0	0	Clerk, stamps, and postage	10	15	0
				Purchase of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols	60	0	0
				Interest on mortgage of 1,600*l.* for farm buildings (less income tax)	62	4	0
				Insurance on school	4	10	0
				Salary to masters	150	0	0
				Balance in hand	141	16	0
	£501	1	7		£501	1	7

Government and Masters.—10 or 12 neighbours to the town, place and displace master, with advice of principal inhabitants (decree 1600); may appoint under master, who is in fact appointed by head master. Agent manages property. New trustees appointed by survivors.

Head master must be a member of Church of England; may take Sunday duty.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, not to charge more than 25*l.* for those on foundation. Total income from foundation 100*l.*, from fees 78*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Under master's income, 50*l.* from foundation and 70*l.* from head master. English master paid by head master. French and drawing masters paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—18,† most from within half a-mile; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work (boys on foundation free. ‡None at present); French and drawing extra, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—37; all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board, 31*l.* 12*s.* (for foundationers 25*l.*) Washing, 3*l.* School bills, highest 57*l.*; average, 53*l.*; lowest, 35*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 428 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. (7 in winter); 9 to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know something of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly, separately for French and mathematics. School course occasionally modified to suit boys' subsequent career, or on account of special aptitude. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by masters; book prizes given.

Punishments: additional lessons and caning; the latter rare, by head master only, and in school.

Playground, 382 square yards, close to school, with a covered shed. A field and adjoining downs for cricket. Masters sometimes join in games. Drilling during part of year, optional. Boys allowed to walk in the country by permission. A small library provided by head master.

One or two boys go to the University in a year, and nine to other schools. [In May 1867 there were three boys at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides about nine hours for exercises and preparation, by boarders under supervision, Playtime 32 hours a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Edward Bankes, Radipole, Dorset.
Jas. Jno. Farquharson, Esq., Langton.
The Hon. W. H. B. Portman, M.P., Bryanstone.
The Baron Hambro, Milton Abbey.
John Floyer, Esq., M.P., Stafford.
Rd. Hippisley Bingham, Esq., Melcombe Bingham.
H. Mansel, Esq., Longthorne.
Jas. Jno. Farquharson, Jun., Esq., Melcombe Bingham.

Clerk to Trustees:

T. Coombs, Solicitor, Dorchester.

Head Master:

Rev. Jas. Penny, M.A.

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†School has had few free scholars since removal from Milton Abbas. Never more than one boy at a time from that place.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Blandford -	The Blandford boys all live within a few hundred yards of the School.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Yeoman - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Woolstapler -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Brewer - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Professor of Music	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Do. -	Do. - -	
" " - 11	Yeoman -	Keynston -	2 miles.
" " - 12	Chemist -	Blandford -	
" " - 13	Do. -	Do. - -	
" " - 14	Yeoman -	Keynston -	Do.
" " - 15	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 16	Solicitor -	Blandford -	
" " - 17	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 18			
" " - 19			
" " - 20			

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant -	Poole, Dorse .	J. Penny, Head Master.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Askerswell, Dorset.	
" " - 3	Do. -	Totnes, Devon.	
" " - 4	Justice of the Peace	Weymouth, Dorset.	
" " - 5	Clergyman -	Do. do.	
" " - 6	Merchant -	Poole, Dorset.	
" " - 7	Do. -	Caermarthen, S. Wales.	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Aveton Gifford, Devon.	
" " - 9	Indian Civil Service	Bath.	
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	Penzance, Cornwall	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Physician -	London.	
" " - 2	Colonel - -	Camberwell.	
" " - 3	Yeoman - -	Bradpole, Dorset.	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Whitechurch, do.	
" " - 5	Merchant -	Cardiff, S. Wales.	
" " - 6	Solicitor -	Ringwood, Hants.	
" " - 7	Yeoman -	Woodyates, Dorset.	
" " - 8	Solicitor - -	Isleworth, London.	
" " - 9	Brewer - -	Shroton, Dorset.	
" " - 10	Commander, R.N.	Ringwood, Hants.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							tatistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							m.							m.					yrs.		m.			
Religious Knowledge,	44	—	—	—	—	6	30	—	—	Old Testament and Riddle's Script. Hist.: from Saul to B.C. 404.	—	—	6	30	—	—	Same as Class I.	6	11	6	30			
Greek	25	4	—	6	16	10	30	1	—	Homer, Od., ix. and part of x. (600 lines).	6	15	6	30	—	—	Homer, Iliad (686 lines), B. I. and II.							
Latin	44	6	—	6	16	3	45	4	—	Sallust—Catiline.	6	15	6	30	—	—	Virgil, Æneid, B. VI.							
French	17	4	84/-	3	16	4	25	2	—	Delille's Poésie Française, eighty pages; Schneider's Grammar, pp. 30; Gasc's Prose Composition, pp. 35.	7	15	4	25	2	—	Hewet's Studies, pp. 40; Cassell's Lessons, pp. 45; Le Page's Con., pp. 20.	6	11	15	20	6		
Arithmetic	44																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26																							
History	44	6	—	6	16	1	60	—	—	Creasy on the Constitution, chaps. xi. to xv.	6	15	1	60	—	—	Same as Class 1.	6	11		30	—	—	Collier's British History, Norman and first five Plantagonet Kings.
Botany	12	2	—	6	16	2	30	—	—	Henfrey, chaps. i., ii., iii.	6	15	2	30	—	—	Same as Class 1.							
Geography	44	6	—	6	16	2	20	—	—	Cornwell's America.	6	15	2	20	—	—	Same as Class 1.	6	11	2	30	—	—	Reid's Geog., Scotland and Ireland.
English Literature.	44	6	—	6	16	2	25	—	—	Gray's Bard and Progress of Poetry, &c.	6	15	2	25	—	—	Same as Class 1.	6	11	2	25	—	—	Selections from Poets.
Reading	44	—	—	—	—	9	33	—	—	- - - -	—	—	9	33										
Writing	32																							
Drawing	6	—	84/-	—	—	2	60																	
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6	11	2	30	—	—	Chambers' Sciences; Structure of the Earth; &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

By boys who completed their school education at Blandford.

1859.	Twenty-first and thirty-first junior Optime.	Cambridge.
1860.	Tancred Scholarship at Christ Church.	
1861.	Sixth and twenty-third senior Optime.	
1862.	Second Wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman; Fellow of St. John's.	
1863.	Ninth junior Optime and second in Classical and Natural Sciences Tripos.	
1865.	First in first prize at the final Law Examination.	
	First do. do. Intermediate do.	

By boys who having passed through the School went to other Schools.

J. H. Taylor, Exhibitioner of Queen's, double First at Moderations, and Second Class in Final Examination.	Oxford.
R. B. Smith, Scholar of Corpus, First Classical at Moderations, and First Class in Final Examination.	
C. A. Roe, Postmaster of Merton, Boden Scholar 1862, second Class Moderations and 10th in Examination for India Civil Service, 1861.	
F. H. Wilkinson, 60th in Examination for India Civil Service 1861.	
A. Anstey, Scholar of Exeter College, 1864.	

BROADWINSOR.—BLACKDOWN SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Nearly four miles from the village of Broadwinsor, but within the parish, said to be the third largest in Dorset, is a school founded and endowed by Robert Smith, M.D., in 1725, who, by will, left his dwelling house and about 29 acres of land to the vicars of the two adjoining villages of Burstock and Thorncombe, and their successors, in trust "to convert the said house into a schoolhouse convenient for a schoolmaster to live and teach school therein, for the instruction of youth for ever in the Latin, English, Greek, and Hebrew tongues." The trustees are to nominate for gratuitous instruction 13 poor boys of the parishes of Burstock and Broadwinsor, and in default of finding boys there, to take them from the adjoining parishes. The trustees are to keep the school in good repair and pay the master 13*l.* a year, and devote the overplus, if any, "to the improvement of the school and the encouragement of learning therein."

The schoolhouse stands quite alone in a retired part of the large parish of Broadwinsor, and is six or seven miles from the railway station at Crewkerne. It is a sort of farmhouse, and has a garden and orchard around it, the premises altogether which are in the master's own occupation consisting of about one acre. The walls of the west end of the house, which were falling, have been lately rebuilt. Much of it is still disgracefully out of repair. The floor of the kitchen is absolutely "foundrous." The schoolroom is a low room about seven feet high, flagged with stones worn and uneven; in some places the bare ground was visible, the walls were green with damp, the fire-place ruinous, the desks old and mangled. There was no playground. The rates and taxes are paid by the trustee out of the charity estate.

Here, 22 boys were receiving instruction, of whom 13 were free-boys, paying nothing for their education, nine paid 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, and three were boarders, who went home on Friday and returned on Monday, and paid 3*l.* 10*s.* a quarter; all paid a small sum for stationery and books, averaging from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a quarter. The master has room for seven or eight boarders. The boys were principally small farmers' sons, the charge for stationery deterring mere labourers from applying for admission even on the free list. The boys were mostly young, nearly all Dissenters, and attended with great irregularity. The day boys came from a radius of three or four miles round. A few of them could not read. The applications for admission on the free list were made to the master, who filled up the vacancies as they occurred. Of the seven upper boys, whose ages averaged 12, the reading and writing from dictation was only indifferent, but they showed some intelligence in working simple sums in arithmetic, and three of them did a sum in the rule of three. They had very little knowledge of geography, though two of them had executed some

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

coloured maps very neatly. The seven next boys, whose average age was nine, could not write out from memory the Lord's Prayer correctly, either as regards the words or the spelling. Their arithmetic was inaccurate, and their reading was poor. They showed some sharpness in mental arithmetic, calculating the value of a given number of articles at a given price with rapidity and tolerable correctness.

The present master has held his office for nine years, and was previously master at a National school in a village adjoining, having originally been apprenticed to a farmer. He was appointed master without conditions. He is a plain, well-meaning man of some intelligence, keeps his own cow, which he milks himself, skilful in land-measuring, for which he is often employed by the farmers, and good at figures; for some years past he has been employed to keep the accounts of Lord Bridport's estate, and was well spoken of on all sides. The only trustee of the school is the Rev. John Bragge, who unites in his own person the vicarages of Thorncombe and Burstock. He is old and infirm, and cannot move about except in a chair or carriage. He seems to have considered that his duties of trustee terminated when he had paid the master his yearly stipend of 13*l.* Anything like an examination into their studies or a gift of prizes he has never thought necessary. The accommodation for the boys in the schoolroom is miserably inadequate.

The land belonging to the endowment consists of 28 to 29 acres, the value of which is said to be considerably beyond the rent actually paid, namely 25*l.* 10*s.*, at which it was some years ago valued by a resident valuer. In 1810 the rent was 28*l.* The tenant is a butcher and farmer, and every seven years has a new lease granted him by the trustee; the last was granted in 1862. I was told that if the land were let by tender, a large increase of rent would be obtained, and the master himself was willing to rent it at a higher rent than is now paid.

The past history of this school is not an edifying one. Not only has there been a miscarriage of the intention of the founder, toward which inevitable circumstances have perhaps contributed, but I fear there has been also a neglect of duty on the part of those whom he appointed the guardians of his bounty, who have done little either "to improve the school or encourage learning therein."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 179, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Smith, 26th June 1725, who gave house for school and 28½ acres of land.

School Property.—The house and land above-mentioned. Present value 25*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth in the Latin, English, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, 13 poor boys of Burstock and Broadwinsor or neighbouring parishes to be taught free.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, Hebrew, and Greek. (Founder.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"The course of education is confined to English, reading, writing, and "arithmetic, and the Church Catechism; no application ever being made for "instruction in the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew tongues." (Ch. Com. Rep., 1836.)

Government.—The vicars of Burstock and Thorncombe trustees; elect, and for reasonable cause, displace master, nominate boys to foundation; to employ the surplus over 13*l.* per annum for the improvement of the school, and ncouragement of learning.

Present State of School (1866).

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

28 children, 3 boarding with the master, receive an elementary English education; 13, on the foundation, pay 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per annum; the rest pay 8*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*, according to age.

Master.—One receiving a yearly stipend from endowment of 13*l.*

[N.B.—Master has since resigned. School in abeyance, June 1867.]

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Causeway Farm	1½ mile.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Childhay -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Swellets -	3 miles.
" " - 4	Parish Clerk. -	Burstock -	2½ do.
" " - 5	Baker - -	Clapton -	3 do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Chaffeight -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Napp - -	1 do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 9	Publican -	Birdsmoregate -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Miller - -	Philley Mills -	5 do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Publican -	Drimpton -	2 do.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Chaffeight -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Childhay -	¼ do.
" " - 4	Butcher - -	Southcoomb -	1 do.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Burstock Grange	2¾ miles.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Drimpton -	2 do.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Laymore -	2 do.
" " - 8	Dairyman -	Childhay -	½ mile.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Coombi ke -	2½ miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Drimpton -	2 do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

28 boys learn religious knowledge and reading; 26 arithmetic and writing; 22 geography and English grammar; 12 history and natural history. There are three classes, the first having 12 boys of the average age of 12; the second 10 of the average age of nine; the third having six boys of the average age of seven.

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DORCHESTER.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The foundation of the Free School at Dorchester dates from 1579. By indenture of bargain and sale, the founder during his lifetime conveyed certain lands to feoffees, "for the necessary instruction "and education of children of all degrees in good discipline, for the "increase of learning and learned men, loyalty to the Queen, and "obedience to her laws, and especially that the vulgar sort might "be the rather reduced from ignorance and barbarism to a more "singular excellency in manners, learning, and virtue; and for "the maintenance of one learned man to be master, and one other "to be usher; to be appointed, and upon good discretion to be "disappointed and displaced, by the trustees." The founder in his deed of gift reserved to himself and his assigns power during his lifetime to alter the constitution of the school, and make orders for the direction of the schoolmaster, which, after his death, were to be obeyed and performed without any alteration for ever thereafter.

The present master has been at the school 20 years, and came on an understanding with the feoffees, of which there does not seem to be any written memorandum in the minute book, that Latin and Greek should be taught gratuitously to the sons of the residents in Dorchester, but that he might charge each boy 5*l.* for what are called the elements of an English education, and 5*l.* in addition for mathematics, which latter are now actually taught to about half the school. His predecessor absolutely refused to teach anything but Greek and Latin. The house is old and small, the timbers in places showing signs of decay. The schoolroom and the dormitories above were expressly built, and are well adapted, for their purpose; a room hired from the adjoining almshouse can also be made available for boarders; apart from the exigencies of the master's family; there is sleeping accommodation for about 20. A moderately sized play-ground adjoins, but it did not seem to be much used as a recreation ground for the boys. A library of books, chiefly classical, belongs to the school, lately augmented by a handsome copy of the Delphin edition of the classics. They were not of a character suited for a boys' library, who do not read S. Chrysostom or Bononii Annales; and they were stowed away in presses and chests like lumber. The master has one assistant, whom he appoints and pays himself. The only vestige of the existence of an usher in the school, according to the directions of the foundation deed, consists in the fact of the house adjoining the school being still called the "usher's house," and still forming part of the school property.

The school at present numbers 23 boys, of whom 8 are boarders. The day boys are a mixture of some of the resident gentry and upper tradesmen of the town. Classics are the leading subject in the school work. The translation of some of the upper boys from Homer and the Odes of Horace was good, and that of the whole

creditable; the arithmetic and geography were more indifferent, but the writing from dictation was good. ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The trustees are 10 in number, 5 being chosen from the inhabitants of the town, and 5 from those of the county.

The inhabitants subscribe 10*l.* a year to provide prizes for classics, French, English, mathematics, and English literature; and the trustees out of their own pockets every year award to the boy who, after examination by an examiner appointed by themselves, comes out first, 40*l.*, to be received by him as soon as he is 16, or leaves the school, and 10*l.* to the boy who comes out second. Some of the boys learnt French, which was an extra, for which a prize is annually given.

Three exhibitions to the universities were attached to this school. Two of about 10*l.* each at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Gower, master of the college, for the sons of clergymen educated at Dorchester, or St. Paul's School, London; and one founded by John Hill, 1657. The head master is not aware that Dr. Gower's exhibition has been claimed by a Dorchester boy during his tenure of office; and the head master of St. Paul's is not sure that any Pauline has ever enjoyed it. Upon this state of things the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 supervened, whereby in consequence of the exhibitions not having been claimed on any one of the three occasions of vacancy next before the passing of the Act (July 1856) by any student from either of the said schools, the college, in pursuance of the power vested in them by the Act, by ordinance made March 3, 1857, and duly sanctioned by the Queen, declared the exhibitions open, or otherwise converted them; and the schools accordingly appear to have lost all right of preference. Hill's exhibition has also miscarried. The founder directed 100*l.* in 1657 to be laid out in land, to be vested in the corporation, the rent whereof was to go to the maintenance of a poor scholar, son of honest parents, inhabitants of Dorchester, educated in the Free School there, "at one of the universities of this nation." In case there was no fit candidate for two years it was to be paid to some poor heir of the founder. The 100*l.* never was so invested; but it seems that occasionally 5*l.* a year has been paid by the corporation to a duly qualified candidate, which is all that now remains of the exhibition. During the last 30 years it has only been twice applied for, and was last held about nine years ago by a native of Dorchester.

The school has seen more flourishing days. During the present master's time there have been 42 boys. It discharges but a small part of the educational requirements of Dorchester and the neighbourhood, no less than three other schools carrying on their work by its side. About two years ago the Dorset County School, intended principally for the farming class, was established here, and numbers already upwards of 70 boarders, no day boys being admitted. Two other schools, one presided over by an Oxford graduate, and another, which makes French its *spécialité*, are in some degree rivals to the old foundation. The feoffees evinced a laudable desire to extend the useful-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ness of the school, and professed great willingness to adopt any well matured suggestion for their action. The master aims at keeping the school as one intended for an upper class, for those going to the public schools and universities, and the public service, his terms for boarders being somewhat above middle class charges. He has been successful with several of his pupils in the public examinations. He also takes private pupils above 16 years of age, and specially prepares them for the universities or other examinations.

The income from the property is derived partly by quit rents, partly by fines on renewal of lives. The property is let on three lives, with a fine on renewal. This is the form of dealing sanctioned by the deed of the founder. The property has increased and is likely to increase in value, and the trustees, when the opportunity occurs, would be glad to alter this objectionable tenure. It might be better to refuse to renew the lives as they fall in, or if this were not legally possible, for the trustees to receive the fines, and guarantee a fixed income to the master, who at present receives them himself. The amount of fine to be received is fixed by the feoffees, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. On every occasion of a renewal a detailed valuation is obtained from a surveyor of their own nomination, which accompanies their application for a warrant from the Charity Board.

UNDER SCHOOL, DORCHESTER.

Besides the Grammar School at Dorchester is a school in Trinity parish founded by the inhabitants themselves by subscription in 1623, as a subordinate school to the Free School, "to train up boys and prepare them for the said Free School." It has long since ceased to discharge this function. The present master, whose years must be trembling on the verge of threescore years and ten, has been in office 30 years, and lives in a cottage adjoining the churchyard, to which the school now is attached. He receives 60*l.* a year, and has his cottage rent free, but has to keep it in repair himself. This sum is made up from various charities, for which he gives gratuitous instruction to 30 boys. I did not see them, as it was their holiday time, but I am assured they are of the poorest. They are never examined or inspected. The children are said to go to the school only for the sake of receiving certain clothes and apprentice premiums which the charity supplies. The schoolroom is paved with stone, and even when I saw it in June was damp; in the winter the floor is thickly strewed with sawdust to absorb the wet; the cottage itself is a ruin, the daylight came through the roof, and much of it is unfit for human habitation. I believe the trustees are desirous of selling the site, investing the proceeds, and applying the increased income to some other educational purpose; and reluctance to press hardly on the declining years of the old man who is now the recipient of the endowment has hitherto made them hold their hands. There is some intention now of pensioning him. The rector wished to apply the fund, if the

school were broken up, to the National School, which is obviously the proper place for the class of boys who now attend the "Under School;" and this appropriation may, perhaps, best answer the intention of the original foundation. Unquestionably the National School is a fitter training place for the Grammar School than the actually existing "Under School."

DORCHESTER FREE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 7, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School house built by townspeople prior to 1579. By indenture, 3 August 1579, Thomas Hardye granted school house lands, and premises in Dorchester and elsewhere, for the maintenance of a perpetual schoolmaster and usher. Other property given at various times, some temporarily. No trace of any property at Wyke, Weymouth, or Melcombe Regis, all mentioned in foundation deed. 100*l.* left in 1657 for the maintenance of a poor scholar at one of the Universities.* Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—12 houses and premises, all leased for lives, and a farm (20A., 1R., 35P.), besides school and master's house, and 99*l.* 8*d.* new 3 per cents. Average annual income 171*l.* gross, 101*l.* net. All applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Free school with a learned master, &c. for the necessary education and instruction of children of all degrees in good discipline (deed 1579). School to be free to town of Dorchester and parishes of Fordington and Frome (trustees' rules 1657).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None. But boys not to admitted unless they know Latin accidence (trustees' rules 1657). Rule not adhered to.

Government and Masters.—Founder's rules to be observed without alteration Five gentlemen of the county, and five inhabitants of the borough, trustees; appoint and dismiss head master, and appoint yearly examiner. New trustees appointed by survivors.

Head master must be a clergyman of Church of England; receives rents and fines on renewal of leases. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 105*l.*, from fees 115*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders Holds the Union chaplaincy. Appoints and pays assistant master.

Day Scholars.—14, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to one mile; all pay 5*l.* for arithmetic, writing, and general English. Latin and Greek taught free. Mathematics charged extra at master's discretion. Attend church twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—9, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 30 to 40 guineas, according to age. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 55*l.* average 43*l.*, lowest 33*l.*. Cubical contents of bedrooms 940 feet per boy. Hours 7. am. (8 in winter), 9. p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by classics chiefly. Boys sometimes allowed to drop some subjects, and take up others better suited to them. Religious instruction to all, but dissenters not required to learn Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy. Drawing, music, and drilling taught, but not as part of the system.

Promotion partly by half-year's marks, and partly by examination.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by examiners appointed by trustees. Book prizes given and exhibitions awarded, tenable at

* "It is understood that there are two exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, to which "scholars of this school are eligible concurrently with those of St. Paul's, London" (trustees' returns, 1865). But see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school, one of 40*l.* subscribed by trustees, and one of 10*l.* by inhabitants and parents of boys.

Punishments; impositions, fines, and caning; the last in school by head master only.

Playground 38 yards by 24 yards, close to school, open to boarders, and under conditions to day boys. A cricket field at a short distance. There is a small library.

About one boy goes to University, and five to other schools in the year.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week. And about one fifth of lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	All in the Borough of Dorchester.	All within a mile of the School.
" " - 2	Brewer - -		
" " - 3	Actuary - -		
" " - 4	Lawyer's Clerk -		
" " - 5	Wholesale Dealer -		
" " - 6	Grocer - -		
" " - 7	Architect -		
" " - 8	Solicitor -		
" " - 9	Tailor - -		
" " - 10	Publican -		
Boys lowest in School - 1	Newspaper Editor		
" " - 2	Superintendent of Police.		
" " - 3	Tailor - - -		
" " - 4	Gentleman -		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding-House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Sydling, Dorset.	All in the house of Rev. T. R. Maskew.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Dorchester, do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Sydling, do.	
" " - 4	Captain in Army -	Lyme Regis, do.	
" " - 5	Yeoman - -	Bradpole, do.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Dorchester, do.	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Dorchester, do.	
" " - 3	Yeoman -	Bradpole, do.	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Wimborne, do.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	23	3	—	3	15	3	1	3	3	Book of Common Prayer, Morning and Evening Services, and Catechism; Sinclair's Questions on ditto.
Greek	11	2	—	3	15	4	¾	—	4	2 Books of Samuel; Gospel of Matthew; 12 Ch. of St. Matthew in Greek; Homer's Iliad I.; Xen. Anab. I. to b. 5.
Latin	23	5	—	3	15	5	1	5	5	Livy XXI. to Ch. 50; Virgil Æneid. VI.; Horace, Carmina I.; Crombie's Gymnasium; Arnold's Latin Prose; Wolford's Latin Verse.
French	11	3	—	1	16	2	1	2	2	
German	But 5 since 1806.									
Other Foreign Languages.										
Arithmetic	23	No Classes.		3	15	4	1	—	4	Colenso
Book-keeping	1									
Mensuration and Surveying.	1									
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3	Mathematics, pure or applied, beyond Arithmetic, are extra.	3	15	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Algebra to Quadratics; Potts' Euclid, Bks. II. and III.
History	23	3		3	15	3	1	—	3	Smith's Rome from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C.; Smith's England to Henry VII.
Geography	23	3		3	15	1	1	—	1	Europe, excluding England and her Colonies.
English Grammar.	23	3		3	15	2	2	—	2	Morell's Grammar and Analysis of Sentences; Themes.
English Literature.	—									
English Composition.	19	The remainder of the time to make up 32 hours of work *in School* is given to this Class for preparation. The same remark applies to Class 2.								
Reading	23									
Writing	14									

In the Second Class are 6 boys of the average age of 13½ years doing similar work to the First Class, but taking Cæsar and Virgil for Latin and easier portions of Algebra and Euclid. In the Third Class are 4 boys of the average age of 11 years who do Latin grammar, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FORM C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two Open Scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge. One Scholarship, First Class, and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge. One First Division Matriculation, do., B.A. Examination of the University of London, by boys *direct* from the School; also, one Open Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford; one do. at Corpus Christi, Oxford, one do. at Caius College, Cambridge; one do. at King's College, Cambridge, by boys who having obtained Exhibitions at the School removed to Marlborough and Eton.

(*b*) One Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Two Clerkships in Government Offices direct from the School.

(*c*) One elected to Winchester College. One to Eton. Two to Scholarships, or Exhibitions, at Marlborough, direct from the School. Six First or Second Class honours in Oxford or Cambridge Middle Class Examinations; besides several direct commissions, and a large number who have passed successfully the examinations required by the various Medical Bodies.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Floyer, Esq., M.P., West Stafford.
W. D. Tapp, Esq., 41, Argyll Road, Kensington.
R. Williams, Esq., Bridehead, Dorchester.
C. B. Henning, Esq., Dorchester.
H. Williams, Esq., Stinsford, Dorchester.
T. Coombs, Esq., Dorchester.
J. F. Hodges, Esq., Dorchester.
F. B. Hawkins, Esq., Levell Lodge, Dorchester
Robert Davis, Esq., Dorchester.

Clerk to Trustees:

Giles Symonds, Solicitor, Dorchester.

Head Master:

Rev. T. R. Maskew, M.A.

EVERSHOT.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The foundation of Christopher Strickland for a "free school for "reading, writing, and grammar, for the instruction and breeding "up of men children in Evershot and Froome St. Quintin, and "also for four others to be nominated by his heirs and assigns, who "might be taught in the school till they were 18 years old by some "honest, painful, sufficient, and learned schoolmaster," serves now as the National School of Evershot. There is no other for boys; and here, in a low, old-fashioned room, coeval probably with the early years of the reign of Charles I., in which it was founded, at the time of my visit, 24 boys were being taught the most elementary learning. The 12 upper boys could not do a sum in fractions or decimals or the rule of three, nor do the easiest piece of notation, nor write from dictation without making the grossest blunders, while of the 12 lower boys, few could read with fluency a chapter in St. Matthew, and many had to spell almost every word of more than two syllables. Some of the 12 upper boys could not read without being helped, and I think hardly one with anything like fluency. The upper boys were principally the sons of farmers and dairymen and small tradesmen of the village. Eight boys, who were born beyond the two parishes, paid 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a quarter to the master. The rest received gratuitous education. The upper boys were some of them 14, the lower from seven to eight years old. The foundation boys paid 1*d.* a week for ink, &c. Only two boys from Froome St. Quintin, which adjoins Evershot, availed themselves of the privilege of the foundation.

I was told by inhabitants that the school, in the recollection of those living, educated a better class of boys than now attended it; and the principal residents all expressed themselves desirous of elevating the very low intellectual standard of the school. At present it is inferior to any well-conducted National school. It is occasionally said to be examined by a diocesan inspector, but two years have elapsed without any examination taking place. No prizes are given. The master only knows one trustee, and him only by sight.

The trustees, by the deed, are required to be 12 in number, and when reduced to four to fill up vacancies. This last took place in 1854, when nine members of the family of Lord Ilchester, the chief landowner in the parish, were chosen; no resident nor near neighbour, except Lord Ilchester, was on the list. I cannot find that, since the death of Lord Ilchester some 10 years ago, any one of the trustees has exhibited the slightest interest in the school. The present lord is a minor.

The present master was trained at Battersea, but is not certificated. Several clergymen applied for the post at the time it was vacant, the late master having been in orders. The school-room is a low building about 7½ feet high, and within three

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

weeks of my visit had received extensive repairs and alterations, the lower part of the whole having been neatly panelled, and the desks renewed in satisfactory work. There is no playground. The master's house is part of the school premises, and is not much more than a decent cottage, the timbers are old and worm-eaten, and the walls out of the perpendicular. A short distance from his house he has a large garden about one acre in extent, which he cultivates for his own profit. His payment from the foundation is about 60*l.* a year. Besides the office of school-master he discharges divers other small functions—*e.g.*, collects property tax, is deputy overseer of the poor, and gives private instruction to the children of some of the wealthier inhabitants.

No doubt the presence of children in the school who are not much beyond their letters is a serious drawback upon the time of the master, which might be devoted to giving higher instruction; but there being no National school for boys in Evershot there is no other resource open to the inhabitants of the parish but this foundation; the only attempt made by any parochial authority to promote the cause of education being the institution of a Sunday school, of which also the master of the endowed school acts as master. The whole parish, excepting, I believe, five or six houses, belongs to the same proprietor, a state of things unfavourable to individual enterprise amongst the inhabitants; some of whom, however, who sent their children to the school, expressed considerable dissatisfaction at its present condition and management.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 170, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Christopher Stickland by deed, 20 November 1628, granted a farm house and 75 acres of land for school. About the same time the inhabitants gave the town house and one acre of land for a school house. Deeds with trustees, accessible to the public.

School Property.—As above. Present value 75*l.* gross, 70*l.* net. All applied to school. Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the free instruction and breeding up of men children born in Evershot or in Froome St. Quentin; and for an honest, painful, and sufficient learned schoolmaster to teach them good learning and true religion. Four boys of founder's kindred, or nominated by founder's heirs, born within 30 miles of Evershot, to be taught free up to age of 18. (Founder.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and grammar. (Founder.)

Government and Master.—Twelve trustees, self electing, appoint master, and displace if disorderly or unfit. The schoolmaster, with the parson, churchwardens, and overseers, empowered to let the property, and apply proceeds, if trustees neglect to do so.

Master must be a member of Church of England. May not hold any other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Allowed to take boarders; has none. Total income from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—Forty-seven, sons of labourers and artisans, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. Thirty-eight on the foundation free; the rest pay 30*s.* for instruction if under 10 years of age, 2*l.* if over 10.

Instruction given in religious knowledge, geography, history, arithmetic, writing, spelling, book-keeping, and mensuration.

School examined yearly by the diocesan inspector.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hours.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—	15	Average Age 10 Years.	4	½	10	—	Holy Bible and Scripture Lessons published by Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Arithmetic	40	3	—	15		7	¾	—	5	These Books are published by the above Society and by the *Irish Board of Education.*
Book-keeping	5	1	—	5		2	½	—	1	
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	10		2	½	—	1½	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	—		2	—	—	1½	
History	15	1	—	15		2	¾	—	1½	
Geography	30	1	—	15		2	¾	—	1½	
English Grammar.	15	1	—	15		2	—	—	1½	
English Composition.	15	1	—	10		2	½	—	1	
Reading	40	3	—	15		9	—	—	3	
Writing	40	3	—	15		4	—	—	3	
Music	40	3	—	15		2	—	—	1	
Other Subjects	Church Catechism, &c. and Liturgy.									

The Second Class contains 15 boys, average age 8 years; the Third 10 boys, average age 6 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Henry Frampton, Esq., Moreton, Dorset.
Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset.
Rev. H. Fox Strangways, Silverton, Devon.
Charles Wriothesly Digby, Esq., Meriden, Warwick.
Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., Parnham, Dorset.

Head Master:

Thos. Rothwell.

LITTON CHENEY.—LITTON SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Half-way between Dorchester and Bridport, approached from the main road by deep lanes, often not more than six or seven feet wide, at the base of the southern slope of the great chalk range which stretches from the Isle of Purbeck to Bridport, lies the village of Litton Cheney, containing 500 inhabitants and 3,817 acres. A brook of the purest water bursts from the hill and runs through the village.

Robert Thorner, by his will in 1690, appointed 20*l.* per annum to be paid towards the maintenance of a free school to teach the male children of Litton Cheney to read, write, cast accounts, and grammar, from the age of 6 to 15; and the foundation was augmented by the gift of a schoolhouse in 1776 by Thomas Hollis. There is also an apprenticing fund, forming part of Thorner's charity, and established by his will, whereby boys from this parish as well as from Salisbury, Dorchester, and Southampton, are entitled to 5*l.* as an apprentice fee, and 5*l.* more when they are set up in trade.

The founder nominated his own trustees, and directed that they should each nominate his own successor.

The present trustees are three in number and all Nonconformists and non-resident; one, a dissenting minister, resides at Southampton, and the two other gentlemen are laymen and reside in London. A gentleman, a dissenter, lately a wine merchant at Dorchester, who takes an interest in school matters, at the request of the trustees, manages for them whatever business may require personal attention at Litton. The trustees are allowed by the founder 10*l.* a year for their trouble; a sum which might with advantage be given up to increase the small endowment.

The present master is a worthy old man, old fashioned in his notions of teaching, and has occupied his post for 30 years; he had been a schoolmaster before he was elected here. He was assisted by his wife and by his grandson, a lad of 13, in the school. There was no other teacher. No attendance book nor any record of the boys' work was kept. The schoolroom is 27 feet by 18 feet, and 10 feet high; the windows and the fire-place are the only means of ventilation. Three girls, private pupils of the mistress, were being taught there; five very little boys were also among the scholars. Altogether there were 28 present when I visited the school. More than half of them were labourers' children, but there were a few of a higher class, such as a policeman, tailor, or blacksmith. Farmers' sons also came occasionally, but at present there are said to be none in the parish of the proper age. They were all very young—with one exception under 12. Many of them, to use their own formula, were "going in their 8 or 9."

I cannot speak favourably of their attainments. There was hardly one in the upper part of the school who could read with

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sufficient plainness for me to understand him without following the words myself in a book, and their dictation was very bad. Very few attempted any sum beyond the addition of money, and still fewer could divide 73*l.* by 365. An attempt of the boys in the middle of the school to write out from memory the Lord's Prayer was lamentable, the letters in many cases representing a conglomeration of sounds only faintly recalling the original. Some of them could do simple multiplication.

The master receives 25*l.* a year in money. He occupies a tolerably large house or cottage, half of which he lets off to another family. He once took eight boarders at 16*l.* each, but found it unprofitable, and has discontinued it. He occupies about two acres adjoining the house rent free, which belongs to the charity, on condition that he keeps the premises in repair. The slates and the plastering of the roof were in a bad condition when I visited the house.

The trustees live at too great a distance to see much of the school. There are no examinations. For four years together the master only saw one trustee and on one occasion. I understand that the predecessor of the present master was an Unitarian; a Kentish gardener, who, by violent preaching and still more violent temper, disgusted the parish and emptied the school.

In 1838, the stipend of 25*l.* being considered, as in fact it is, wholly insufficient for the payment of a competent master, the trustees promulgated a notice that they intended to raise his salary by the imposition of a capitation fee upon those boys whose parents could afford to pay it. The parish rose in arms against this, considering that by the terms of the will the richest as well as the poorest were entitled to a free education, and that this attempt of the trustees was entirely *ultra vires*. The parishioners seem to have had no objection to the principle of the proposed charge, but only to the manner of making it; for at a vestry meeting held April 23, 1838, it was agreed "that all "persons above the class of common labourers should, by a "voluntary payment, contribute 3*s.* per quarter for the instruc- "tion of each child, and, that this should not grow into a "customary right, this document was to be entered into the "vestry book repeatedly every year." This agreement was signed by 19 of the principal inhabitants. Under this authority, the head master now receives 3*s.* every quarter from each of about 13 children.

The existence of this school in the parish renders it impossible to establish a National school. The present head master attend the parish church, and works well with the rector, who speaks of him highly, and who pays him 5*l.* a year for holding a night school on two days in the week.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say that the rector has no authority whatever in the school; he is never consulted as to what boys in the parish are deserving objects for the apprentice fee, and any interference on his part would be regarded with jealousy. An application made by him to the trustees for the use of their school-

room on Sunday when it was disengaged for his Sunday school, was refused. The rector now holds his Sunday school in a room he has fitted up for the purpose at his own house.

There is no day school for girls in the parish, who are obliged to attend the schools of the neighbouring villages, several of which, though smaller than Litton, have good parochial schools. Were it not for its "endowed grammar" school, a good parish school would also probably be found at Litton Cheney.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 191., xxix. 37, 86. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Thorner, *31 May 1690*, who left 200*l.* and his interest in a congregational meeting house in Southampton in trust for the use of the congregational church there meeting, and 500*l.* to Havard College in New England, and devised all his real estate in London, of the estimated value of 400*l.* (on the expiration of a lease), to be applied (after paying 10*l.* to the trustees) 25*l.* to the maintenance of a free school in Litton Cheney, and 75*l.* to binding out as apprentices such poor children and youths as were of pious and sober persons of the parish of Litton, the towns of Dorchester and Southampton, and the city of Sarum, and the surplus to build and maintain almshouses in Southampton. [The rents of the estate in 1825 where 830*l.*] A house with schoolroom and 2 acres of land, 1½ acres of which were to be let for repairs of school, given by Timothy Hollis, by deed dated 9 Oct. 1776. Deeds with solicitors to trustees.

School Property.—25*l.* per annum. Rent of land scarcely covers cost of repairs. Site and buildings fair.

Objects of Trust.—To teach the male children of the parish, from the age of 6 to 15, to read, write, and cast accounts, and grammar. (Thorner.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and grammar. (Thorner.)

Government and Master.—Four trustees empowered to nominate their own successors, appointed in default by survivors; appoint and may dismiss master. Do not interfere with management of school.

Present State of School.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Master's income 25*l.* from foundation; 8*l.* from fees, besides house.

Day Scholars.—Fifteen on average, nineteen (see also preceding report) boys pay 3*s.* a quarter; are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, and geography, also book-keeping and land surveying, if required.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Adkins (Dissenting Minister), Southampton.
Robt. Arnold Wainewright, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
Isaac Solly, Esq., Forty Hill, Enfield.
John Warren, Esq., The Manor House, Streatham, Surrey.

Master:

Henry Morgan.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NETHERBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The village of Netherbury is five miles north of Bridport, the acreage of the parish being 6,208, the population 1,876. The foundation of the school is traced to 1565, when some arbitrators appointed to decide a disputed title to certain lands claimed by the parish, awarded them to be at the disposition of the churchwardens and the greatest part of the parishioners, the income to be employed "to the use of a schoolmaster there to teach grammar, "and to such other uses as should be thought most beneficial "for the said parish, and of all the inhabitants of the same."

The present master has been at the school 15 years, having formerly been a master at a grammar school in Northamptonshire. He has no assistant.

The house which he occupies is large and good, and was built by subscription in 1853; he has also, at his own expense, enlarged it. The schoolroom adjoins. There is a garden and orchard at the back; the whole premises occupying about one acre and three-quarters.

There is nothing that can be called a playground. The schoolroom is a long narrow low room, 33 feet by 15. The master once took boarders to the number of 12, but has discontinued to do so. He was elected by the ratepayers in vestry, and no conditions were imposed upon him at the time of election. He receives, besides occupying rent free the above-mentioned premises, 100*l.* a year from the trustees, for which he undertakes to educate gratuitously all the boys legally settled in the parish. Applications for admission are made to the master himself, who is the sole judge of the admissibility of the applicant. When I visited the school in September the names of 23 boys were in the attendance book, and 17 were actually present. The numbers are said to be larger in the winter months. They were chiefly sons of small farmers and tradesmen, carpenters, &c. Two shillings a quarter were charged for stationery and books, which tended to keep away labourers' children. The average age of the ten upper boys was 11, excluding one of 15, who only occasionally came.

Out of 23 names, only 10, by the master's books, showed any indication of regular attendance. In one instance, out of 244 school days, on only 57 had the boy attended, without any adequate excuse having been given for absence. The school hours on certain days in the week were from 9 to 2 o'clock continuously.

The 10 upper boys were profoundly ignorant on all subjects in which I examined them. In their dictation they averaged 11 mistakes each, the best having three, the worst 20. Neither in English history, geography, or arithmetic could I make any way with them. None had done fractions, two only attempted the rule of three. In a multiplication of money sum only four did it correctly.

The master was manifestly vexed at the performance of his scholars, and no doubt their inexperience of any examinations prevented them appearing at their best; but allowing for everything, it is my duty to say that they made but a sorry exhibition.

The master claims to be independent of everybody, and the trustees seem to merely discharge a ministerial function in paying him his salary. Once a week the rector, at the request of the master, attends the school for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the boys.

By a scheme for the management of the parish charities, made in 1863, the master in future is to be elected by trustees, who are themselves elected by the ratepayers in vestry, the vicar and churchwardens being ex-officio members; and all sons of residents in Netherbury, without regard to religious belief, are admissible, provided they can read a chapter in the Bible. No other stipulations for the management of the school are contained in the scheme.

The school, from various causes, is not very popular in the parish, nor are the trustees at all satisfied with its actual condition. The master, who has means independent of the income derived from the foundation, does not seem to make the school his primary concern, and at one time thought it not incompatible with his duties as master to carry on concurrently the business of a flour and spinning mill. The present holidays, 10 weeks, are over long for the existing class of scholars, and school time, lasting from 9 till 2 on certain days, is somewhat exhausting.

The school has heretofore been intended to be a classical school, for I found in the parish books, 1799, the question was raised as to whether a master incompetent to teach Greek could be elected; and again in 1810, Sir Vicary Gibbs, on the case being submitted to him, gave it as his opinion that the election of a master who could not teach Latin was absolutely void. The present master once taught four boys Latin, but never has taught any others, and will not again undertake to do so.

As far as I could ascertain the feeling in the parish, the inhabitants desire that a good plain middle-class education should be brought within their reach by this foundation, and an attention and care bestowed on it which they do not think they at present obtain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 161. A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. Two copyhold estates, containing 59 acres, were adjudged by award of arbitrators, 3 January 1565, to belong to churchwardens and parishioners for support of school and master, and for other uses at their discretion. Deeds kept in parish chest, accessible to the public.

School Property.—61A., 1R., 36P., Present income 147*l.* gross, 137*l.* net. 110*l.** applied to school, besides school and master's house. The latter recently rebuilt. School old and incommodious.

* Payments of 20*l.* per annum made to National schools.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—To teach boys of inhabitants legally settled in the parish (award). For support of grammar school and other educational purposes; for insurance and repairs of the buildings and of the girls' school room. All children to be admissible without regard to their religious opinions, provided they can read a chapter in the Bible (scheme 1863).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (award).

Government and Master.—Scheme sanctioned by Charity Commissioners, 6 March 1863.

The vicar and churchwardens ex officio trustees; 8 or 10 others, elected by vestry, with sanction of Charity Commissioners; manage property, and appoint master.

Master must be a member of Church of England. Present master holds office independent of alterations made by scheme.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Allowed to take boarders; does not. Total income from foundation 100*l.*, besides a house.

Day Scholars.—42, all under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay nothing for instruction.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be able to read Bible on admission.

Instruction given in reading, writing, arithmetic, English history, geography, scripture, book-keeping, and mensuration, and in Church Catechism except to boys whose parents object.

School examined occasionally by the vicar and neighbouring clergymen, and others at the master's invitation.

School open to boys of all denominations.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer	Melplaish	1½ mile.
" " - 2	Do.	Monkwood	4 miles.
" " - 3	Do.	Do.	4 do.
" " - 4	Carter	Netherbury	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Do.	Do.	¼ do.
" " - 6	Cooper	Do.	¼ do.
" " - 7	Farmer	Strode	2 miles.
" " - 8	Do.	Bowood	2½ do.
" " - 9	Do.	Do.	2½ do.
" " - 10	Machinish	Melplaish	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Carter	Netherbury	¼ do.
" " - 2	Carpenter	Melplaist	1½ do.
" " - 3	Labourer	Do.	1½ do.
" " - 4	Dairyman	Perry	2 miles.
" " - 5	Labourer	Do.	2 do.
" " - 6	Thatcher	Bowood	2 do.
" " - 7	Mechanic	Happy Return	1 do.
" " - 8	Farmer	Netherbury	¼ mile.
" " - 9	Do.	Kingland	2 miles.
" " - 10	Labourer	Netherbury	¼ mile.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	37	4	—	10	yrs. 11	—	—	—	—	The Class and Lesson Books used throughout the School are as under:—The Bible, Goldsmith's History of England; Guy's and Chambers's Geography; Pinnock's Reader; The Irish Society's Class Book: McLeod's Palestine; Abbott's Rudiments of Astronomy; and John Guy's Grammar and Question Books.
Arithmetic	37	4	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	The Master constantly gives oral and written questions and exercises upon all the subjects taught in the School. He cannot give with accuracy the time devoted to each Lesson, as it is obliged to be constantly varied, according to the daily attendance and aptitude of those attending.
Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	12					
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	12					
History	24	3	—	12	10					
Geography	20	3	—	6	11					
English Grammar.	20	2	—	12	10					
Reading	37	4	—	10	11					
Writing	37	1								

The Second Class contains 9 boys, average age 10 years; the Third 10 boys, average age 8 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Honorable and Rev. A. S. Rice, Vicarage, Netherbury.
E. R. Tucker, Miller, Netherbury.
George Macey, Manufacturer, Netherbury.
John Davy, Yeoman, Netherbury.
William Tucker, Yeoman, Salway Ash.
Rev. J. H. Chowne, Slape House, Netherbury.
Rev. Lewis Tomlinson, Camesworth.
Thomas Conway, Binghams, Melplaish.
Thomas Hussey, Pine Apple, Netherbury.
William Parmiter, Melplaish.
F. Coles, Bowood.

Clerk to Trustees:

R. Leigh, Beaminster.

Head Master:

Edward Ludlam.

SHAFTESBURY.—BIMPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

William, Earl of Pembroke, in 1625, made a grant for the erection of a grammar school in Shaftesbury. His successor, availing himself of a technical flaw in the title, avoided the grant, whereupon William Whittaker, the recorder, in 1630, bought and conveyed to the corporation, as governors, a certain tenement in Bimport "for the purpose of founding a free grammar school and providing accommodation for the master of the same." From 1633 downwards, a succession of clergymen were masters of the school, which, at different times, was attended by a large number of boarders, and many known names have been educated at the school.

The only endowment of the school seems to have been 2*l.* a year, paid by the corporation, and the school premises, which they also kept in repair. The grammar school has been discontinued several years.

The 2*l.* must be fairly held to have accumulated. The school premises having been for some time occupied by the master of the Blue Coat school, known as Lush's Charity, were afterwards let as two cottages, and in 1862 were sold by auction for something under 300*l.*, the repairs having long swallowed up the income. In May 1865, 462*l.* stock had been bought with the balance standing to the credit of the charity trustees as representing the corporation, and the yearly interest on that sum is duly received and periodically funded.

Several of the trustees expressed a wish to re-establish here some school of middle-class education. The miscarriage of the attempt to revive the grammar school at Salisbury inclines them to act with caution, but the possibility of reviving the school had been often discussed; and it was said that the corporation, whose revenues are likely to increase, were friendly to such a revival, and would probably act liberally were the question seriously brought forward; and that the proposal was also viewed with favour by the chief landowner in the town.

At present the only middle-class school in the town is that which is attached to the Blue Coat school, where the master, in addition to the 20 boys who are freely educated, clothed, and apprenticed, is allowed to take private pupils, for whom he charges about 2*l.* 10*s.* a year. This charity is said to be rich, and its property to be increasing in value; the trustees are five in number, and self-elective. They each are entitled to, and take, 5*l.* a year out of the charity for their own purposes, by the terms of the will. The testator desired that as many poor children as the income would allow, not exceeding 20, boys or girls, should be educated, clothed, and apprenticed. No girls at present are educated. The school premises consist of a convenient house for the master and a schoolroom. The boys must be apprenticed to some master out of the town.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Several suggestions were made to me in reference to the possibility of at some time uniting the two foundations of the old grammar school and Lush's charity. I heard opinions in favour of uniting the National with the Blue Coat school; but the more general feeling of the chief inhabitants in the town inclined, I believe, towards some plan which would establish an upper school, a school which would rather raise the education of the Blue Coat school to that of the old grammar school, than keep the Blue Coat on the same level with the National school. A warm interest was shown in the matter by many, and it is to be hoped that the question will shortly take a definite shape. The rector, who is one of the charity trustees, would, he assured me, view with disfavour the establishment of any school so far disconnected with the Church of England as that the scholars should not be compelled to learn its doctrine; but the other trustees whom I saw were not disposed to make this form of denominational religious teaching compulsory on all.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 32, A.D. 1836.)

This school was founded by William, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1625, who granted certain premises for a school house, and the support of a grammar school. The grant was avoided about 1630.

In 1646 William Whitaker conveyed a house and garden to the corporation for a free school.

A stipend of 2*l.* was long paid to the master for the gratuitous instruction of certain boys.

The school was discontinued about 1780, since when no master has been appointed. The premises were sold in 1862, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners; and the income, about 12*l.* 10*s.*, is invested and accumulated under their direction.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

William Burridge, Shaftesbury, gentleman.
William Hannen, Shaftesbury, gentleman.
John Clark Thomas, Shaston St. James, gentleman.
Rev. Thomas Evans, Shaftesbury, dissenting minister.
Thomas Abbott, Shaftesbury, draper.
Rev. James Jones Reynolds, rector of the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter, Shaftesbury.
William Edward Burridge, Shaftesbury, gentleman.
William Watts, Shaftesbury, wine merchant.
William Henry Rennie Bennett, Shaftesbury, surgeon.
James White, Shaftesbury, tailor and draper.
John Edmund Brine, Shaftesbury, surgeon.

SHERBORNE.—KING'S SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

This school is one of the numerous foundations of King Edward VI., established "for the teaching of boys and young men in grammar," on the petition of the inhabitants of Sherborne and many others, "totius patriæ ibidem vicinæ." This latter clause is still liberally interpreted, and all who can keep the hours of the school are admitted on the foundation. By statutes made immediately after the foundation of the school, the master is required to be a member of one of the English universities, and well learned in Latin and Greek. Whatever may have been the class of boys for whom the founder intended to provide education, there can be no doubt as to the class who now actually use it, and what might have been a mere provincial grammar school at present bids fair to rank among our great public schools. If intended originally as a mere local school, it has completely outstepped the circle of such intention, and outgrown the limits of its early constitution.

Of the 190 boys now at the school only 37 are day boys, and of them only 4 are *bonâ fide* residents' sons, the remainder being composed of the sons of widows and gentry who have temporarily taken up their abode in the parish, for the sake of the cheap education which the foundation lays open to them.

The character of the education given is the same as that of our great public schools, and the system pursued with regard to discipline and school arrangements does not materially differ. The head master informs me that "the experiment is being tried of a "wider modification of schoolwork for individual boys. Greek "is given up this half-year by 16 boys, and mathematics and "French substituted. The applicants for the change are gene-"rally boys who did *not* succeed well with the ordinary school-"work. A slight modification has been made in three or four "other cases. Of the boys thus departing from the regular "routine, seven propose to offer themselves immediately for "different examinations. I am not generally satisfied thus far "with the results obtained."

The head master has the largest boarding house, accommodating 90 boys, in which all the upper boys have studies on the same plan as at Rugby and elsewhere, and the younger boys have the use of a sort of common room. Very old documents recognize "tablers" as residing in the head master's house. The boarding house is new, and built upon a carefully considered plan, and has the advantage of every modern sanitary improvement. The number in each bedroom is limited to four. Three other masters have smaller boarding houses in the town.

The staff of masters is at present nine, all university men. The boys who attend come from all parts of England, the western counties naturally supplying the larger proportion; and are chiefly the sons of gentry and professional men.

The school, though one of repute for many years, must be considered to date its revival from the accession of the present head

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

master. During his term of office, and principally owing to his untiring energy, a sum not far short of 15,000*l.* has been expended upon the buildings and upon improvements, of which sum not less than 5,000*l.* has been the munificent gift of the warden of the trustees, Mr. Digby, of Sherborne Castle; part has been raised by subscription amongst the friends of the school, and part has been raised by mortgage of the school property, towards the repayment of the principal and interest of which the head master foregoes a large part of his income from the endowment. Few schools can boast of a finer architectural effect than the school premises at Sherborne, all built of Ham-hill stone, bounded on the south side by the Minster, and on the west and east by the school buildings and chapel, the former having been part of the old conventual buildings, and until lately used as a silk mill. A field of eight acres near at hand is rented for a cricket and football ground.

At no school that I have yet visited have I seen the classical work from a whole form so uniformly good. The translations from unseen Latin and Greek, and from English into Latin of the upper boys, were above the average of my experience, they were however stronger generally in these points than in arithmetic. They wrote English essays on a given subject which were good both as regards the matter and composition. The third form, consisting of much younger boys, translated some Virgil, which they had prepared in the early part of the half-year, uniformly well. Their arithmetic was not equal to their classical work, but much of it was quite satisfactory.

The moral tone of the school appeared high, the natural result of the confidence with which the boys were evidently treated by the masters.

The trustees must be chosen from the residents of the town and parish. They are also trustees of some almshouses, but the two corporations are distinct bodies, and have separate seals. It is usual on the election of a trustee of the almshouses, at the same time to nominate him trustee of the school. The number is at present 15, the full number being 20. They have ample powers for regulating the school, and, with the advice of the Bishop of Bristol, can make all necessary ordinances. Such power has been exercised by a new scheme made in 1851, which is the present law of the school. A conscience clause was inserted in 1854, for the benefit of Nonconformists, but has been very rarely acted upon. In a small town like Sherborne some difficulty naturally exists in finding 20 gentlemen qualified for the office of trustee. Several even now are elected who have only come to reside temporarily for the sake of their sons' education. Nothing can work more harmoniously than the school government at present, but were the chief management of affairs in less strong or able hands, this might not always be the case, and several influential members of the board favour the extension of the field from which their own body can be selected, so as to include, perhaps, the adjoining county, or a limited distance

around the town, considering it all important, for the proper discharge of their duties, that the trustees should be able to bring to their task the largest amount of intelligence and experience, which under the present system might be unduly restricted.

The fees paid by the foundationers have been lately raised. It cannot, however, be said that the value of the education given is properly represented by the small payment of 7*l.* 7*s.*. Were the number of foundationers largely to increase, such sum would be insufficient to remunerate the additional masters which the increase of numbers would require. There is not much anticipation of any such increase, every available house being occupied, and the number has remained tolerably steady at its present limit. There is also a difficulty in procuring land for building, as it is nearly all in the hands of one proprietor, and legal difficulties are said to interfere with the granting building leases. The school is somewhat burdened with its debt, which the smallness of the payments received from the boys will not allow, at the present rate, to be entirely liquidated for 25 years. It is impossible to secure or retain the services of men like the present masters unless larger pecuniary inducement can be held out to them.

The head master has favoured me with some suggestions for improving the efficiency of the school, which deserve attention:—

"In reference to a note to Form C. in my return, I wish to submit the following suggestion, premising in the first instance that I do so without communicating with the governors, and solely upon my own responsibility.

"I have stated that the subject of fees is under consideration; this involves a general reference to expenditure, and also to the questions of—

(1) Exhibitions to the university (Governors' return, question 29);
(2) Exhibitions tenable at school (Governors' return, question 30);
(3) Benefits of the foundation (Governors' return, questions 45, 46);
(4) Masterships (Governors' return, question 49).

"The school suffers much, in comparison with others of even less reputation, by the very limited provision of the first, and the *total want* of the second, and the remuneration now offered is not such as to justify the expectation of our securing or retaining as able masters as we ought to do for the efficient working of the school.

"The total income from endowment is from 1,100*l.* to 1,200*l.*, at present greatly limited by liabilities incurred, under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, for buildings.

"The average number of foundationers for the last seven years is 34. As every house in the town is occupied, and, it is believed, every boy sent upon the foundation to whom it would be any benefit, this may be taken as a fair average.

"Assuming the whole income of the school available, I should suggest that about one-half of it should be devoted to the general encouragement of diligence and learning.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(1.) In exhibitions to the universities (say) there should be one exhibition of 50*l.* and one of 40*l.* (or 30*l.*), open for competition every year. (Total 360*l.* or 320*l.*)

(2.) In open foundationerships or exhibitions at the school (to be called King's scholarships), say there should be at least two vacant every year, and that about 200*l.* a year should be devoted to this purpose.

(3.) The remaining half of the income would be sufficient for the cost of teaching 30 (or 40) boys as foundationers, or a larger number if they pay some capitation fee in aid. There would be evident advantage in the number of the foundationers being fixed, and vacancies, after satisfying local claims, being filled by competition, or, in cases of local claims increasing beyond all precedent, in there being some mode of selection of claimants.

(4.) There should be such masters appointed as may be sufficient for the proper teaching of this fixed number of King's scholars and foundationers (say 40 or 50 boys) in all subjects considered necessary as parts of the regular instruction of the school.

"This being the centre of the school, with the attraction of open rewards and encouragements both at school and at the universities, let other boys be admitted, whether day boys or boarders, upon payment of (say) 16*l.* (20*l.* would be better, if possible, to include drawing, &c.) for tuition fund, from which the foundation masters should receive certain proportionate capitation fees, leaving the balance for payment of assistant masters.

"For the payment of all working expenses of the school, such as warming, lighting and cleaning, printing, &c., every boy should pay (say) 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum, and (say) 2*l.* 2*s.* (for buildings, repairs, &c.,) as an entrance fee.

"The value of the King's scholarships might be increased by such an arrangement as has been adopted at Rugby, Uppingham, and elsewhere, by boarding-house masters receiving a limited number of boys at reduced rates, or else by a tax upon boarding-houses.

"If the principle of these suggestions be sound, and the suggestions accordingly adopted, I should be prepared to submit to the governors a scheme for an approximation to them under our existing circumstances."

I have already noticed that the school has practically ceased to educate the majority of the native inhabitants of the town, if indeed it ever, in late years, has undertaken this function. The education now given is entirely unsuited to the conceived wants of any but quite the upper tradesmen, a few of whom make use of the school, and many of whom have themselves been educated at it.

Some of the leading inhabitants and the head master have not lost sight of this circumstance, and have been anxious to establish in the town a lower school, for which indeed a small fund exists by way of endowment. There are two charities, called Woodman's and Foster's, which might usefully be applied

as a nucleus for such a purpose. Richard Foster left 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the better education, and breeding up of 10 poor Sherborne boys, directing preference to be given to those of his blood, and he further left 5*l.* towards the maintenance of one of the said 10 boys at the university. John Woodman also left money, afterwards invested in land, for the education of poor boys. The master of these two foundations, where children were gratuitously educated, is now dead, and application has been made to the Charity Commissioners for leave to deal with this fund, which may be estimated at about 70*l.* a year. There are no buildings, and the Charity Commissioners require a schoolroom to be erected before they sanction the application. By means of a small payment from each scholar, and aided by the endowment, there is no doubt sufficient funds could be raised to establish a school, and a master of enterprise and ability could build on it a successful superstructure, so as to meet the requirements both of those in the town who wish for what is called a middle class education, and of the farmers of the surrounding district.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 104, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Edward VI., 13 May 1550, who incorporated governors, and granted them the late chantry of Martock and other chantries, with all their possessions, worth at that time 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, to hold at rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and empowered them to hold other lands, &c. up to the same value. A rentcharge of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* bequeathed for usher by Bartholomew Combe, by will, 7 Oct. 1558. 160 acres allotted on Wimborne enclosure in 1786, and 20 acres gained by exchange in 1811.

Deeds in custody of governors. (See below p. 133.)

School Property.—Total acreage of lands 910A. 0R. 31P., and a sum of 150*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* consols, arising from sale of lands to railway, besides the

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ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864–5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	362	14	2
Gross rental	1,300	5	2
Arrears received	5	0	0
Timber	18	14	3
Property tax returned	34	14	6
	£1,721	8	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears * on this year's rental	20	0	6
Annuity to Earl Digby's executors (11th year)	306	2	6
Ditto to West of England Insurance Society (2nd year)	120	0	0
Interest (5 per cent.) on loan from ditto	174	0	0
Fee-farm rent	0	15	0
Repairs and estate disbursements	125	7	2
Rates, taxes, insurance	104	12	2
Property tax	27	10	7
Steward's salary	21	0	0
Dinner on St. John's Day	8	14	0
Repairs to school buildings	23	12	0
Salaries head and second masters (200*l.*, 240*l.*)	440	0	0
Examiners' fees	20	0	0
Petty expenses	3	5	3
Balance	326	8	11
	£1,721	8	1

* Total arrears due 31 Dec. 1864, 358*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

entire premises adjoining the church on the north side. Gross annual income in 1864, 1,323*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* This is subject to large deductions on account of debts incurred for building, which are to be defrayed in 30 years from November 1853 and August 1862 respectively. (See Abstract of Balance Sheet.)

Governors also hold 822*l.* 8*s.* consols for exhibitions, 311*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* consols for Parsons' prize, and 189*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* consols for Lyon prize. Exhibitions are partly provided out of school fees.

Site and buildings good. Chapel has been recently enlarged at a cost of nearly 1,000*l.* raised independently of the trustees.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and young men in grammar, to continue for ever (letters patent). King's scholars (residents in Sherborne and neighbourhood of at least eight years of age, and able to read and write) to be taught Latin and Greek free; other subjects, optional, for fees. 160*l.* a year for four exhibitions of 40*l.* each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge (Statutes, 1851).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), Greek and Latin, French, mathematics, arithmetic, English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, reading and writing, and such other languages and sciences as the governors shall from time to time ordain; Church Catechism and the doctrines of the Church of England (Statutes, 1851). A conscience clause added in 1854.

Government and Masters.—Governors have power to elect their successors, who must be resident in Sherborne, and to make statutes with the consent of the Bishop of Bristol (letters patent). Twenty governors (in practice fewer), residents in the town, appoint master and under master, and may dismiss them, with consent of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; with the like consent, make statutes; appoint assistant masters on head master's nomination; admit boys to foundation, and may expel them; regulate payments of boys; and appoint yearly examiners (Statutes 1851).

Head master must be M.A., under master B.A., of Oxford or Cambridge, members of the Church of England, approved by Bishop of Bristol, take oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c. No master may hold other preferment, except cure of souls, and that by permission of the governors.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, number unlimited: other masters, by permission of governors. Head master's income from endowment 200*l.*, from boarders 1,100*l.*, besides house. Second master's income: 200*l.* from endowment, 300*l.* from boarders, and 40*l.* for a house. Seven assistant masters, paid by Governors from school fees. Three of them have boarding houses.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-seven foundationers, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, all from within half a mile. Pay 6*l.* 6*s.* (since raised to 10*l.* 10*s.*) for general work. Extras: music, 8*l.* 8*s.*; singing, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*; private tuition, 10*l.* 10*s.* Attend church and school twice on Sunday.

[The question of fees is under consideration, 1868.]

Boarders.—150, in head master's and four other masters' houses; all under head master's control, according to statute. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 63*l.* School bills: highest, 115*l.*; average, 80*l.*; lowest, 68*l.* Generally, four boys in a room. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 500 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m.; 9 p.m., for seniors 10 p.m. Separate studies for upper boys. For rest of upper school, two boys to a study.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be eight years of age, and able to read and write. In practice, they are older, and know more.

School classified by classics chiefly. Three upper forms redistributed for mathematics, and lower school for arithmetic. School course occa-

sionally modified for sake of special examinations, or if boys specially disqualified for parts of work. Religious instruction in Church Catechism and doctrines of Church of England, according to statutes, to all, unless parents object. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy, and reading a chapter.

Promotions by half-year's marks chiefly, and examination; and occasionally by seniority.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer, by three University men assisted by masters. A classical and a mathematical medal given, and book prizes for special subjects, besides form prizes. Some of latter given for half-year's work. Head master examines each form monthly.

Punishments: impositions, repetitions, and caning. The last rare; generally before the form, and very rarely before whole school. Monitors may set impositions.

Playground, ball courts, and a small cloister, about three quarters of an acre; and a field of eight acres, for cricket, within a quarter of a mile. Masters often join in games. No school bounds, but boys limited by time. Drilling optional. A library open to all, on payment of 5*s.* per annum.

Six boys go yearly to Universities on average of last five years; nine to other schools or private tuition. [In May 1867 there were 23 boys at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School-time, 38 weeks per annum; study, 36 hours a week, besides time for preparation and composition, from six to 12 hours; play-time 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

W. N. Allford, Esq. J.P.
W. Ffooks, Clerk of Peace.
E. Turner, Surgeon.
J. Y. Melmoth, Solicitor.
Thomas Ffooks, Solicitor.
J. F. Falwasser, Esq., J.P.
W. Highmore, Esq., M.D.
J. Hoddinott, Yeoman.
R. Willmott, Silk Merchant.
R. Longman, Gentleman.
W. Parsons, Iron Merchant.
Rev. E. Harston, M.A.
G. D. W. Digby, J.P.
C. L. O. Bartlett, Solicitor.
E. Brenthall, Esq., J.P.

All of Sherborne.

Steward to Trustees:

Wm. Ffooks, Sherborne.

Head Master:

Rev. H. D. Harper, M.A.

[*For Table* A., *see page* 132.]

N.B.—The number 187 includes *all* upon the roll and actually in attendance some part of the half-year. The average attendance is 181 or 182.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	187	11	—	11	18 1/11	3	1	—	3	Epistle to the Romans (Greek).	16	17 1/4	2	1	—	2	St. Mark's Gospel (Greek).	19	12 1/2	3	1/4	—	1 1/2	St. Mark's Gospel; Church Catechism; Collects, &c., of the Sundays.
Greek	168	10	—	11	18 1/11	5	1	1 1/2	5	Æschines contra Ctesiphontem; Sophocles' Antigone.	16	17 1/2	6	1	1	6	Xenophon's Memorabilia, I., II.; Homer, Il. xxiv.	14	13 1/7	6	1/4	—	3	Greek Gram. to end of τύπτω.
Latin	187	11	—	11	18 1/11	6	1	2 1/2	6	Livy, Book II.; Terence, Adelphi; Plautus' Trinumus.	16	17 1/4	6	1	5	6	Livy, Book XXI.; Horace, Odes, III.	19	12 1/15	12	1/2	2	6	Edinburgh Delectus, pages 9–18 incl.; Edward IV. Latin Grammar.
French	154	9	—	10	17 3/5	2	1	2	2	Guizot's Essais sur l'Histoire de France, Essai IV. to end.	11	17	2	1	2	2	Delille's French Grammar; Repertoire, pages 266–300.	22	13 1/4	3	1	—	3	Delille's First French Book.
German	28	3	—	5	17 3/4	1	—	1	Tiark's Introductory German Grammar; Schiller's Neffe als Onkel.	11	17	1	1	—	1	Tiark's Introductory German Grammar.	12	16 1/2	1	1	—	1	Tiark's Introductory Grammar.
Arithmetic	187	10	—	3	17 3/4	Occasional	2	—	—	Text Book; Colenso; Papers set in the whole of Arith.	21	18 1/2	1/4	2	—	1	Text Book; Colenso; Papers set in the whole of Arith.	21	12 17/21	3	2	—	6	Text Book; Colenso; Simple and Compound Rules, and Reduction.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	81	5	—	3	17 3/4	3	2	—	6	Todhunter's Diff. Cal. chaps. i.–vi., with all the Examples; *or* Trigonometry; Geometrical Conics; and Todhunter's Analytical Geom. Conics, chaps. i.–iv.	21	18 1/2	2 1/2	2	—	5	Euclid, Books I.–VI.; Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.	16	14 1/14	3	2	—	6	Euclid, Book I. (part).

B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History, as including Geography.	187	8	—	27	17⅓	2	2	1	4	European History, 1066 to 1200, making English History the basis; Greek History, to Persian War; Kiepert's Ancient Atlas and Spruner's Modern in constant use.	50	15½	1	2	—	2	Greek History, B.C. 404 to 336.	19	12 6/12	2	1	—	2	English (Edward III. to Henry VII. incl.)
*Geography alone.	76	4	—	21	13⅔	1	1	—	1	Geography of England thoroughly.	22	13¾	1	1	—	1	Geography of England.	19	12 5/12	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geog.; Europe; England; British Empire.
*English Grammar and Dictation.	76	2	—	43	13¾	1	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	33	12½	1	1	—	1	
*English Literature, viz., Poetry Repetition.	33	2	—	14	13⅞	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	19	12 6/12	3	½	—	1½	
English Composition.	Essays—*the head-form only* (11 boys)—*translations*, the upper school (81 boys).																							
*Reading	76	4	—	21	13¾	2	½	—	1	As part of History Lesson.	22	13¾	2	½	—	1	As part of History Lesson.	19	12 5/12	2	½	—	1	As part of History Lesson.
*Writing	76	2	—	43	13¾	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	33	12¾	2	¾	—	1½	
Music	10	each 2 sep.	£ s. 8 8	—	15½	2	½	—	1															
Drawing	37		2 2	10	15 7/12	1	1½	—	1½	Landscapes; heads; sketching from nature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	29	14	1	1½	—	1½	Drawing from Flat and Objects; Laws of Perspective.
Singing	47	1	2 2	47	14½	2	1	—	2															
Do. in School	33	1	—	33	12¾	1	1	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	33	12¾	1	1	—	1	

* Limited to Boys in very low Forms.

*** In the Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, no Allowance is made for *preparation* or for Time occupied in doing or looking over Composition. The Analysis of Time given by a studious Boy in the 6th or 5th Forms might probably be as follows:—French 2½; German 1½; Mathematics 6; History 6; Divinity 4; Classics 28 hours—Total 48 hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman (dec.)	Sherborne (Castleton).	All reside in Sherborne or Castleton, which adjoins Sherborne, and within a distance of ½ a mile.
" " - 2	Do.	Do.	
" " - 3	Barrister	Do.	
" " - 4	Solicitor, (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 5	Major in the Army	Do.	
" " - 6	Solicitor, (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 7	Army Surgeon, (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 8	Major in the Army	Do.	
" " - 9	Architect, &c., (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 10	J.P. for County	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman	Do.	
" " - 2	Clergyman, (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 3	Gentlmn. of property	Do.	
" " - 4	Col. in the Army	Do.	
" " - 5	Late Indian C.S., J.P. for County.	Do.	
" " - 6	Officer in Army (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 7	Clergyman, (dec.)	Do.	
" " - 8	Brigadier-General	Do.	
" " - 9	Australian Settler	Do.	
" " - 10	Yeoman. (dec.)	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gent. of property	Glasgow	Rev. A. C. Clapin.
" " - 2	Col., R.A., (dec.)	Brighton	Rev. H. D. Harper.
" " - 3	Clergyman	Broadwindsor	Do.
" " - 4	Do.	Hanwell	Do.
" " - 5	Gent. of property	Brecon	Do.
" " - 6	Merchant, (dec)	Salisbury	Do.
" " - 7	Clergyman	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne.	Do.
" " - 8	Gent. of property	St. Servan, France	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman	Steepleton, Dorchester.	A. M. Curteis, Esq.
" " - 10	Banker	Taunton	Rev. H. D. Harper.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Capt. in the Army	Mauritius, (Bath)	Do.
" " - 2	Magistrate in India	Weymouth	Do.
" " - 3	Capt., R.N., (dec.)	Clifton	Do.
" " - 4	Gent. of property	Wiveliscombe	Do.
" " - 5	Tradesman, (dec)	Bristol	Rev. A. C. Clapin.
" " - 6	Surgeon	Chilcompton	A. M. Curteis, Esq.
" " - 7	Col., R.E., (dec.)	Guernsey	Rev. W. B. Stamford.
" " - 8	Gent. of property	Minety	Rev. H. D. Harper.
" " - 9	Clergyman	Barnstaple	Do.
" " - 10	Civil Engineer (dec.)	Birmingham (Ward in Chancery with no near relatives).	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the compeeitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855. L. Morris, 1st Class Classics, Oxford.
Hammond, Scholar, Exeter Coll., do.
Evans, Exhibitioner, Corpus Coll., do.

1856. C. Edmondes, Scholar, Trinity Coll., Oxford.
Hall, do. Queen's do. do.
West, do. Lincoln do. do.
Morgan, Woolwich Academy (Engineers).

1857. Edwards, Scholar of Wadham Coll., Oxford.
Hammond, 1st Class Classics. } First Public Examination.
Do. do. Math. }
Evans, do. Classics. }

1858. L. Morris, English Essay, Oxford.
C. Edmondes, 1st Class Classics. } First Public Examination.
Hall, 2nd do. }
Hammond, 1st Class Math. Final Ex.
Browne, 2nd Class Nat. Science, Oxford.
Keddle, 2nd do. Math. First Public Examination.

1859. Hammond, Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford.
Hayward, Scholar, do. do.
Evans, 2nd Class Classics. } Final Examination.
Keddle, 1st Class Math. }
Hall, Indian Civil Service.

1860. Edmondes, 2nd Class Classics, Final Examination.

1861. Edwards, Hod's Exhibition, Wadham Coll., 2nd Class Classics, Final Examination.
Rawlinson, Exhibition, Oriel.
B. Ball, Scholarship, Trinity Coll., Dublin.
Fenn, do. King's College Hospital.
Hutchins, do. Exeter College, Oxford.
F. Edmondes, R.M. Academy, Woolwich (R. Engineers).
Russell, Sandhurst.

1862. Fitz-Gerald, Scholar, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.
Harvey, do. Merton do.
Genge, Minor Scholar, St. John's, Cambridge.
J. Morris, Exhibition, Jesus Coll., Oxford.
N. Beadon, Indian Civil Service.
Ward, Sandhurst.

1863. R. Beadon, Scholarship, Exeter Coll., Oxford.
Perry, Exhibition, Oriel Coll., do.
Price, do. do. do.
Harvey, 2nd Class Math. First Public Examination.

1864. Fitz-Gerald, 1st Class Classics. First Public Examination.
F. Ball, Scholarship, Pemb. Coll., Oxford.
Ley, do. Exeter Coll., do.
Genge, Senior Scholarship and Exhibition, St. John's, Cambridg
Pearce, 2nd Class Classics, Cambridge.
Penny, do. do. do.
Hutchins, do. do. First Public Examination, Oxford.

CHARTER OF SHERBORNE SCHOOL.*

EDWARDUS SEXTUS DEI GRACIÂ ANGLIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ Rex, fidei defensor, et in terrâ ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hiberniæ supremum caput, OMNIBUS, ad quos presentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. SCIATIS, quod nos ad humilem petitionem tam habitantium villæ de Shirborne in comitatu Dors. quam aliorum quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum totius patriæ ibidem

*Taken from a photographed copy furnished by the governors. Almost all words abbreviated in the charter are here given in full.

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vicinæ, nobis pro scolâ grammaticali ibidem erigendâ et stabiliendâ pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum; De graciâ nostrâ speciali et ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento consilii nostri, volumus concedimus et ordinamus, quod de cetero sit et erit una scola grammaticalis in dictâ villâ de Shirborne, quæ vocabitur libera scola grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti pro educatione institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum in grammaticâ perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura. Ac scolam illam de unô magistro seu pedagogo et uno subpedagogo sive hipodidasculo pro perpetuo continuaturam erigimus creamus ordinamus et fundamus per præsentes. Et ut intentio nostra prædicta meliorem capiat effectum, et ut terræ tenementa reditus reventiones et alia ad sustentationem scolæ prædictæ concedenda assignanda et appuntuanda melius gubernentur, pro continuatione ejusdem, volumus et ordinamus quod de cetero imperpetuum sint et erunt infra villam et parochiam de Shirborne prædictam viginti homines de discretioribus et magis probioribus inhabitantibus ejusdem villæ et parochiæ pro tempore existentibus, qui erunt et vocabuntur gubernatores possessionum et reventionum et bonorum dictæ scolæ vulgariter vocatæ et vocandæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. Et ideo sciatis quod nos assignavimus eligimus nominamus et constituimus ac per præsentes assignamus eligimus nominamus et constituimus dilectos nobis Nicholam Serger génerosum, Willelmum Mere generosum, Johannem Yong generosum, Walterum Albone, Georgium Barton, Gervasium Ayysshelee, Georgium Swettnam, Ricardum Cowper, Henricum Johnson, Ricardum Chetnolle, Johannem Stephens, Antonium Dalyber, Nicholam Engelberd, Hugonem Meyre, Johannem Frye, Thomam Weneff, Robertum Yong, Johannem Sowthaye, Thomam Maunfeld, et Johannem Phillipps, inhabitantes dictæ villæ et parochiæ de Shirborne fore et esse primos et modernos gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors., ad idem officium bene et fideliter exercendum et occupandum a dato præsentium durante vitâ eorum. Et quod iidem gubernatores in re facto et nomine de cetero sint et erunt unum corpus corporatum et politiquum de se imperpetuum per nomen gubernatorum possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. incorporatæ et erectæ: ac ipsos gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. per præsentes incorporamus ac corpus corporatum et politiquum per idem nomen imperpetuum duraturum realiter et ad plenum creamus erigimus ordinamus facimus et constituimus per præsentes. Et volumus et per præsentes ordinamus et concedimus quod iidem gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. habeant successionem perpetuam et per idem nomen sint et erunt personæ habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum et recipiendum de nobis terras tenementa prata pasturas reditus reversiones possessiones reventiones et hereditamenta subscripta et in fermis specificata et alia terras tenementa possessiones reventiones et hereditamenta quæcumque, de nobis sive de aliquâ aliâ personâ seu aliis personis. Et ordinamus et decernimus per præsentes quod, quandocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos dictorum viginti gubernatorum pro tempore existentium mori seu alibi extra villam et parochiam de Shirborne prædicta inhabitare ac cum familiâ suâ decedere, quod tunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit aliis dictorum gubernatorum superviventibus et ibidem cum familiis suis commorantibus vel majori parti eorumdem aliam idoneam personam vel alias idoneas personas de inhabitantibus villæ et parochiæ de Shirborne prædicta in locum vel locos sic morientis vel morientium aut cum familiâ suâ sic ut præfertur decedentis vel decedentium in dicto officio gubernatorum successuras eligere et nominare; et hoc totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit. Et Sciatis quod nos intentionem et propositum nostrum in hâc parte ad effectum deducere volentes de graciâ nostrâ speciali et ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento consilii nostri, dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis de novo erectæ in Shirborne prædictâ totam nuper cantariam de Martocke cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis in comitatu nostro Soms. ac totam domum sive capitalem mansionem ejusdem nuper cantariæ ac omnia domos ædificia curtilagia ortos pomaria gardina commoditates proficua et here-

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ditamenta nostra quæcumque, eidem domui seu capitali mansioni adjacentia spectantia seu pertinentia cum suis pertinenciis universis, situatam et existentem in Martocke prædictâ, necnon omnia mesuagia domos ædificia orrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas boscos reditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris seu occupationibus Walteri Godderde, Thomæ Prior, Nicholai Cocke, Johannis Godderde, Johannis Hanham, Johannis Davy, Ricardi Russell, Philippi Barons et Johannis Abbotte situata jacentia et existentia in Bradforde Brande et Barnardesley et in parochiâ de Wimborne seu alibi in comitatu nostro Dors., dictæ nuper cantariæ dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentium, necnon totam nuper cantariam sanctæ Katerinæ fundatam infra ecclesiam parochialem de Gillyngham in comitatu nostro Dors. cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, ac totam domum sive capitalem mansionem ejusdem nuper cantariæ cum pertinentiis situatam et existentem in Gillyngham prædictâ in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., ac omnia mesuagia cotagia gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris sive occupationibus Georgii Dyrdo, Walteri Hendebury, Willelmi Willoughby, Willelmi Butt, Willelmi Fryth, Ricardi Fryth, Thomæ Nicholl, Augustini Cuffe, Edwardi Coke, Johannis Chettle, Johannis Butt, Amicii Casse, Willelmi Knaplocke, Ricardi Frith, Roberti Matham, Ceciliæ Lambert, Willelmi Gylberde, Johannis Clyne, Willelmi Haskett, et Roberti Matham, situata jacentia et existentia in Gillyngham, Sylton, Milton, et Combermeade seu alibi ubicumque in dicto comitatu Dors., dictæ nuper cantariæ de Gillyngham prædictâ quoquo modo spectantia vel pertinentia aut ut parcellas possessionum jurium seu reventionum ejusdem nuper cantariæ antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia: ac etiam omnia mesuagia terras tenementa prata pasturas reditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis nuper in tenurâ Thomæ Trentharde militis, ac omnia alia mesuagia terras tenementa reditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque situata jacentia et existentia in Lychett Matravers et Sturmester Marshall in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., nuper cantariæ vocatæ Gybbons Chauntrye in Lychett Matravers in dicto comitatu Dors. dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellas possessionum et reventionum ejusdem nuper cantariæ habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia: ac omnia alia mesuagia cotagia domos ædificia horrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas ac hereditamenta nostra quæcumque in Martocke predictâ in dicto comitatu nostro Soms., ac in Bradford Brande Barnesley et infra parochiam de Wimborne ac in Gillyngham, Sylton, Mylton, et Combermede in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., ac alibi ubicumque in dicto comitatu Dors., dictis nuper cantariis sive earum alicui quoquo modo spectantia vel pertinentia aut ut parcellam possessionum jurium seu reventionum earundem sive earum alicujus antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia: ac totam nuper liberam capellam de Thorneton infra parochiam de Marnehull in dicto comitatu Dors., cum suis pertinentiis universis, ac omnia terras prata pascuas et pasturas nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris sive occupationibus Johannis Rake et Roberti Branker jacentia et existentia in Marnebull predictâ in dicto comitatu nostro Dors. dictæ nuper liberæ capellæ spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentia: ac omnia alia terras prata pascuas pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis in Marnehull predicta, ac alibi ubicumque, dictæ nuper liberæ capellæ quoquo modo spectantia vel pertinentia aut ut parcellam possessionum seu reventionum ejusdem antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia. Necnon omnes illas triginta acras terræ arabilis et prati nostras ac alia terras prata pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis modo vel nuper in tenurâ Willelmi Hunschill jacentia et existentia in parochia de Symondesborough in dicto comitatu nostro Dors., nuper cantariæ sanctæ Katherinæ fundatæ infra ecclesiam parochialem de Ilmynster in dicto comitatu nostro Soms., dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentia. Ac reversionem et reversiones quascumque omnium et singulorum præmissorum et cujuslibet inde parcellæ; necnon reditus et annualia proficua quæcumque reservata super quibuscumque dimissionibus et concessionibus demissis, seu de aliquâ inde parcellâ, quoquo modo factis;

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Adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ prout aliqui cantaristæ capellani aut aliqui alii gubernatores vel ministri dictarum nuper cantariarum et liberæ capellæ seu earum alicujus aut aliquis aliis sive aliqui alii, præmissa aut aliquam inde parcellam antehac habentes possidentes aut seisiti inde existentes, eadem aut aliquam inde parcellam unquam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt, habuit tenuit seu gavisus fuit, aut habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit, et adeo plene libere et integre prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel prætextu cujusdam actus de diversis cantariis gildis fraternitatibus et liberis capellis dissolvendis et determinandis in parliamento nostro tento apud Westmonasterium anno regni nostri primo inter alia editi et provisi, seu quocumque alio modo jure seu titulo devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent. QUÆQUIDEM mesuagia terræ tenementa reditus reversiones servitia ac cetera omnia et singula præmissa modo extenduntur ad clarum annuum valorem viginti librarum tres decem solidorum et quatuor denariorum HABENDUM TENENDUM ET GAUDENDUM prædicta mesuagia terras tenementa reditus reversiones servitia et cetera omnia præmissa cum pertinentiis præfatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ de novo erectæ et successoribus suis imperpetuum: TENENDUM de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de manerio nostro de Stalbrige in dicto comitatu nostro Dors. per fidelitatem tantum in libero socagio; AC reddendum inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios legalis monetæ Angliæ ad curiam nostram augmentationum et reventionum coronæ nostræ ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendum pro omnibus redditibus servitiis et demandis quibuscumque. NECNON dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis gubernatoribus omnia exitus reditus reversiones et proficua prædictarum terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum præmissorum a festo annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis ultimo præterito hucusque provenientia sive crescentia, habendum eisdem gubernatoribus ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. ET ULTERIUS volumus ac pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per præsentes concedimus præfatis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis quod de cetero imperpetuum habeant commune sigillum ad negotia sua præmissa et cetera in his litteris nostris patentibus expressa et specificata seu aliquam inde parcellam tantumodo tangentia seu concernentia deserviturum; et quod ipsi gubernatores per nomen gubernatorum possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dors. placitare possint et implacitari, defendere et defendend. (*sic*) respondere et respondend. (*sic*) in quibuscumque curiis et foris et coram quibuscumque judicibus in quibuscumque causis actionibus negotiis sectis querelis placitis et demandis cujuscumque naturæ seu condicionis fuerunt præmissa et cetera subscripta aut aliquam inde parcellam, aut pro aliquibus offensis transgressionibus rebus causis vel materiis per aliquas personas seu aliquam personam factis seu perpetratis, aut fiendis vel perpetrandis, in vel super præmissis aut aliquâ inde parcellâ aut aliquos in præsentibus specificatos tangentibus seu concernentibus. ET ULTERIUS de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento predicto, dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ac majori parti eorumdem plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appunctuandi pedagogum et sub-pedagogum scolæ prædictæ totiens quotiens eadem scola de pedagogo vel sub-pedagogo vacua fuerit et quod ipsi gubernatores cum advisamento episcopi Bristoll. pro tempore existentis de tempore in tempus faciant et facere valeant et possint idonea et salubria statuta et ordinationes in scriptis concernentia et tangentia ordinem gubernationem et directionem pedagogi et sub-pedagogi ac scolarium scolæ prædictæ pro tempore existentium, ac stipendii et salarii eorumdem pedagogi et subpedagogi, ac alia eandem scolam ac ordinationem gubernationem præservationem et dispositionem reddituum et reventionum ad sustentationem ejusdem scolæ appunctuatarum et appunctuandarum, tangentia et concernentia. Quæ quidem statuta et ordinationes sic fiendas volumus concedimus et per præsentes præcipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. ET ULTERIUS de uberiori gratia nostra et de avisamento prædicto dedimus et concessimus ac per

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præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ liberæ scolæ grammaticalis regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirbourne prædicta et successoribus suis licentiam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem habendi recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, tam de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris, quam de aliis quibuscumque personis et aliâ personâ quâcumque, maneria mesuagia terras tenementa rectorias, decimas aut alia hereditamenta quæcunque infra regnum Angliæ seu alibi infra dominationes nostras, dummodo non excedant clarum annuum valorem viginti librarum ultra dicta mesuagia terres tenementa et cetera præmissa præfatis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ut præfertur per nos in formâ prædicta concessa, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione seu provisione aut aliquâ aliâ re causâ vel materiâ quâcumque in contrarium inde habitâ factâ ordinatâ seu provisâ in aliquo non obstante. ET VOLUMUS ac per præsentes concedimus præfatis modernis gubernatoribus, quod habeant et habebunt, has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debite factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquomodo reddendum solvendum seu faciendum. EO QUOD EXPRESSA intentio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine præmissorum sive eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos præfatis modernis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ante hæc tempora factis in præsentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione sive restrictione inde in contrarium facta edita ordinata sive provisa aut aliquâ aliâ re causâ vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. IN CUJUS rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. TESTE me ipso apud Westmonasterium tertio decimo die Maii anno regni nostri quarto.

Per ipsum Regem et de data prædicta auctoritate parliamenti.

The earliest extant statutes were made in 1592, and are the basis of *all* subsequent statutes until 1827 (some occurring word for word in 1799). The words inserted in italics are uncertain. (Note by head master.)

"Statutes and ordynances made and established by the Governors of the Ffree Gramer Schole in Sherborne, founded by the moste vertuous and excellent Prince of worthie memorie, Edward the Sixt, late Kinge of Englande, by his Highnes letters patente thereof, made and graunted: for the goode order, rule and governmeht of the Scholemaster, Usher, and Schollers of the said Schole. Seen and allowed by the Reverend Father in GOD, the Bishopp of Bristoll. As hereafter ensueth:

"(1) FIRST: for the due regarde, that all true subiects oughte to have for the Mayntenance of her Majestie's supremacy, and absolute power and authoritie over all persons matters and causes within this her Realme, and other her Majestie's dominions, next under GOD, and for the preservation of her Majestie's most royall person, which GOD longe defend, protect and kepe from any wicked attempte; and for the abolysshinge of the Pope of Rome, and all forein powers superiorities and authorities: Be it ordeyned constituted and establysshed by the governors of the said ffree schole, and by the authoritie of the said Kynge his letters patente and by the authoritie of her Majestie's lawes and statutes in this behalff provided: That the Scholemaster and Usher, which are and shalbe chosen from tyme to tyme to be Scholemaster and Usher within the said schole, before either of them shalbe placed in their severall Offices and *Romes:* Thaie and every of them shall take and receive the Oathes of Supremacy and *Associacion:* And that thaie shall also sweare that thaie neither shall nor will teache nor reade to their Schollers any author, boke, principles or rules tendinge to Papistry and supersticion: But shall and will instruct teache and persuade their schollers in the profession of true and Christian religion, thacknowledginge of their true and faithful obedience towarde her Majestie, her *graces* heires and successours, and the abolysshinge of the Pope to their best care and endeavour: Which Oathe and Oathes shalbe mynistred unto them by the Wardens of the said Schole or their Stewarde for the tyme beynge.

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"(2) ITEM, fforasmuche as the creation and foundation of the said schole is by the said Kinge, his letters patente, appoynted and ordeyned to be onely a ffree Gramer Schole, wherein Schollers shall and maie frome tyme to tyme be taughte to learne and understande the latten and greke tongues, and that freely: Be it ordeyned constituted and establisshed by authoritie of the said letters patente, That none be taken or received to be a Scholler in the said Schole, but only suche, as is or shalbe at the least ready to enter into the gramer, (That is to saie) such as can reade latyn and english and somethinge write, whereby thaie maie be the redier to enter into the learnynge of the said tongues.

"(3) ITEM, it is farther ordeyned constituted and establisshed, by the authoritie afforesaid, That every daie in the mornynge at sixe of the clocke, the Scholemaster and Usher shall enter the schole, and (after praiers, which been or shalbe appoynted for the place, shalbe orderly and devoutly said and a psalme songe) the Scholemaster and Usher fyndinge any scholler, under their severall charge and teachings to be absent, shall fourthwith send for him and them soe absent, and at their comynge shall correct them discreatly according to the faulte: And then shall enter into hearing, teaching, and instructing the schollers under their severall charge and teachings in the part of gramer and other exercises of learnynge: as the Scholemaster shall from tyme to tyme think most meete and necessary: And thaie both with their schollers shall contynewe in the schole in their exercises until eight of the clocke and then shall depart, the schollers goinge fourth by twoe and twoe, and passe the streate in quiett and decent order to their breakfast: And by nyne of the clocke thaie shall retorne, the Master and Usher imploying their schollers in geving lectures and other exercises, as by the Master shalbe appoynted, and soe to contynewe until eleaven of the clocke, and then to departe to their dynner, and all schollers to retorne halff an hower after twelve of the clocke, and the Master and Usher to enter the Schole agayne at one of the clocke and contynewe in their exercises untill three of the clocke, and departing then frome the schole to retorne at fower and contynewe their said exercises untill fyve, att which hower thaie all, having said the appoynted praier and songe a psalme, shall departe for all nighte, observing order in their going fourth and passing the streate, as afforesaid.

"(4) ITEM, for avoiding of licentious libertie to plaie, it is ordeyned constituted and establisshed, as afforesaid: That the schollers shall have noe libertie to plaie in that weeke, wherein is a holidaie: And every weeke, wherein is noe holidaie, to haue lycense for one afternone onely at the discression of the Scholemaster, if the weather soe serve: And in the eve of every holidaie, to kepe their schole and exercises untill evenyng praier, and then goe to the Churche by twoe and twoe, the Master and Usher accompanieng them: And in every Sabaoth daie and holidaie the schollers shall repaier to the schole before the last ringing to praier, mornyng and evenyng, and frome thence shall goe by twoe and twoe to the Churche in quiett and decent order, the Master and Usher accompanieng them, and there shall spend the tyme in praier to the laude and praise of GOD.

"(5) ITEM, that good manners and behaviour maie be hadd and encreased with good lernyng, as it is seamly; Be it ordeyned constituted and establisshed, as afforesaid: That the Scholemaster and Usher shall from tyme to tyme diligently instruct admonish and charge their schollers to demeane themselves scholerlike, (That is to saie), that thaie weare their apparell cleane and decently, without wilfull spoiling thereof, and the defects and decaies therein to entreat their parents tutors and hostes to be amended: to demeane them honestly and sobenly at their meales and otherwise in their parents' tutors' and hostes' houses, and also passing by the streats to be courteous to all men: to use reverence to their elders and betters, not to sweare, nor use ribaudry nor filthie communication, nor to frequent tavernes or victualling houses, nor to plaie at dize, cardes, nor other unlawfull games: Of all which, as also of their demeanor in the Churche, the Scholemaster and Usher must wekely appointe twoe or moe Impositors to marke and present the faults and wekely to take a reckoning of the Impositors; And that the Master and Usher themselves must enquier and diligently serch in the houses of the parents and hostes of all schollers within the towne of their misdemeanors and to geve due punishment and correction accordingly.

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"(6) ITEM, to thende that the purposes before intended maie, by God's grace, take the better effect and encrease in the childerne and schollers to be instructed and taught in the said schole: Be it ordeyned, as afforesaid, that the Scholemaster and Usher from one of the clocke in the afternone of every Saterdaie untill evenyng praier of the same daie shall instruct and cathechise the childerne and schollers under their severall teachings in the knowledge of Christian religion, the use and benyfite of the Sacraments according to such bookes as are set fourth by authoritie for that purpose: And suche and soe many of their schollers as shalbe founde hable by knowledge and ripnesse in yeres and discression to understande the benifitt of the Sacrament of the Holie Communion of the Lorde's Supper, shall at some tymes, once in every yere at the least, with the knowledge and privitie of the Scholemaster be partakers of the Communion: And if any scholler shall refuse to be so instructed and chathechized or to come to the Communion, the Scholemaster shall presente him to the Wardens and Governors of this Schole; and if he shall continewe in suche his obstinacie by the space of twoe monthes after warnynge geven him, he shalbe expelled this schole for ever, and be farther presented, as the lawes of this Realme doe requier.

"(7) ITEM, Be it farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that for every one that shalbe presented to be a Scholler in this Schole the parent or frynde, which soe presentith him, shall paie unto the Scholemaster twelve pence (except the childerne borne in this towne) viz. for the Scholemaster iiii^{d}, for the Usher iiii^{d}, and for regestringe his name iiii^{d}: And of soe manye as shalbe yerely presented unto this schole betwene the feaste of S. Michaell unto the same feaste after, the Scholemaster shall deliver upp a role of their names, with iiii^{d} for every name soe enrolled unto the senior Warden.

"(8) ITEM, to thende that noe Scholler shalbe discouraged frome the attaynement of good manners and lernyng: It is ordeyned, as afforesaid, that the Scholemaster and Usher shall beare one like countynance and favour unto all their Schollers under their severall teachings: And that thaie shall not teache any one more than other for rewarde or hope of gayne from the riche, nor refuse or neglect to teache others in respect thaie are pore or will not geve rewardes, neither shall refrayne correction where it is deserved, nor mynestere correction where it is not deserved, for any favour or disfavour whatsoever: But to teache and to doe to all in like equalitie, as the capacities and deserts of their Schollers shall requier.

"(9) ITEM, Be it farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that if any scholler deserving correction shall resist to be corrected by the Master or Usher, the same being complayned of by the Scholemaster to the Wardens for the tyme being, and suche scholler with his parents or frynds being called before the Governors, shall not reform himself to the Scholemaster's or Usher's correction, then he shalbe fourthwith expelled: And if the parents or frynds of such scholler shall controlle, check, or quarrell with the Scholemaster or Usher for correction doen unto any scholler, the cause not first complayned of to the Wardens; And if by examination there shall noe faulte or cause be found in the Master or Usher worthy of reprehension, Then if such parent or frynde to the scholler shall not submit himself unto the Governors, Master, and Usher soe correcting that scholler, the scholler shalbe also expelled.

"(10) ITEM, Whereas at the feasts of the birth of our Lord GOD, Easter, and Penticost, Scholemasters do use to breake off frome their scholing, and the schollers whose parents and fryndes dwell frome outt of this towne do use to repaire to their dwellings: Be it ordeyned, as afforesaid, that the Scholemaster of this schole shall not breake off frome scholing not above thrye daies next before every of the said feasts: And that all schollers soe departing the towne and suche as remayne in the towne intending to continewe schollers of this schole shall retorne in the Mondaie of that whole weke next after these said feasts ended: And that the schollers remayning in the towne shall come to the scholehouse every Sabaoth daie and holidaie within that tyme to goe to the Churche at the howers and in the manner and forme as in the fourth article before is mentioned.

"(11) ITEM, It is farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that neither the Scholemaster nor Usher shall at any tyme for his or their recreations or busynes absent themselves from the schole or towne by a longer tyme, than the Scholemaster for thirtie daies in one yere, and the Usher for twentie daies in one

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yere: And that at suche tymes, as thaie or either of them shall purpose any any suche absence, he shall geve warnyng to the Wardens one whole daie next before his goyng (if he shall intend to be absent above one daie) and of the tyme of his retorne: And the Wardens shall diligently note the daies of their absence from tyme to tyme, wheather thaie shall exceade the daies of their said allowance: And farther that the Master, Usher, and schollers shall also observe performe and kepe all other Ordynances Statutes and Rules, as shall frome tyme to tyme be made ordeyned and establisshed by the Governors of this Schole, for the farther instruction rule and government of the said Scholemaster Usher and Schollers according to the purpose intent and meanyng of the King, his said letters patente.

"(12) ITEM, It is farther ordeyned, as afforesaid, that when any Governor or wyffe of any Governor of this schole shall decease, the Master, Usher, and schollers of this schole shall (at the tyme that the corps shalbe brought to buriall) goe to the house of suche deceased Governor and wyffe, and the schollers by twoe and twoe in decent order, the Usher going before the schollers, the Master following the schollers, and in that order to take their place next before the corps, shall accompanie the same to the Churche and soe to the buriall, and frome thence in like good order to the Schole agayne.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Reverend Father in GOD his seal hath putt deven, the twentith daie of June in the yere of oure Lorde GOD a thousand ffyve hundred nyntie and twoe, and in the yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of GOD of England, Ffraunce, and Ireland Quene, Defendor of the Faith, the ffower and thirtith.

"RICH: BRISTOLL."

WIMBORNE MINSTER.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

This remarkable foundation dates from the reign of King Henry VII., when Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his mother, obtained leave to found a chantry in Wimborne Minster, the chaplain of which was "to teach grammar to all comers after the manner in "use at Eton and Winchester, or which hereafter might be in use, "without anything to be demanded otherwise than of the gift or "provision of the founder."

After certain changes incidental to the times of the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth by charter incorporated the school. This charter was surrendered to King Charles I., who, in consideration of 1,000*l.* paid into his exchequer, by letters patent again incorporated 12 governors of the school by the name of "the governors of the pos-"sessions, revenues and goods of the free grammar school of "Queen Elizabeth."

These 12 governors are incorporated:

1. To procure one schoolmaster and one under master fit to teach grammar, after the use of Eton and Winchester, to all comers, without anything to be exacted therefor, except of the gift or provision of the governors.
2. To find three honest priests, and three clerks, who are continually to reside in Wimborne and discharge the cure of souls there; four choristers, two chanters, and one organist.

Both masters and priests are to be removed at the pleasure of the majority of the governors, for any reasonable cause; in the case of the priests, the Bishop of Bristol is to be first consulted. The foundation has been further regulated by a scheme from Chancery in 1848, before which time several abuses had crept into the management of the property; and the proceedings consequent thereon, costing the charity several thousand pounds, even now are crippling its resources.

The 12 governors are chosen from the principal inhabitants of Wimborne, and are composed at present of three magistrates, two medical men, one architect, three farmers, and three tradesmen; and in this body is vested the double function of choosing priests for the parish and masters for the school. The three priests are in all respects co-equal, and together represent the single office of parish incumbent. They each have their separate parish clerk.

The school was entirely rebuilt about nine years ago at a cost of 7,000*l.*, and consists of one block of buildings, containing a house for the head-master and another for the under master, with boarding accommodation for each. The sleeping apartments are well ventilated and good. There is one large schoolroom in the shape of the letter T, but no class rooms. The buildings altogether are not well planned for the modern requirements of a large school, and the domestic offices of the masters' houses are small and inconvenient. There is no place for the boys to play in in wet

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weather, except the passages of the master's house, as the school-room is not allowed by the governors to be used except in school hours. There is a playground immediately in front of the master's house, which by arrangement is used by the day boys before, and by the boarders after, school. It is small, and not very available. The school has no private cricket or football ground, but the use of a field in common with others.

Eighty-two boys were at the school when I visited it, of whom 50 were boarders, 25 being in the head master's and 15 in the under-master's house, and 10 boarded at a house in the town. The 32 day boys were the sons of some resident gentry and professional men, of six neighbouring farmers, and a few tradesmen. The school is intended for and used by the boys of the upper classes, and one great object of the governors has been to attract residents to the town for the sake of the cheap education. The school has been successful in preparing boys for the civil service examinations. But few boys go hence to the universities.

The work of the boys was based on classical learning. All were taught Latin and French, but some were allowed to give up Greek. The upper boys, who were young, and most of them under 16, construed some prepared Homer, and a former lesson, very creditably and equally, and were good in their knowledge of grammar. They translated some unseen Latin and French with care and accuracy, though they showed a better acquaintance with the grammar of the former than of the latter. Several boys in the second form worked sums in decimals and fractions intelligently, but were not proportionately so good in their dictation as the class below. A form of 15 boys in the middle of the school construed some Cæsar which they had prepared during the half year, fairly, and were tolerably grounded in their grammar. They were fair in writing from dictation, and in the earlier parts of arithmetic. Altogether the school seemed to be working usefully.

By their charter the 12 governors must be inhabitants of the parish of Wimborne; and in a small rural town it is not always easy to find 12 gentlemen properly qualified by education and position for the discharge of the delicate functions with which they are entrusted. The difficulty would be lessened by altering the qualification or widening the area from which at present they alone can be chosen, as, for instance, by extending it so as to include the county. The land, moreover, in and around Wimborne is chiefly in the hands of one proprietor, and on him naturally a preponderating influence among the electing body tends to devolve. The most noticeable feature in the constitution of the school is the power assumed and actually used by the governors. They derive this under their scheme, which is a very elaborate one. By the scheme, the governors are to meet *at the least* every month, a custom strictly observed, the place of meeting being a room at the school. They elect every master in the school, and have the power of displacing them for reasonable cause; they fix the number and the payments to be made for boarders; they alone have the power of placing and displacing boys in the school, and of suspending or expelling them

for breach of the rules or for misbehaviour; the hours of attendance, the discipline, the internal regulation and management, and the holidays to be allowed are under their control and direction, and the masters are in all respects to obey any orders they may make in these respects. They specially are empowered to employ persons to light the fires and clean the school premises, and to dismiss such person, and appoint others at pleasure. The head master has no power to use his schoolroom except at such hours as the governors permit. The power of the keys is not conceded to him. His boarders are compelled to enter through his private hall door, although there is another approach to the school-premises expressly provided. The scheme is thus carried out literally, and no doubt conscientiously, by the governors. The confidence with which a chief executive officer should be treated has, in its enactments, been a little disregarded. It is not, therefore, surprising that harmony has not always existed between the two parties. Good sense, however, and mutual forbearance have of late years smoothed the working of the scheme; but the assumption on themselves by a body of gentlemen of the duty of discharging minute details of management can hardly be considered a satisfactory government for a school. By a notice hung up in the schoolroom, boys who have any complaint to make of treatment received in the school are directed to apply in the first instance to the head master, and failing to obtain satisfaction from him, to address themselves to the governors.

It seems that any one can open a house for boarders in the town. One such house exists. It is obviously desirable that such establishments should be placed under some control, but the governing body, although desirous of so doing, doubt their power to interfere.

A whole holiday is given on the last Saturday in every month. It is a doubtful advantage, especially for the boarders, the master having no power to withhold it, even in bad weather.

The governors, with marked advantage to the school, have raised the capitation fees from three to five guineas, still a very low payment, for additional subjects of instruction other than Greek and Latin, which are supposed to be taught gratuitously. Out of the increased payments they have established an annual exhibition of 30*l.* for three years, which was awarded for the first time in 1866.

The foundation funds arise entirely from a tithe rent charge. The charity is not yet free from the debt incurred in building the new school premises, but is gradually discharging it, 2,000*l.* still remaining unpaid. There has been no attempt at present to expend 100*l.* in forming a school library which is contemplated by the scheme, nor to pay 10*l.* a year towards it, notwithstanding that the latter is made a primary charge upon the income of the charity. The whole of the salaries of the three priests, and 25*l.* a year for the personal expenses of the governors, consisting, I believe, of an annual dinner, have to be paid in full, before the masters can receive any salary from the endowment, and in case the funds then prove insufficient to pay the whole remaining objects of the charity in full, the salary of the masters has to abate rateably with

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that of the organist and singing men. There is, in fact, a certain clash of interests between the educational and ecclesiastical establishments; the governors not having yet had sufficient funds for the building a parsonage at Holt, an outlying part of the parish of Wimborne, which the scheme requires them to undertake. The 5*l.* 5*s.* now paid as a capitation fee is thus appropriated: 2*l.* to the governors, 2*l.* to the head master, 1*l.* 5*s.* to the under master. At present the share falling to the governors produces over 160*l.* a year. Out of this they pay, supposing the exhibitions to be all filled (which at present they are not), 90*l.* a year for the exhibitioners, and the balance 70*l.* goes to the general fund. So that it may not improbably happen that part of these fees may go towards building the parsonage at Holt, the scheme recognizing the urgency of the want, which is, probably, beyond question; but it is undesirable that money thus derived should be applied in any other way than for purely school purposes. If the governors would forego their right of patronage to the Minster, and it could be sold as the presentation to a living, a large fund might be immediately obtained for the general purposes of the whole foundation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 53, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By executors of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in second year of Henry VIII., who by virtue of letters patent founded a chantry in Wimborne church, and appointed a chaplain to teach grammar. The chantry dissolved by statute, 1 Edward VI.; but salary continued to master. Queen Elizabeth in 1562 incorporated governors, and granted to them all the former possessions of chantry, then worth 90*l.* per annum, at rent of 40*l.*, to support a master, three priests, and three clerks. The rent redeemed in reign of James I. and a new charter granted by Charles I., 25 March 1629, who granted the tithes

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	475	2	4
One year's rentcharge	2,385	0	0
Do. rents, &c.	10	9	8
Head money	427	17	6
	£3,298	9	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Stipend to six masters (less income tax)	632	19	5
Head money to first and second masters	276	5	0
Examination expenses and prizes	39	8	6
Clergy, choristers, organist, clerks, registrar, clerk at Holt, organ blower, and verger, less income tax	1,139	19	11
Law charges	34	4	0
Repairs	121	6	4
Cleaning and lighting school and church	74	7	3
Stationery and advertising	12	6	9
Governors' personal expenses	25	0	0
Incidental expenses	78	6	4
Rates, taxes, and insurance	183	4	8
Property tax	77	9	10
Interest on loan	90	13	10
Debenture paid	400	0	0
Balance	302	17	8
	£3,298	9	6

of Wimborne and certain pensions, besides school house and four priests' houses. Deeds with the registrar, accessible to the public.

Property of Charity.—Present income, 2,395*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* gross, of which 520*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* applied to school, besides expenses of cleaning, lighting, and repairs, (the rest being applied to the clergy on the foundation and church expenses). A rentcharge of 6*l.* left by will of Thomas Lyne, 17 May 1621, towards bringing up a poor scholar at Oxford or Cambridge, every third or fourth year from Ringwood school, or failing that, from Wimborne or Sherborne.

An annual exhibition of 30*l.* established by governors, to take effect in the year 1866, tenable for three years at college or elsewhere, by the head boy in the yearly examination.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster and usher, learned in science of grammar, to teach grammar in the manner used in schools of Eton and Winchester, to all the King's subjects; and for three priests, three clerks and other staff of church (charters). All boys between 8 and 18 years of age to be taught Latin and Greek free; other subjects on payment of fees (scheme 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent, Henry VII.) The Greek, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as governors from time to time may think expedient (scheme 1848).

Three exhibitions of 30*l.* a year recently founded, tenable for three years at college or elsewhere.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by court of Chancery, 3 June 1848.

Governors, 12 discreet and honest persons, residing in the parish, self-electing; make statutes; appoint, and for reasonable cause may displace masters; admit and expel boys; regulate the studies, discipline, and payments of boys, and the yearly examination.

Head master and under-master must be graduates of English universities, and members of the Church of England. All masters hold office during pleasure of governors; may not hold other preferment without their permission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 30 boarders, second master 15. Head master's income from foundation 200*l.*, from fees 140*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; is also chaplain to the union. Second master's income, from endowment 130*l.*, from fees 100*l.*; besides house and profits of boarders. Assistant classical, English, French, and drawing masters at salaries of 120*l.*, 100*l.*, 50*l.*, 20*l.*, respectively.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-seven, from distances up to three miles; of whom ten board in one house and three in another, not kept by masters; pay 5*l.* 5*s.* for general instruction. Drawing, extra 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twenty-nine [forty in 1867], in head master's and second master's houses. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, 40 to 50 guineas, according to age. Extra meat, 5*l.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Average bill, 62*l.* Hours, 7½ a.m.; 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be eight years of age, and able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career, and for special aptitude. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy and reading from Bible.

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Promotion at Christmas by half year's marks; at Midsummer by examination.

Examination at Midsummer by an Oxford or Cambridge man appointed by the governors. Prizes given for each subject.

Punishments: impositions, and, very rarely, corporal.

Three boys gone to the University within last five years. Two were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

No school library, though directed by scheme.

Playground, 1 rood 28 perches; close to school. Boys allowed to walk in the country, limited only by time.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Lessons chiefly prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

J. B. Garland, Esq., Stone, Wimborne.
H. W. Berkeley Portman, Esq., Deans Court, Wimborne.
J. T. Baskett, Esq. Lewins, Wimborne.
F. Pope, Esq., Kingston, Lacey Farm, Wimborne.
Geo. Evans, Esq., Wimborne.
T. W. Shettle, Esq., Bradford Farm, Wimborne.
Geo. Hatchard, Esq., Deans Grove, Wimborne.
R. P. Hopkins, Esq., Wimborne.
Charles Boor, Esq., Wimborne.
Charles Webb, Esq., Wimborne.
C. R. Rowe, Esq., Surgeon, Wimborne.
Wm. Druitt, Esq., Surgeon, Wimborne.

Registrar to Trustees:

Thomas Rawlins, Wimborne.

Head Master:

Rev. W. Fletcher, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters

Rev. Henry Pix, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Widow	Wimborne	½ mile.
" " 2	Presbyterian Minister	Greenock (boards with an aunt).	1 "
" " 3	Widow	Wimborne	¼ "
" " 4	Widow	"	"
" " 5	Widow of Clergyman	"	½ "
" " 6	Surgeon	"	" "
" " 7	Widow	"	¼ "
" " 8	Farmer	The Grange, Wimborne.	About 2 miles.
" " 9	Tradesman	Wimborne	¼ mile.
" " 10	Attorney	"	" "
Boys lowest in School 1	Tradesman	"	" "
" " 2	Organist	"	" "
" " 3	Tradesman	"	" "
" " 4	Yeoman	St. Giles' (boards in the town).	9 miles.
" " 5	Widow	Canford	2 "
" " 6	Tradesman	Wimborne	¼ mile.
" " 7	Clergyman	Ham Preston Rectory	3 miles.
" " 8	Tradesman	Wimborne	¼ mile.
" " 9	Farmer	Bradford Farm, Wimborne.	3½ miles.
" " 10	Tradesmen	Wimborne	¼ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Attorney	Christ Church, Hants.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Head Master.
" " 2	Clergyman	West Ashton, Trowbridge.	" "
" " 3	Steward to Landed Proprietor.	Critchill, near Wimborne.	Rev. H. Pix, Second Master.
" " 4	Clergyman	Ulceby, North Lincolnshire.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
" " 5	Gentleman	Corfe Mullen, Wimborne.	" "
" " 6	Steward	Critchill	Rev. H. Pix.
" " 7	Clergyman	Hughley Rectory, Salop.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
" " 8	"	Rowner Rectory, Fareham, Hants.	" "
" " 9	Gentleman	Christ Church	Mrs. Tanner (*unauthorized*).
" " 10	Widow	Wimborne	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
Boys lowest in School 1	Civilian, India	Bath	"
" " 2	Officer's Widow	Boulogne	Rev. H. Pix.
" " 3	Steward	Critchill	"
" " 4	Clergyman	Lytchett-Matravers, Wimborne.	Mrs. Tanner.
" " 5	"	Isle of Wight	"
" " 6	"	Bath	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
" " 7	"	Isle of Wight	Mrs. Tanner.
" " 8	Widow	London	"
" " 9	Major, R.A.	Charminster, Dorchester.	Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
" " 10	Gentleman	Trowbridge, Wilts	" "

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hr.		hrs.					hr.		hr.			yrs.		hr.		hr.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	9		3	½	—	2½	Litton's Introduction to the Scriptures, 1st and 2nd parts.	15		3	½	—	2½	Litton's Introduction to Scriptures, St. Matthew (Greek), Ch. 1–10.	15	11	4	½	—	2	Watts's Scripture History, 97 pages.
Greek	—	4	—	8		4	1	3	4	Thucydides, Book 4th, ch. 1–75; Homer's Il., VII. and VIII.; Euripides, Hippolytus.	10		4	1	—	4	Xenophon's Anabasis, 3rd and 4th Books.							
Latin	All	6	—	9	16 Years.	4	1	6	4	Lucretius, Book 2nd; Horace, Satires; Cicero; Select Epistles.	15	14 Years.	4	1	6	4	Virgil, Æn., VII. and VIII.; Cicero, Orat. in Catil., 3 and 4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's Principia Latina to the end of Active Verbs; Latin Grammar (Kennedy).
French	All	6	—	9		2	1	2	2	Delille's Modèles de Poésie Française, 80 pages; ditto Répertoire des Prosateurs Français; Gasc, Material for French Prose Composition, 400 lines.	15		2	1	2	2	Delille's Répertoire des Prosateurs Français, 40 pages; Cassell's Lessons, 40 Exercises; Le Page, Treasury 10 pages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Delille's Beginner's Own French Book, 60 Exercises; Verbs; Vocabulary, 3 pages.
Arithmetic	All	6	—	9		2	1	—	2	Arithmetic, Barnard Smith.	15		2	1	—	2	Arithmetic, to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Arith.		8	½	—	4	Arithmetic; B. Smith's 1st part.
																		French		2	½	—	1	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	3	—	4		4	1	—	4	Chardinal's Exercises, 40; Euclid; Algebra, Colenso, Part I.; Trigonometry, Todhunter.	15		4	1	—	4	Euclid, Book 1st. Algebra, to Simple Equations.							
History	All	6	—	9		2	½	—	1½	Student's Hume, from the Stuarts to the end.	15		2	½	—	½	Student's Hume, from the Stuarts to the end.	—	—	2	½	—	1½	Davy's History of England, 10 pages.
Geography	All	6	—	9	13 Years.	2	½	—	1	Butler's Ancient Geography; Sullivan's Modern Geography, Africa and America.	15	14 Years.	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Modern Geography, Africa and America.	—	—	4	½	—	2	Butler's Modern Geography, 80 pages.
English Grammar.																								
English Literature.	24	2	—	9		2	½	—	1½	Craik's English Literature, from Spenser to Thomson, pages 224-380.	15		2	½	—	1½	Trench, English Past and Present.	Reading 2 Writing 6			½ ½	— —	1 3	Goldsmith's Deserted Village, 100 lines.
Reading	35	2	—																					
Writing	80	5	—	15		2	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—		—	—	2	½	—	1	Dictation; Hopkins' Exercises in Orthography.
Drawing	15	2	2l. 2s.	—		1	1½	—	1½															

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechhanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

*** Some of the elder boys read privately with the Head Master (without any fee or charge) the Agamemnon and Chiphorœ of Æschylus. This was in the evening of 2 days in the week. During the present half-year they have read Demosthenes de Coronâ.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 2nd Class in Lit., 3rd in Moderations at Oxford.
An open exhibition at Magdalene College, Oxford.

(*b*) Three have passed for the East India Service, one having previously graduated at Cambridge, and two in 1864. The one, who went immediately from the school without any other tuition, was placed 3rd in the list of successful candidates. The other, who went for six months to a private tutor after leaving the school, was placed 18th.

(*c*) Several held situations in the public offices, one in the War Office, one in the Privy Council Office, one in the Post Office.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

(See Explanatory Note on page 6

County of Dorset.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment.								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for Five Years ended 1864.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools—											
Blandford Forum	3,857	Farming and trading.	Agent to trustees.	No	- - -	Good	Trustees	406	150	150	Stat.
Milton Abbas School.											
Dorchester - Free School.	6,823	Farming -	Trustees -	?	Observed -	Good	Master -	171	101	101	Stat.
Sherborne - King's School.	5,523	Agricultural.	Governors -	Printed copies	Varied by authority.	Good	Governrs.	1,275	946	520	Stat.
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	2,271	Agricultural.	Registrar -	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Registrar	2,395	1,436	695	Stat.
Non-classical Schools—											
Broadwinsor - Smith's School.	1,538	Farming -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	25	—	—	—
Evershot - Free Grammar School.	595	Farming -	Trustees -	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees' agent.	75	70	70	Stat.
Litton Cheney -	501	Farming -	Trustees' solicitors.	—	- - -	Fair	Trustees	25	25	25	—
Netherbury - Grammar School.	1,875	Farming -	In parish chest.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Old	Trustees	147	137	110	Stat.
School in Abeyance—											
Shaftesbury - Bimport Grammar School.	2,497	Farming -	School closed	—	- - -	—	- -	12	—	—	—

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	—	Town of Milton Abbas.	Boys	None - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	2	50	Local	Cnty. and brgh.	Master	—	Inhabitants of Dorchester.	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None
4	160	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes, with Bishop's approval.	Town and its neighbourhood. (†)	Boys	Residence in neighbourhood abs.	Claim -	Vries.	Classical -	None
3 (*)	90	None	—	Local	Residence in prsh.	Governors.	Yes	Open to all	Boys	None - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	2 ex off.	Vicars of Burstok and Thorncombe.	—	—	Broadwinsor and Burstock.	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	County	—	Master	No	Evershot & Froome St. Quentin.	Boys	Founder's kin pref.	- -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	—	—	Master	Yes	Parish -	Boys	None - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	3 ex off., rest local.	None	Master	—	Parish -	Boys	Residence -	- -	Slightly.inc.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

(*) Only recently founded, to be awarded for first time in 1866.
Boys have come as foundationers from adjoining *Counties* as well as from adjoining parishes.

County of Dorset.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	H.M., under M., Eng. M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	37 B. 18 D.	- -	2
Dorchester Free School.	H.M., assistant M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	9 B. 14 D.	No change.	1
Sherborne King's School.	H.M., under M., and seven assistant masters.	H.M. & under M. by govrnrs.	Governors with consent of Bishop of Bristol.	Gvrnrs. on H.M.'s nomination.	Gvrnrs.	M.A. Oxford or Cambridge, and member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.; under M. 40*l.* in lieu.	150 B. 37 D.	No change.	½
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	H.M., 2nd M., assistant class M., Eng. M., Fr. M., drawing M.	Gvrnrs.	Governors	Gvrnrs.	Gvrnrs.	Members of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. & 2nd M.	29 B. 57 D.	No change.	3
Non classical Schools—										
Broadwinsor Smith's School.	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	- - -	—	3 B. 25 D.	No change.	3
Evershot Free Grammar School.	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	47 D.	No change.	3
Litton Cheney	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	- - -	H.M.	D.	- -	—
Netherbury Grammar School.	H.M.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	42 D.	- -	4
School in Abeyance—										
Shaftesbury Bimport Grammar School.	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers, } B. C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 85 A. 15 B.	Per cent. 50 A. 50 B.	1·6	9	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	£ 57	£ 53	£ 35	6½ a.m. (7 wint.) 9 to 9½ p.m.	Under M.	428	None
66 A. 33 B.	43 A. 57 B.	1	5	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	55	43	33	7 a.m. (8 wint.) 9 p.m.	By assistant master.	940	None
100 A.	95 A. 05 B.	6	9	H.M. by statutes, other Ms. by governrs.	H.M., under master, and 8 assistant masters.	H.M.	Yes	115	80	68	6½ a.m. 9 p.m. seniors 10 p.m.	Senior boy; each room inspected by master every night.	500	For all upper boys.
100 A.	33 A. 66 B.	6	—	None -	H.M., 2nd M., and private houses.	None	Yes	—	62	—	7½ a.m. 9½ p.m.	No particular system.	—	None
100 B.	100 B.	None	1	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	—	—	—	6½ a.m. 8½ p.m.	- - -	350	—
- -	35 B. 65 C.	None	5	None -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	45 B. 55 C.	None	None	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Dorset.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Classical Schools—												
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	40	30	Reading and writing, and a little arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Examination	1½ hours daily out of school under supervision.	44	25	17	—	—	
Dorchester Free School.	40	32		By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	½ out of school, boarders under supervision.	23	11	11	—	—	
Sherborne King's School.	38	36	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination; and sometimes by seniority.	Upper forms out of school without supervision, lower forms most in school.	187	168	154	28	—	
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	39	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks at Xmas, examination at midsummer.	Chiefly out of school without supervision.	All	45	All	—	—	
Non-classical Schools—												
Broadwinsor Smith's School	44	25	Reading	By English			—	—	—	—	—	
Evershot Free Grammar School.	44	30 in summer; 25 in winter.	Reading easy lessons.				—	—	—	—	—	
Litton Cheney	46	30					—	—	—	—	—	
Netherbury Grammar School.	42	30	Able to read Bible.	Separate for each.	By proficiency		—	—	—	—	—	
School in Abeyance—												
Shaftesbury Bimport Grammar School.	—	—					—	—	—	—	—	

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction, in Physics Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three, orig. comp. rare.	44	26	All three, text books chiefly.	All occasionally					Text books with explanation, and specimens.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sent. and cont. pieces.	23	12	All three, text books chiefly.	1	1	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three, according to form.	187	81	All three, text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three, orig. rare.	All	All	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	26	—	All three -	—	4	—	12	—	Natural history by text books.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	40	4	Text books and dictated.	5	10	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	18	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	37	6	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -

(Continued on next page.)

County of Dorset.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Master.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Blandford Forum Milton Abbas School.	44	44	—	44	—	44	32	6	—	D.F.	Botany 12	Half-yearly.	
Dorchester Free School.	23	23	23	—	19	23	14	—	—			At Xmas.	Trustees at Midsummer.
Sherborne King's School.	187*	76	76	33	?81	76	76	37	10 singing 47	All, D.F. chiefly		Half-yearly	Governors at Midsummer.
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	All	All	—	24	—	35	80	15	—	G.D.; P., D.F.; D.M.			Governors at Midsummer.
Non-classical Schools—													
Broadwindsor Smith's School	12	22	22	—	—	28	26	—	—				
Evershot Free Grammar School.	15	30	15	—	15	40	40	—	40				Yearly by diocesan inspector.
Litton Cheney	12	3	2	—	—	24	24	—	—				
Netherbury Grammar School.	24	20	20	20	20	37	37	—	—			Occasional, by master, vicar, and others.	
School in Abeyance—													
Shaftesbury Bimport Grammar School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

* These all vary so very much to suit occasions that it is impossible to give an accurate report; the English

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
	Occasionally		44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	Boarders -	Boarders, 2
Sometimes.	- - -	Sometimes -	23	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	H.M. for boarders.	- - -	2 - -
	Yes, rarely		187	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	H.M. and other house masters.	All, 2 -	All, 2 -
Yes -	Yes - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Master of form.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Master of house, H.M. for day boys.	None in school.	Boarders -
—	- - -	- - -	28	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
Yes -	Yes - -	- - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	37	Open to all.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

composition includes translation into English of classical authors.

County of Dorset.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Blandford Forum	Yes	Public, rare.	Corporal	None	None	32	382 sq. yds. and cricket field.	Close	All
Milton Abbas School.									
Dorchester Free School.	Yes	Pulic	Corporal	None	None	—	330 yds. × 24 yds.	Close	All
Sherborne King's Schoo	Yes, with appeal to governors.	Generally in form, but very rarely used.	None	Set impositions	None	24	¼ acre / 8 acres	Close / ½ mile	All / Crick club
Wimborne Minster. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	Governors can interfere.	Scarcely ever used.	—	None	None	25	1 rood 28 perches.	Close	All
Non-classical Schools—									
Broadwinsor Smith's School.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
Evershot Free Grammar School.	H.M.	Public	—	No powers	—	—	None	—	—
Litton Cheney	—	—	—	—	Parents	—	—	—	—
Netherbury Grammar School.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	310 sq. yds.	Close	All
School in Abeyance—									
Shaftesbury Bimport Grammar School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinion of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	Drilling optional.	None	Small, provided by H.M.	Those in use.	The same	Examiners experienced in teaching.	Scarcely possible, expedient to a small extent.	—
Yes	Drilling optional.	None	A small one.	English education, Latin and mathematics.	The same	Universities	By taking modern languages, instead of Greek, after a certain point.	—
No	Drilling optional.	None	Open to all	Latin, Greek, & math.; hist. and mod. lang. subordinately.	The same	By governors as at present.	Is given to a certain extent.	No special difficulties.
No	No	None	No	Classics, mathematics, English literature, and French.	The same	Crown or universities.	Possible and expedient within limits.	H.M. not sufficiently independent.
No	No	—	No	English commercial education.	The same	"	No	Irregular attendance.
No	Drilling	—	None	Reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, land surveying.	The same	"	Yes	Irregular attendance in summer.
"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	—	"	Reading Scripture, Eng. hist., geo., spell., writing, & cypering.	"	"	Yes	Irregular attendance, and short time at school.
"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	—

COUNTY OF DORSET.

ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS,

BLANDFORD (MILLDOWN ENDOWED SCHOOL).

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Girls).

This school was founded by T. H. Bastard, Esq. in 1862, and endowed with 1,000*l.*, placed by him in the hands of trustees. By the deed of endowment the management of the school is entrusted to seven persons, consisting of three trustees and four others, of whom two must be, and, three may be, women. It is intended for the education of boys and girls together, who must be above the age of 10, and, in the case of girls, under 16, and of boys, under 14 years of age; such boys and girls being the children of artisans, tradesmen, farmers, and people of moderate means. They are to pay 15*s.* a quarter. The school is absolutely undenominational, and to effectually secure this no minister of any religious persuasion can be a trustee. The prominent branch of instruction in the school is always to be, knowledge of the structure of the human body, of physiology, and of the laws of health; and the deed also recommends that economic science in illustration of the laws of industry and wealth shall also be taught. The children are also to be taught the ordinary course of English education, accounts, and book-keeping; needlework, housework, and gardening are to be systematically pursued, with the declared design of teaching the dignity of labour, of imparting hardiness, and encouraging healthful exercise, and of practically training the children to self-help. The school is, on principle, conducted without any place-taking, rewards, or punishments.

When I visited the school there were 12 girls present. As yet no boys have been taken. The premises are all newly built and constructed on improved principles for arrangement and ventilation. A playground adjoins, and a garden in which the girls were encouraged to work, but the parents objecting, this branch of education has been discontinued. A handsome pump dedicated "to the memory of George and Andrew Combe, and of their "zealous efforts to diffuse a knowlege of the human constitution, "and of the laws of nature, as conducive to the laws of health "and advancement of morality," has been erected on one side of the playground by the founder.

The walls of the schoolroom are covered with useful maps and diagrams. Conspicuous among them all is a series of life-sized coloured anatomical representations of the human body, contained on large tablets which can be opened and shut like the leaves of a book. The children were all young, about 12 years old, and had not attended the school more than a year. The dictation of 11 of them was fair, averaging four mistakes each; 2 having none, and 1 having 11. Two did a simple sum in the rule of three,

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Girls).

and 7 of them easy sums in multiplication and division. They did not know much geography. A good lecture was given them in my presence by the mistress on the structure of the human tooth; but I am compelled to say I did not think the children by their answers intelligently appreciated it. They made but indifferent answers to a few general questions I put to them on the functions discharged by the lungs.

It is unfair, perhaps, to criticise a system of education which has experienced names to recommend it, and which is prompted by the purest and most conscientious motives, and any well considered plan to vary the established routine of teaching cannot be without its use. The instance of the school at Blandford is by no means conclusive one way or the other; it is impossible, after so short a trial, to say what will be the results. The girls I saw had only been under instruction for one year. My own present impression is that to acquire a knowledge of the details of physiology, so as to be of any real educational value, requires an intelligence rarely reached by girls of so tender an age, and should be built upon a foundation of more accurate and complete knowledge of language and the principles of arithmetic than was likely to be shown by girls of the age of 12, and not taken from very intellectual homes. I say this, fully convinced at the same time of the wisdom and truth of the following remarks put forth by a large number of gentlemen eminent in the medical world, and I believe many masters and mistresses would do well to attempt to apply them: "We are satisfied that much of the sickness from "which the working classes at present suffer might be avoided; "and we know that the best directed efforts to benefit them by "medical treatment are often greatly impeded, and sometimes "entirely frustrated, by their ignorance and their neglect of the "conditions upon which health necessarily depends. We are, "therefore, of opinion that it would greatly tend to prevent sickness "and to promote soundness of body and mind were the elements "of physiology, in its application to the preservation of health, "made a part of general education; and we are convinced that "such instruction may be rendered most interesting to the young, "and may be communicated to them with the utmost facility and "propriety in the ordinary schools by properly instructed school-"masters."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Thomas Horlock Bastard, 19 Dec. 1862, who gave site and East Indian Railway debenture of 1,000*l.* for aiding the establishment and endowment of school buildings, which were erected at cost to trust of 500*l.*

School Property.—East Indian Railway (5 per cent.) debenture of 500*l.* Income 25*l.* a year, and school building and mistress' residence.

Objects of Trust.—Education as day scholars of children of artisans, tradesmen, farmers, and others of moderate means, without reference to the religious tenets of themselves or their parents. Girls to be above 10 years of age and under 16; boys above 10 and under 14. All to pay such quarterly fees as managers shall determine (Deed).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Girls).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Knowledge of the structure of the human body, of physiology, and of the laws of health (always to be a prominent branch of instruction), reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography, and such subjects of scientific and useful knowledge as shall be necessary for the requirements and duties of life; accounts and book-keeping as qualifications for business situations; and needlework, housework, and gardening as far as practicable, with the design of teaching the dignity of labour, imparting skill and handiness, and training the children to self-help (Deed).

Government and Masters.—Deed of endowment 1862. Rules subject to alteration by founder during his life, and afterwards at intervals of not less than 10 years by the managers as they shall think necessary and expedient. Physiology always to be taught (Deed).

Three trustees hold property, and with four others, of whom two shall and three may be women, have full power of managing the school. Office of trustee or manager vacated by death, retirement, bankruptcy, refusal or incapacity to act, or by ceasing for two consecutive years to act, or by ceasing to reside within the limits of Blandford. Vacancies filled by surviving managers (Deed).

Mistress allowed to take two boarders.

State of School in 1868.

At present girls only admitted.

Mistress.—One; has 60*l.* per annum, with house and coals.

Day Scholars.—10; girls chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—A little reading, writing, and ciphering required on admission. No rewards or prizes or punishments. Bible read, but no catechisms or denominational religion taught. Physiology taught by lectures, aided by large diagrams.

A small library from which books are taken out during play-time and holidays. A small playground (¼ acre).

School-time 45 weeks in the year, 27½ hours in the week. School closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL.")

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
ABBOTSBURY	1,089	Susannah S. Horner.	1754	£ 20	£ 20	£ —	Yes	2*d.*	Necessitous persons.	30	—
AFFPUDDLE	455	Johanna Milbourne.	1807	4 (as returned in 1834.)			Paid to mistress of National School.				
BEAMINSTER	2,614	Frances Tucker	1682	210	66	50	Yes	None	Mechanics, artizans, and Labourers.	114	—
BERE-REGIS	1,336	Thomas Williams.	1719	30	10	12	Yes	(Some free.)	Labourers or artizans.	26	—
BLANDFORD-FORUM.	3,900	Archbishop Wake.	1728	47	10	37	No	1*d.*	Mechanics and superior labourers.	12	—
BRADFORD ABBAS	585	Rev. Wm. Preston.	1738	24	24	—	No	1*d.*	Mostly labourers.	43	70
" "	"	Mark West and W. Read.	1781	12	12	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers and mechanics.	45	—
BRIDPORT	7,719	Dan. Taylor	1708	—	60	—	Yes	2*d.* (infants 1*d.*)	Mechanics and labourers.	250	— 70 infants.
CORFE-MULLEN	724	Rich. Lockyer	1730	41	30	5	Yes	2*d.* or 1*d.* (30 free.)	Farmers, labourers, or small tradesmen.	72	83
DORCHESTER: Under School.*	6,823	Subscription	1623	62	62	—	Yes	None	Artizans and labourers.	24	—
EVERSHOT (Wilkins' School.)	595	J. Wilkins	1732	75	75	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					

* See report by Mr. Stanton p. 104. The income is derived from Hospital Charity 20*l.*;

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Earl of Ilchester		Neither	No	One.
(Return 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	Five	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and 3 monitors.
6	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
12	—	—	—	None	Two	Twelve	Trustees	Mast. cert. 2d class ii. div.]	Yes	Master assist., and 2 p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 8 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	12 boys E.A., 12 boys M.B.	None	Four	Council	Cert.	Yes	7 (boys' sch.), 4 (inf. sch.)
9	21	—	—	None	(8 girls and 5 boys rewarded.)	Two	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
21	—	—	—	None	(Two from hosp. ch.)	Five, two, and two.	Town Council.	Neither	No	Master.

Napier's 8*l*. 10*s*.; Pott and Strangeway's 30*l*.; and Mrs. Floyer's 4*l*.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1866) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
FRAMPTON	435	Rob. Browne	18th cent.	£ 30	£ 30	£ —	Yes (mast.)	(Parishioners free.)	Agricultural labourers generally.	34	27
GILLINGHAM	3,036	Unknown	—	277 (Mixed charity)	87	—	Yes	None	Labourers and small tradesmen.	65	—
IWERNE-COURTNAY or SHROTON.	620	Lady Elizabeth Freke.	1640	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.*	Chiefly labouring class.	47	43
MELBURY-OSMOND	329	Susannah S. Horner.	1754	15	15	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	—
POOLE: National School	9,759	Henry Harbin	1703	16	16	—	No	(2*d* free)	Poor and artizans.	22	—
PUDDLETRENTHIDE.	703	—Harding	1751	19	(Applied, with sanction of Charity Commissioners,						
SHAFTESBURY: Lush's School	2,497	Wm. Lush	1719	262	70	132	Yes	None	Small tradesmen and mechanics.	20	—
SHERBORNE: Foster's School,	5,523	Richard Foster.	1640	80	23	40	No	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	10	10
Lord Digby's School.	„	Wm. Lord Digby.	1743	58	17	34	Yes	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	—	13
SPETTISBURY	688	Rev. C. Sloper and Bishop Hall.	1733	192	(One quarter of income is applicable for Bibles, but has not						
STOWER-PROVOST	889	B. Archer	1764	7	7	—	Yes	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*	Principally labourers.	71	56

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Lord of manor.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	10 M.B.	None	Nine	Feoffees with vicar's consent.	Neither	No	Mast. and 3 paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Lord Rivers.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Earl of Ilchester.		Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Nat. sch. committ.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Five.
in support of National mixed school of parish.)						Three	One of the trustees.		Yes.	
20	—	—	—	None	Six	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
10	10	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Master & brethren of Sherborne Almshse.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	13	—	—	None	(Two rewarded.)	Fifteen	Lord of manor.	Mist. uncert.	No	One.
been so applied for many years. (Information from Charity Commissioners.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
STURMINSTER-MARSHALL.	850	Wm. Mackrell	1799	38	38	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	16	36
SYDLING S. NICHOLAS.	692	John Barber	1796	35	35	—	Yes	None	Labouring poor.	26	22
TOLLER-PORCORUM.	500	Geo. Brown	1773	21 (Mixed charity)	—	—	Yes	(5*l.* a year farmers and tradesmen.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	25	33
WAREHAM	6,694	G. Pitt	1693	24	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)						
WIMBORNE MINSTER.	2,271	Roger Gillingham.	1698	65 (Mixed charity)	20	—	Yes	1*d.*	Various	42	—
YETMINSTER	696	Hon. Rob. Boyle.	1697 about.	70	70	—	Yes	(8*s.* a year.)	Principally labourers.	26	—

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Vicar and churchwardens.)	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Winchester College.)	Clergyman and churchwardens.	Mist uncert.	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Owner of farm of Toller Fratrum.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Governors of grammar school.		Neither	No	Mast. only
—	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Bath.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The grammar school at Bath is united with a foundation for an hospital for 14 old women, called the Black Alms, and was founded by King Edward VI. for the education of "boys and young men in grammar"; and the master is to be "at least well instructed in the Latin tongue." The master is appointed by the charity trustees as the successors of the corporation, in whom are vested the estates of the whole foundation. The charity is governed by a scheme from the Court of Chancery of 1849, which requires for the school "instruction in Greek and Latin and a good classical education," together with the usual course of modern subjects; "but all such extended instruction shall be "given simultaneously with, and in no case independently of, "classical instruction, which at all times is to be regarded and "treated as the principal object of the foundation." Modern languages and the elements of science are also to be taught at a small extra payment.

The teaching staff consists of three masters, all of whom are appointed by the trustees; the scheme requires that the second be competent to teach Greek and Latin; and both the second and third are independent of the head master, and are subject only to the general supervision and direction which he exercises over the whole establishment. To the head mastership is attached the living of Charlcombe, a village within two miles of Bath.

The school is in the centre of the city, surrounded on all sides by houses. The master's house faces the street, and is moderately suitable; one room is given up for the use of the trustees at their ordinary meetings. The two school-rooms are at the back part of the house and tolerably convenient; behind them is a small playground or court, sufficient, perhaps, for a school of day boys, but unpaved, and dirty in wet weather. There are dormitories over the school-room capable of holding a large number of boarders; the present master takes none, the number being limited to six by order of the trustees. There is a sort of cellar beneath the school-room, which is meant to be used as a play-room in wet weather.

The school consisted of 65 boys, of whom 50 were free boys, paying nothing, and elected by the trustees after solicitation and canvassing. The parents must have resided in Bath three years

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

before their boys are entitled to admission. The rest were day boys who paid 8*l.* a year.

The boys were all young, and seldom stayed beyond 14 or 15 years of age; in the lowest form several were not even much beyond 7. Few of the boys learnt Greek, and those few had but slight acquaintance with it. The knowledge shown of Latin was better. Cæsar was construed with some fluency by the second class, but their parsing was only moderate. The two upper classes answered questions in English and European geography creditably. The French translation, *vivâ voce*, of the upper class was good, as also was their knowledge of French grammar. Their dictation and arithmetic were also fairly done. The handwriting was indifferent. The discipline did not seem altogether satisfactory.

The 50 foundationers are the sons, generally, of the smaller tradesmen of the city; there is a small admixture of an upper class among them; but in Bath, social feeling runs high, and there is a reluctance on the part of any gentleman or upper tradesman to send his son to associate with the free boys. The trustees, a large portion of whom are taken from the most respectable tradesmen of the city, meet every quarter, when a reporter is present, and all the proceedings, consisting often of the detail of small matters connected with the school, are circulated in the local paper; the undoubted tendency of which is not favourable to the keeping up of a very cordial understanding between the master and themselves. The trustees themselves do not send their sons to the school, and professional residents, such as clergymen and medical men, expressed reluctance to make use of it. A resident clergyman had lately thought it necessary to remove his son, after a short stay, upon social grounds.

At present, this foundation, the income of which is likely to improve, is hardly doing work commensurate with its endowment. The school within the last few years has largely decreased in numbers. Before the adoption of the scheme of 1849 a higher class of boys was educated than there is now, and opinions were expressed that it then discharged more useful functions than at present. The "gratuitous teaching" clause was inserted in the scheme against the wish of many of the trustees. They are still opposed to it, and are in favour of imposing a capitation fee upon all. Some of them also desired to see the school divided into a classical and modern department. At present the parents do not appreciate an education for which they have nothing to pay. The attendance of the free boys was at one time so irregular that the trustees caused a notice to be printed in large letters, which is still hung up at the entrance, threatening expulsion to those who absented themselves without adequate cause. In July 1864, there being five vacancies on the foundation, there was no application to fill them up. One of the trustees assured me that, when canvassed for the nomination of a free boy, he invariably found that the petitioner desired his

son's admission to the school, not for the sake of the education afforded, but because he saved thereby 4*l.* or 5*l.* a year.

The state of things appears to be this: the sons of the smaller tradesmen now get for nothing at the school a costly education which they do not appreciate; and they could get elsewhere a much cheaper one, for which they could well afford to pay, of the kind they prefer; and the presence of their sons at the school as foundationers effectually discredits and lowers its social and intellectual character. An exhibition to the university, of 60*l.* a year, subscribed for lately by certain of the inhabitants, remained three years without a candidate. I was frequently told that there was a great want in Bath not only of a middle class school, but also of a school which could afford to the many residents there, whose means did not permit them to make use of the existing upper schools in the city, which are good and numerous, the advantage of obtaining, at a cheaper rate, a liberal education.

To employ two gentlemen educated at the university to teach what is suited to the needs of the majority of the present scholars is a mere waste of power. The condition of the school is, in this respect, entirely unsatisfactory. The master and some of the trustees were in favour of more stringently enforcing the existing rule in the scheme for some preliminary examination for the foundationers. The result, however, of an attempt to raise the standard of this examination was to almost annihilate applications for admission to the free list. Many of the trustees also disapproved of it, and it has not been persisted in. A gentleman, who once was the second master there, and is himself intimately connected with Bath, and is now the head master of an endowed grammar school elsewhere, has favoured me with some suggestions respecting the school at Bath, which he once addressed to the trustees. They are so much to the point, and are based on so much practical experience, that, with his permission, I have printed them at p. 93 of my report.

The question has been more than once agitated as to removing the school to some more open situation. An opportunity occurred of acquiring the buildings in Lansdown, lately vacated by the Bath and Lansdown Proprietary College, and the head master was anxious that they should be secured, but the trustees were not prepared with funds, and were reluctant to move in the matter. The site is commanding and for a boarding school absolutely unobjectionable: but, as long as the grammar school remains a day school, the situation is hardly central enough. A mile, and, to many, much more than a mile, and steep hill twice a day, would be irksome and inconvenient, especially for the younger boys.

Not only is the grammar school property likely to increase in value, but I am informed there is a large property belonging to a charity known as S. John's Hospital, which, by the falling in of leases, lives, &c., will, in the process of time, be augmented so as to reach 12,000*l.* a year. There are also considerable accumula-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tions from Sir Thomas White's Charity, for lending money to young freemen, which is of very little use, and every year will be of less. There will be, therefore, shortly a large fund, part of which, it is hoped by many, will be made in some way available for educational wants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv., 269. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of King Edward VI., 12 July 1553, who granted estates and revenues of priory of Bath, annual value 25*l.* 10*s.*, to the mayor and citizens, at annual rent of 10*l.* for support of a free grammar school and almshouse (St. Catherine's Hospital). A salary of 10*l.* to be paid to master, a fit, able, and literate person, at least well instructed in the Latin tongue. Trustees empowered to acquire other property of the annual value of 10*l.* Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—The property originally granted not exactly ascertained. The two charities (school and almshouses) at present own house property, from which was received in 1866, 893*l.* gross. They are in debt to another charity (Sir Thomas White's Loan Fund *) to the amount of 343*l.* Amount applied to school in 1866, 485*l.*, besides repairs, rates, &c. (see balance sheet p. 180.) Value will further increase by falling in of leases, and debt probably soon be cleared off.

Master's house and school rebuilt in 1752. Buildings and site good; but space for playground, &c. deficient.

Scheme provides for establishment, when revenues suffice, of four exhibitions, from 50*l.* to 80*l.* each, tenable for four years, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and young men in grammar; and also to assist, relieve, and comfort 10 poor persons dwelling within the city and suburbs (charter). To instruct 10 children of freemen and citizens gratis, and more when

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* The Clerk of the Trustees gives the following information respecting Sir Thomas White's fund:—

"The income of Sir Thomas White's fund is simply the dividend on 698*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* stock in the New 3 per Cents., being the total of the present fund not out on bond, or lent to the grammar school and hospital.

"The sums lent to the freemen of Bath do not bear interest, and no interest has ever been paid by the trustees in respect of the sum borrowed by them from Sir Thomas White's foundation.

"The income proper is simply added to the capital, which is also increased every 24 years by the payment, by the corporation of the city of Bristol, of the sum of 104*l.*, agreeably to the terms of Sir Thomas White's gift. The last payment, 98*l.* 18*s.*, was made in 1862.

"Under the terms of the gift the trustees lend this money in sums of 25*l.* each, without interest, to freemen of the city of Bath, resident within its limits, on their entering into a bond, with two sureties, for the repayment thereof at the end of 10 years; but few applications are made for these loans, and they not unfrequently become irrecoverable. No specific object is required of the borrowers, who are therefore at liberty to apply the sums borrowed for any purpose, laudable or otherwise."

The following is the balance sheet of this fund for 1866:—

	£	s.	d.
To balance forward, made up as under	53	0	11
„ Amount due on bonds	134	8	2
„ Amount due from Grammar School	342	15	1
„ Proceeds of Exchequer Bills	598	16	0
„ Interest on do.	12	2	9
„ Dividends	10	6	0
	£1,151	8	11

	£	s.	d.
By expenditure	0	8	6
„ Amount due from Grammar School	342	15	1
„ „ Invested in New 3 per Cents.	602	1	9
„ Commission on 34*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* at 5 per cent.	1	14	5
„ Amounts on bonds	147	8	2
„ Balance at bank	57	1	0
	£1,151	8	11

revenues increased (writ of execution of decree of Charity Commissioners, 1736).

To give free education to sons of parents who have resided three years within the borough, the number to be at the discretion of the trustees, but as a general rule to be in the ratio of one boy for every 4*l.* paid to master. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (charter). The Greek and Latin languages, and all subjects requisite for a good classical education; also mathematics, arithmetic, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, and sacred and profane history; classical instruction always to be considered the principal object. Also French, German, and the elements of practical arts and sciences, on payment of a small sum (scheme 1849).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Court of Chancery, 9 June 1849.

Trustees of the municipal charities of Bath (vacancies filled by Court of Chancery), appoint, and with reasonable cause dismiss, foundation masters, nominate boys to foundation, and appoint yearly examiners. Free scholars, if expelled by head master, have an appeal to them.

Three foundation masters must be members of Church of England, head master a clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Rectory of Charlecombe annexed to the head mastership.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take six boarders. Gross income from endowment 215*l.*, from fees 284*l.*, besides house and premises and profits of boarders, and rectory of Charlecombe, worth about 230*l.* per annum. Second master receives 150*l.*; third master 90*l.*, from endowment. No restriction as to boarders. May take Sunday duty. Other masters appointed and paid by head master, one for every 25 paying boys.

Day Scholars.—73, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to two miles; 50, on the foundation, free. Others pay 8*l.* for general work. French, German, and drawing extra; 1*l.* 10*s.* each; two of them 2*l.*; or all three 3*l.* Drilling about 15*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction various according to age; average, 45*l.* Washing, 2*l.* School bills, highest, 69*l.*; average, 47*l.*; lowest, 42*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 1,200 feet per boy. Hours of rising and going to bed, various, according to age. Head master about to discontinue boarding house, which is not profitable owing to restriction of numbers.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read; are, *pro formâ*, examined in other subjects; but canvass trustees for admission.

School classified chiefly by classics—separately for French and mathematics. Greek, French, drawing, and Latin verse, voluntary, replaced sometimes by book-keeping and higher arithmetic. Drawing taught by master of School of Arts. Religious instruction in scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Bible read daily.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examinations half-yearly by head master. Annually by trustees' examiners. Prizes given for examination and class work together.

Punishments; caning, impositions, and keeping in; the first by head master only, in a lobby outside the schoolroom.

Playground 990 square yards, close to school. Masters sometimes join in cricket. A few boys learn drilling. A library open to all on presentation of a book or books.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

One boy a year on an average goes to university. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]
School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for the Year 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank	28	6	5
Do. in hands of Secretary	3	1	0
Rents	893	0	0
Balance due to Secretary on petty cash	1	11	0½
	£926	7	5½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, and insurance	29	3	3
Property tax	15	1	8
Repairs	71	17	10
Secretary, Surveyor, and Receiver	51	16	5
Incidentals	17	18	9½
Grammar School.			
Masters	455	0	0
Prizes	30	10	0
St. Catherine's Hospital.			
Poor women	179	15	0
Surgeon and Matron	8	17	6
Balance at Bank	66	7	0
	£926	7	5½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Benjamin Barhum, Milsome Street, Bath, Auctioneer.
Augustus George Baretti, Claremont Villa, Bath, Solicitor.
Edmund Lloyd Bagshawe, Bath, Surgeon.
Robert Dyer Commans, Bath, Chemist.
George Edwards, Bath, Wine Merchant.
Randle Wilbraham Falconer, Bath, Physician.
Richard Frances George, Bath, Surgeon.
William Hunt, Bath, Gentleman.
Thomas Jolly, Bath, Silk Mercer.
George Arthur Jones, Bath, Gentleman.
Richard King, Bath, Silk Mercer.
Charles Frederick Marshall, Bath, Gentleman.
George Moger, Bath, Banker.
William Titley, Hall Street, Bath, Cheese Factor.
Rev. Edward Douglas Tinling, Whitehall, London, Inspector of Schools.

Head Master:
Rev. H. S. Fagan, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Unitarian minister	Weston Lane	A mile.
" "	2	Newspaper editor	Bath	Just over a mile.
" "	3	Accountant	Do.	A furlong.
" "	4	Pastrycook	Lyncombe	A mile.
" "	5	Chemist	Bath	Three doors off.
" "	6	Surgeon (dead)	Do.	Nearly two miles.
" "	7	Grocer	Bathwick	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
" "	8	Solicitor	Bath	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" "	9	Stationer	Do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" "	10	Auctioneer	Do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
Boys lowest in school	1	Innkeeper	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" "	2	Accountant	Do.	2 miles.
" "	3	Laceman	Do.	1 mile.
" "	4	Upholsterer	Do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
" "	5	Florist	Do.	Little over a mile.
" "	6	Plumber	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" "	7	Postmaster	Do.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" "	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
" "	9	Lodging-house keeper.	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" "	10	Police inspector	Do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school	1	Solicitor	Burton-on-Trent	The head master.
" "	2	Clergyman	Farringdon, Berks	Do.
" "	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
" "	4	Retired military officer.	Clifton	Do.
" "	5	Indian officer	Bengal Presidency	Head master's assistant.
" "	6	Surgeon	Sawbridgeworth	Head master.
Boys lowest in school	1	Clergyman	Farringdon, Berks	Do.
" "	2	Indian officer	Bengal	Head master's assistant.
" "	3	Farmer	Marshfield	Head master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	all	3	0	21	Y. 13	2	H. ¾	1	H. 2½	The Bible, the First Book of Samuel and the corresponding part in Riddle's Scripture History.	(learnt with head form.)						The same as in head form.	23	Y. nearly 10.	2	H. ¾	–	H. 1½	Watt's Scripture History.
Greek	11	3	0	3	15	2	1	2	6	Eurip. Bacchæ, 600 lines; St. Mark, 7 chapters; Xen. Anab. 1 bk.	8	12	2	1	2	4	Greek Delectus, and Gr. Grammar.							
Latin	all	6	0	9	nearly 14½	6	1	4	9	Virgil Æn. xi.; Hor. Satires, half book; Livy, a little.	12	12½	6	1	2	6	Ovid, Selections; Cæsar, bk. iv.	11	9¾	6	1	2	6	Delectus; Henry's First Latin.
French	28	3	30s.	8	13½	2	1	2	2	Guillaume le Conquérant (Guizot).	12	12½	2	1	2	2	De Fivas' Selections.	8	10	2	1	2	2	Hall's First French.
German	2	1	30s.	2	13	2	1	2	2	Schmidt's tales.														
Arithmetic	all	6	0	9	14	4	1½	various.	6	Colenso; Barnard Smith.	12	12½	4	1½	various.	4	Colenso.	23	10	6	1½	–	8	Colenso.
Book-keeping	12	1	0	3	12	2	1	—	—	Chambers	9	11½	2	—	—	—	Chambers.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	0	6	14	2	1	—	—	Viva voce from Nat. Soc. Text Book.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.			
Mathematics,* pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	3	0	9	15	4	2	various.	—	Colenso, Alg. parti.; Trigonometry, ditto.; Euclid, various.	7	13½	2	1	—	2	Euclid and Colenso Algebra.							
History	all	3	0	21	13	2	¾	1	1½	Students' Hume; Smith's Rome and Greece.	learns with head form.					1½	Student's Hume	23	10	2	1	–	2	Mrs. Markham.
Geography	50	3	0	21	13	2	¾	1	1½	Anderson, (Ancient v. voce).						1½	Anderson	23	10	2	1	–	2	Anderson.
English Grammar.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Allen and Cornwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	23	10	2	1	–	2	(Dictation, &c.)
English Literature.	14	1	—	10	14	2	1	—	2	Themes, &c. v. voce, and reading Bacon's Essays and Morell's Analysis.	4	12½	2	1	—	2	Analysis, v. voce &c. as head form.							
English Composition.	all	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—															
Reading	all	—	—	—	—	6	½	—	3	The Scripture and History Text Books.	—	—	—	—	—	3	Hughes' Reader, and the Histories in use.	23	10	2	1	–	2	The Class Text Books.
Writing	all but head form																							
Music	2	2	60s.	—	—	2	1	—	—															
Drawing	28	2	30s.	7	14	2	2	—	4	School of Art Master.	8	12½	2	2	—	4								
Other Subjects	Mapping is done by all except the head boys at home, during drawing hours.																——	13	10	2	2	–	4	——

* Mathematics is taught during Greek to those who do not learn Greek.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last SEVEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Open scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford, 1859.
First place in Sizarship examination, first and second year, St. John's, Cambridge, 1860.
London University, first class B.A., 1862 (classical examination).
Several minor distinctions.

(*c*) A yearly average of three boys passed in Oxford middle-class examinations (*juniors*).
For the last two years two boys have gone in for the Cambridge middle-class examinations.

BRIDGWATER.—KING JAMES' FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

WITH a population of 12,000, Bridgwater is but poorly provided with the means of education either for the upper or middle class. The grammar school endowment consists of nothing but 26*l.* a year paid to a master, which is hardly earned by his being compelled in return to educate freely seven scholars, who are elected by competition at the half-yearly examinations out of the school. The original grant of King James of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* representing a much larger sum now, was made to the master "ad pueros bidem et vicinis oppidis adjacentes bonis literis instruendum."

The school was held in a private house rented by the master, in a street of the town, in a good situation, but necessarily circumscribed for space. There were no boarders at the time of my visit, but there were 30 day boys, sons of gentry, clerks, and upper tradesmen. The master had only lately been appointed, and hoped, as a private enterprise, to raise a good upper school, for which assuredly there is both room and material in the town. He intended, as soon as he was more settled, to take boarders. The 26*l.* is partly derived from a charge on the tithes of the parish of Bridgewater, and partly from interest on some money in consols left by various individuals.

The boys were well taught, and their appearance and manner good. The course of instruction was chiefly classical, and considering that two thirds of them had not been at school six months their progress was satisfactory.

There is a large and rich farming and mercantile population in this neighbourhood, and a good school for this class is much needed. Mr. Gabriel Poole, an inhabitant of the town, who has interested himself in these matters, thinks that a school on the proprietary system, for the upper and middle class, or at all events for the latter, would be supported well both by farmers and tradesmen.

I have remarked at length on Morgan's school in this town, in my general report (vol. vi. p. 49, see also p. 264 of this vol.), and, useful as that school is at present, I think it might be made yet more available for the growing wants of the neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 424, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Queen Elizabeth, who, in 1561, granted a lease of the great and small tithes of the parish, subject to a charge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for the maintenance of a master. The charge was renewed in a grant by letters patent of James I. in 1613, and ultimately in a conveyance in fee of said tithes in 1706 to the corporation of Bridgwater.

School Property.—Besides the above-mentioned charge, there are two acres of land and 628*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* consols, arising from sundry bequests and donations. Present annual income 29*l.* 10*s.* gross, 28*l.* net.

No school buildings or master's house.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—"Uni pedagogo sive ludi magistro ad pueros et "juvenes ibidem et oppidis vicinis adjacentes et ad illam confluentes "erudiendum et bonis litteris instruendum." (Q. Elizabeth.) For six boys, to be elected from time to time by open competition, to receive gratuitously a good classical and general education. Other free scholars may be nominated by donors of 100*l.* and upwards (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Bonæ literæ."

Government and Masters.—New scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 1 May 1857.

Trustees, appointed by Court of Chancery, of the public charities of Bridgwater, consisting of the vicar and 14 other residents in the town, have the management of the property and power to prescribe general rules and regulations, subject to which the master controls the school, and can suspend, but not expel, a boy. Half-yearly examiners to be appointed, one by the trustees and one by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who also appoints and may dismiss the head master.

No qualification named for head master, and no restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Income, 28*l.* from endowment, and fees from 28 boys not on the foundation. No house. Has Sunday clerical duty. A second master newly appointed, to be paid by head master. Drilling master to be paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-eight, ages not stated, from distances up to six miles. Also seven free scholars. The rest pay 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or 12*l.* 12*s.* if over 12 years of age. Attend church on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three. Four meals a day. Meat once, or twice if requisite. Terms 40 guineas. 2*l.* extra if meat is given twice. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge of simple rudiments necessary on admission.

School classified by one subject chiefly. School course slightly modified to suit boys. School open to all denominations. Prayers from liturgy morning and evening. Half an hour daily devoted to religious instruction.

Promotion by half year's work and examination together.

Examination twice a year by two examiners, one appointed by bishop, and one by trustees. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground of moderate size, close to school, open to all. No supervision out of school. No bounds prescribed.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 26 hours a week, besides about one hour a day for preparation. Play time 25 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Farmer - -	Western Zoyland -	4 miles.
" "	2	Private gentleman	Padnoller House, Stowey.	6 "
" "	3	Innkeeper -	Bridgwater -	¼ "
" "	4	Currier - -	Do. -	¼ "
" "	5		Do. -	¼ "
" "	6		Do. -	¼ "
" "	7	Solicitor - -	Do. -	1⅛ "
" "		Innkeeper -	Do. -	⅛ "
" "		Solicitor - -	Do. -	In the next house.
" "		Wesleyan minister	Do. -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in school	1	Clergyman, Church of England.	Charlynch -	4 "
" "	2	Excise officer -	Bridgwater -	½ "
" "	3	Widow - -	Do. -	⅛ "
" "	4	Do. - -	Do. -	⅛ "
" "	5	Solicitor - -	Do. -	Next house.
" "	6	Do. - -	Do. -	¼ "
" "	7	Coal merchant -	Do. -	½ "
" "	8	Pawnbroker -	Do. -	½ "
" "	9	Grocer - -	Do. -	½ "
" "	10	Private gentleman	Durleigh - -	1⅛ "

The head master has just opened a boarding house with three pupils.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Vicar of Bridgwater for the time being.
John Browne, Bridgwater, Merchant.
Robert Ford, Bridgwater, Retired Merchant.
George Henning Pain, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
Carey Bailey Mogg, Bridgwater, Merchant.
James Haviland, Bridgwater, Surgeon.
Gabriel Stone Poole Brent, Solicitor.
John Trevor, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
John Lovell Sealy, Bridgwater, Banker.
Richard Smith, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
George Parker, Bridgwater, Maltster.
Richard Reynolds Woodland, Bridgwater, Banker.
Joseph Richard Smith, Bridgwater, Pawnbroker.
B. Lovibond, Bridgwater, Solicitor.
Richard Axford, Bridgwater, Surgeon.
William John Ford, Bridgwater, Bank Manager.
Rev. John Collins, Incumbent of Saint John's.

Head Master:

Rev. O. R. Wintle.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRUTON.—KING EDWARD VI.'s FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE Letters Patent of King Edward VI., which restored and regranted the endowments of this school in the town of Bruton, recite, that the discontinuance of the school, in the reign of his father, was a heavy loss to the inhabitants and to the other neighbouring towns there, and in compliance with the petition "not only of the inhabitants but of a great many other of Our subjects of the whole neighbouring country," re-established it as a Free Grammar School for the education of boys and youths in grammar, so as to make them, in the words of the older foundation deed, "after their capacities, perfect Latin men." The freedom was unlimited.

The school is now governed by an elaborate scheme approved in Chancery in 1859, containing many excellent but somewhat over-minute regulations, and the trustees or governors are the chief resident gentry of the town. The area from which they are chosen might with advantage be extended. A pension of 80*l.* is paid by them out of the endowment to Mr. Abrahall, the late head master, who latterly declined boarders; and the school, from a flourishing one of 60, sank to 10 in 1864, when the present master was elected.

The schoolroom is large and well ventilated. An additional class room would be desirable. There is a good open playground, with a field for cricket adjoining. The bedrooms are quite unobjectionable; but the arrangements for washing are inconvenient.

The head master's house is old fashioned and the rooms small, and not very suitable. I believe the trustees, who take an interest and pride in the school, are willing to rebuild it when they can get or accumulate the requisite funds, for which purpose indeed power is reserved to them in their scheme.

There were 43 boys present, 24 of whom were boarders and 19 day boys, at the time of my visit, of whom 17 had only come that half year. Of the 19 day boys only two were sons of the tradesmen of the town, the rest being sons of professional men or of those who had come to reside for the sake of a cheap education, which they obtain at the low charge of 4*l.* 4*s.* each boy. The capitation fee of 8*l.* 8*s.* for the boarders, or residents beyond the parish, has been reduced to 5*l.* 5*s.* by the consent of the trustees and at the wish of the master, who found the former sum was considered too high by the parents. The master has given up one third of the capitation fees to which he is entitled to augment the general fund for the payment of under masters, &c.

The work of the school, considering its recent re-establishment, was quite satisfactory. The first and second classes for their age

showed a fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, and English; they construed Homer and Greek Testament creditably. French and drawing were well attended to, but the knowledge of arithmetic and geography was generally weak. The papers in Euclid were better. In knowledge of languages, a boy of 12 was before all the rest.

The governors have the power of electing five free boys, but they have had no applications of late, and are indisposed to encourage them, believing that the class of boys who would avail themselves of the privilege would be unsuited to the present constitution of the school. The school is now, and has been for many years, an upper classical school, and as such, both the master and governors wish to keep it. Besides its name, there are other indications that such was the intention of the foundation; Hugh Saxey, who was himself educated at the grammar school, having founded a Blue Coat school, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the town, for a poorer class of boys than those who could benefit by the grammar school. Apart from founder's intentions, I believe it to be the general wish to retain to the school its present character.

Besides the Grammar School and Blue Coat School, there is in Bruton a National School to which many of the poorer farmers send their sons. The richer farmers send their sons to the Grammar School, or to Shepton Mallet, which is only a few miles off.

There is an arrangement in the scheme whereby the governors have the power of electing, upon the recommendation of a competent examiner, two exhibitioners, who receive 30*l.* each for two years, to be enjoyed either at the University, or, if they are not desirous of going there, in any other sphere of life in which the governors shall think it will be most advantageous for them.

No exhibition has been filled up since 1860.

The discipline of the school was good.

The Blue Coat School mentioned above, is part of a rich endowment, which I am told in a few years is likely to amount to 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* a year. The buildings consist of a handsome Gothic quadrangle, with a chapel on one side and almshouses, and the school and masters' house on the other, resembling the quadrangle of an Oxford college. Here 18 poor boys of Bruton are fed, clothed, and educated; afterwards they are apprenticed for seven years, with a fee of 28*l.* Twice every day the master has to read portions of the Liturgy to the inmates, and on Sunday a chaplain preaches to them. The trustees are a large body of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest position in the county. I understood that the apprentice fee had been at various times greatly abused, masters taking and parents binding boys colourably, in order to get it. The education given was suited, perhaps, to the condition in life of the boys who received it, and was quite elementary.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 380, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of Richard Fitz James, Bishop of London, Sir John Fitz James and Doctor Edmondes covenanting with the Abbot of Brewton in 1519. Discontinued on suppression of monastery of Bruton. Restored by letters patent of Edward VI., 1 May 1550, who regranted the manor of Blynsfield by Shaston, certain property at Warminster, and a house at Bruton, total annual value, 11*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, for maintenance of a free grammar school. Deeds in custody of secretary to the trustees.

School Property.—The manor of Blynsfield (165 acres), three fourteenths of the manor of Furnax at Warminster (218 acres), a farm at South Bruham (174 acres) purchased in 1727, a field at North Bruham, part of the common (six acres, let at 7*l.*), and a sum of 145*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* bank annuities. Income (on average of last five years) 416*l.* gross, 334*l.* net, besides schoolmaster's house, playground, and field. Will be increased slightly by falling in of leases. Surplus income to be invested by governors, and when it amounts to 1,000*l.*, application to be made to Charity Commissioners as to disposal.

Buildings and site fair.

Two exhibitions (included in school endowment) of 30*l.* a year each for three years, tenable at English universities or elsewhere.

Objects of Trust.—"And it was thereby agreed that the said school-master should teach his scholars grammar after the good new form used in Magdalen College in Oxford or in the school at Paul's in London, or after such good form as for the time should be most used; also that the said master for the time being should freely teach all such scholars of men children as to him should resort for learning and none other, indifferently after their capacities, as well the poor man's child as the rich, nothing exacting of any of them or of the friends of any of them for his labour, but if any reward should be freely and liberally offered unto the said schoolmaster, it should be lawful for him to take the same; and the said master should not teach his scholars songs or other polite learning, as the cross bow reading of the matins or psalter or such other small things, neither reading of English, but such as should concern learning of grammar; for the founders of the said school intended only to have the grammar of the Latin tongue so sufficiently taught, that the scholars of the same, profiting and proving, should in times to come for ever be after their capacities perfect Latin men." (Indenture of 1519.) For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to endure for perpetual time to come (letters patent). For all boys of good character, preference being given to children of residents in Bruton and adjoining parishes. (Scheme A.D. 1859.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). The principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines of the Church of England, the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science generally, &c. A fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for French, German, and drawing. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 30 May 1859.

Twelve governors incorporated, originally appointed by letters patent, and self-elected from parishioners, manage estates; empowered to borrow money if necessary; may, with consent of Bishop of Bath and Wells, make ordinances, appoint and dismiss masters, and appoint an annual examiner, on whose report, and on report of head master as to good conduct, the exhibitioners are chosen.

Head master must be a graduate of an English university, well qualified in learning and morals. Not to undertake clerical duty in Bruton, nor any other duty without consent of governors. A pension of 80*l.* per ann. paid to two last head masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 25 boarders. Income, 110*l.* from endowment, (may be increased to 150*l.*) and one third of capitation fees, and 14 boarders from 45*l.* to 50*l.* each, besides house and premises. Second master's income, 80*l.* from endowment, and one sixth of capitation fees. Third master's salary, 60*l.* French and German, and drawing master, appointed and partly paid by head master. Other extras paid by pupils'.

Day Scholars.—Seventeen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to four miles; pay 5*l.* for general work (foundationers 4*l.*) French, German, and drawing extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; music, 4*l.* 4*s.*; singing and chemistry, 1*l.* each.

Boarders.—14; in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms from 45*l.* to 50*l.* besides capitation fees. Washing two guineas. School bills, highest, 100*l.*; average, 67*l.*; lowest, 47*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom, 360 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ to 9 p.m. Head master gives an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum for boarders. No other masters allowed to take boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified chiefly by Latin and Greek. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. [No Greek taught to the two lowest forms, but more English and arithmetic to suit requirements of sons of farmers and tradesmen, Aug. 1867.] Religious instruction given to all. Church catechism not compulsory where parents object. Prayers morning and evening. Boys read Bible in class.

Promotions partly by half year's work and partly by examination; all subjects taken together.

Examination once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by the governors. Book prizes given by the governors and masters.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the last public, and not without reporting to head master.

Playground about a quarter of an acre adjoining school, besides cricket ground of 1¾ acres. Masters join in games, and overlook boys during play hours. Boarders not to go beyond bounds, nor into town without leave.

No boys have gone to Oxford or Cambridge during three years preceding August 1867.

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours, with extra time or those who learn extra subjects. Playtime 18 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET for Year ending Lady Day 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at commencement	100	15	7
Rents (including game licence, 5*l.*) received	388	10	6
Do. due Lady Day 1864	71	12	9
⅓ rents of Furnax Manor	18	18	9
Dividends on stock	3	2	4
Capitation fees	50	0	0
Sale of schemes	0	1	0
Sale of lime	0	2	4
	£628	3	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs to farms, draining, &c.	73	17	2
Insurance	7	13	3
Repairs to school	107	17	4
Advertising, printing, &c.	17	8	0
Expenses of meeting	3	12	0
Pension to late master (1¼ years)	100	0	0
Salaries	174	2	0
Exhibition	15	0	0
Balance	128	13	6
	£628	3	3

[*For Table* A. *see page* 194.]

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H M.		H M			Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M	
Religious Knowledge	31	4	—	8	15	2	0 30	1	1 0	Harris' Scripture Questions, 1-86; Sinclair on the Catechism; beginning to end of Creed, Part II.	7	12	2	0 30	1	1 0	Harris' Scripture Questions, same as Class I.; Sinclair on the Catechism, same as Class I.	11	11	4	0 30	1	2 0	Harris' Scripture Questions, pp. 1-13. Sinclair on the Catechism, pp. 1-21.
Greek	31	4	—	8	15	8	0 30	4	4 0	Greek Test., St. Matt. c. 1-5, v. 26; Adams' Delectus, pp. 61-68; Wordsworth's Gram., p. 1-58; Arnold's Prose. Ex. 1-8.	6	12	6	0 27	2	2 45	Greek Test., St. Matt., c. 1-5, v. 26; Adams' Delectus, line 1-71; Wordsworth's Gra.; Nouns Substantive and Adjective; Arnold's Prose, ex. 1-4.	11	11	3	0 25	—	1 15	Wordsworth's Gra., pp. 1-21.
Latin	31	4	—	8	15	8	0 30	5	4 0	Cæsar, Bk. II., cc. 1-10; Ovid, 'Tallia' 'Love of Money,' 'The New Year,' 'Arion'; Virgil, First Eclogue; Arnold's First Verse Book, nearly all; Latin Gra. (Ed.VI.) 87 lines of 'As in Præsenti;' Henry's First Latin Book, ex. 1-45.	7	12	8	0 24	2	3 12	Henry's First Lat. Bk., ex. 29-38.; Adams' Lat. Delectus, p. 24-27; Lat. Gra. (Ed. VI.), p. 108-109.	11	11	3	0 40	4	2 0	Latin Gra., (Ed.VI.), beginning to end of Audio; Adams' Lat. Delectus, pp. 1-12.
French	—	3	2 2	5	14	3	0 20	2	3 0	Cassell's French Exercises, Part I, pp. 55-78; De Porquet's Letters, First 15; Charles XII., Bk. II.	5	15	3	0 15	2	3 0	—	4	10	3	0 10	1	0 40	—
German	2	1	2 2	2	17	3	1 0	—	1 0	—														
Arithmetic	31	4	—	8	15	3	0 50	—	2 30	Arith., (Colenso's), beginning to Vulgar Fractions.	7	12	3	0 50	—	2 30	Colenso's Arith.; same as Class I.	11	11	6	0 55	—	5 30	Colenso's Arith., pp. 1-33.

Subject.	whole School. Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	1	—	8	15	2	0 50	—	1 40		2	13	2	0 50	—	1 40	—	1	15	2	0 45	—	1 30	
Chemistry	10	1	1 0	10	13	2	1 30	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	2	1 30	—	3 0	—
History	31	4	—	8	15	3	0 40	—	2 0	English Hist., (Ince and Gilbert's Outlines), Will. I.-Ed. III.; Outlines Rom. Hist. (Society Christian Knowledge), c. 1 to death of Pompey, Vespasian-Commodus; Outlines Grecian Hist., (do.); beginning to Capture of Athens.	7	12	3	0 40	—	2 0	English Hist.; same as Class I.; Roman Hist., c. I.-VII.; Grecian Hist.; c. I.-V.	11	11	3	0 30	—	1 30	English Hist. (Ince and Gilbert's), beginning to end of Richard II.; Roman History, beginning to fall of Carthage; Grecian Hist., beginning to capture of Pylus.
Geography	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 30	—	0 30	—	7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30	—	11	11	4	0 30	1	2 0	Modern Geography, beginning to end Europe.
English Grammar.	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 20	—	0 20	—	7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30	—	11	11	2	0 45	1	1 30	—
English Literature.	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 10	—	0 10	—	7	12	1	0 10	—	0 10	—	11	11	2	0 10	—	0 10	Hughes' Selections of Eng. Poetry; Burial of Sir John Moore; Boadicea; Curfew Song of England; Casabianca; Excelsior; Wreck of the Hesperus; Battle of Blenheim; Gray's Elegy.
English Composition.	31	4	—	8	15	1	0 30	1	0 30	—	7	12	1	0 30	2	0 30	—	11	11	2	0 45	1	30	
Reading	20	4	—	6	15	1	0 25	—	0 25	—	7	12	1	0 25	—	0 25	—	11	11	2	1 0	—	0	
Writing	29	4	—	6	15	1	0 30	—	0 30	—	7	12	1	0 30	—	0 30	—	11	11	3	0 50	—	2 30	
Music	2	—	4 4	2	13	—	0 30	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	0 30	—	0 30	
Drawing	14	—	2 2	3	15	2	1 0	—	2 0	—	11	12	2	1 0	—	1 0								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Surgeon - -	Frome or Brewham	Brewham, 3 miles.
„	2	Clerk in holy orders	Whaddon - -	1 mile.
„	3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„	4	Do. - -	Brûton - -	Opposite the school house.
„	5	Yeoman - -	Wyke - -	1 mile.
„	6	Merchant - -	Bruton - -	Three minutes walk.
„	7	Lawyer - -	Do. - -	Do.
„	8	Builder - -	Do. - -	Four minutes walk.
Boys lowest in school	1	D.C.G. (Aldershott)	Do. - -	Close to the school house.
„	2	Lawyer - -	Do. - -	Three minutes walk.
„	3	Farmer - -	Gilcombe farm -	1 mile.
„	4	Banker - -	Bruton - -	Three minutes walk.
„	5	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
„	6	Gentleman -	Colinshayes -	1 mile.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school	1	Gentleman -	Colinshayes -	Rev. S. Middleton, M.A.
„ „	2	Clerk in holy orders	Castlefield -	Do.
„ „	3	Do. - -	Hyldershaw -	Do.
„ „	4	Gentleman -	Budleigh Salterton	Do.
„ „	5	Surgeon - -	Bath - -	Do.
„ „	6	Merchant - -	Glasgow - -	Do.
„ „	7	Town clerk -	Bristol - -	Do.
Boys lowest in school	1	Clerk in holy orders	Stawley rectory -	Do.
„ „	2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „	3	Manufacturer -	Frome - -	Do.
„ „	4	Barrister-at-law -	London - -	Do.
„ „	5	Manufacturer -	Castle Cary	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, or East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

R. S. Wright.—Scholar of Balliol, 1857.
„ Chancellor's Latin verse, 1859.
„ First class at moderations (classical school), 1859.
„ First class in Final School (classics), 1860.
„ Chancellor's English essay, 1861.
„ Craven scholar, 1861.
„ Fellow of Oriel, 1862.
„ Arnold's historical essay, 1862.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Henry Dyne, Esq., Solicitor, Bruton.
John Richard White, Esq., Solicitor, Bruton.
John Balch, Esq., Solicitor, Bruton.
Thomas Oatley Bennett, Land Surveyor, Bruton.
Thomas Stockwell, Esq., Bruton.
John Grove Bord, Gentleman, Bruton.
Edmund Heginbothom, M.D., Bruton.
Rev. Hubert Randolph, Bruton.
James Pearson Fitzgerald, Esq., Discove, Bruton.
Lawrence White, Esq., Bruton.
John Bicknell Mullins, Yeoman, Wyke Champflower, Bruton.
Henry Read Hodding, Esq., Bruton.

Head Master:

Rev. S. Middleton, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. John Creeser, M.A.
John Robinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHARD.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A QUAINT old house, with a picturesque gabled front, in tolerable repair, with a good kitchen garden and about three quarters of an acre of meadow adjoining, forms the only endowment of this school. The house faces a broad sloping street, down which, on either side, courses a stream of ever-running water. The school was founded as a grammar school, for the education and bringing up of youth in virtue and good learning, and custom only seems to have required the master to be in priest's orders and an university graduate, as has generally been the case; for there is, apparently, no limitation to that effect in the will of the founder. The consent of the vicar is required to the appointment. The master has good accommodation for boarders, and a moderately sized and well-arranged schoolroom; a small playground adjoins. There were 30 boys present at the time of my visit, of whom 12 were boarders and 18 day boys, most of them very young.

The system pursued was good, and sufficiently elastic to suit the wants of a mixed manufacturing and agricultural population. Nearly all the boys learnt Latin, 11 learnt Greek, and 11 French, which was an extra. The upper boys translated Ovid with correctness; they also had done two books of Euclid, and the first part of algebra. Their arithmetic was done moderately well; some geographical and historical questions were answered fairly. They were accustomed periodically to analyse what they had read, and write it out in the form of an essay.

In proportion to its endowment this school seemed to be doing satisfactory work, and the vicar and one of the resident trustees spoke very warmly in its favour, as fulfilling all that could be required of it. As a day school it is used principally by the sons of resident professional gentry and tradesmen; many of the sons of the latter come here for a year to be "finished."

The success of a lately established private school at Chardstock, in spite of the neighbourhood of Ilminster and Crewkerne with their large endowments, shows that an upper classical boarding school can still hold its own in these parts; but, in the presence of three such formidable rivals, probably, a school which more immediately proposes to itself to satisfy local wantst and provide a good secondary education, is most likely to meet with success in Chard; for which purpose, according to the present estimate of the value of education here, the charge of 6*l.* 6*s.* for boys under 10, and 8*l.* 8*s.* above that age, small as it is, is above the average. The school unquestionably is doing useful work.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 505, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed poll of William Symes, 24 May 1671, who gave a burgage, messuage, and tenement, with about an acre of land in the borough for a school house. By indenture of 28 February 1801, the fee simple of above premises was conveyed to trustees, and term of 1,000 years merged. Deeds in custody of solicitors to trustees.

School Property.—None beyond the school house, and about an acre of land; value about 7*l.* per annum. House suitable for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education and bringing up of youth in virtue and good learning, and for teaching a grammar school (deed 1791).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deeds).

Government and Masters—The vicar and eight other trustees, self-electing, appoint master.

Head master usually a graduate of one of the universities. No restriction on other employment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Appoints and dismisses other masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, unlimited as to number. Total income from boarders about 400*l.*, besides fees, house, and premises. House kept in repair, and rates and taxes paid, by head master, who pays all other masters.

Day Scholars.—Eighteen, from distances up to four miles; pay from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. French and drawing, each 3*l.* 3*s.* extra. Do not attend on Sunday. Most now (1867) attend first school (7¼ a.m.) No early school from November to March.

Boarders.—Eleven in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once, sometimes twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35 to 40 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 50*l.*; average 45*l.*; lowest 40*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 590 feet per boy. Hours 6·30 a.m., 8½ p.m. No other boarding houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction daily. School opened with prayer and reading from Bible and questions thereon.

Promotions by examination.

Examination twice a year by examiners appointed by master. Prizes given after Midsummer examination.

Punishments: impositions; caning rarely, by head master only, either in school or privately.

Playground 420 square yards; but boys have use of field for cricket and football. A master always present at these games. No bounds prescribed. Drilling is taught. No library at present. [Established since 1867.]

No boys gone to any university within the last four years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours, besides time for preparation, 1½ hours a day for boarders. Playtime four hours daily, besides two half holidays.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M				Y.		H M		H M	
Religious Knowledge.	29	2	—	7	14	6	0 20	—	2 0	Old and New Testament.	22	12	Similar to 1st cl.												
Greek	8	2	—	2	14	6	0 35	2	3 0	Wordsworth's Gram.; Xen. An., 3 chaps.; and Homer's Il., 100 lines; and also an elementary reading book; Greek Test.	6	12	—	—	—	—	Wordsworth's Gram.; and Collis's Elementary Book; extracts from Greek Test.	5	9	8	0 30	4	8 0	Grammar and Exercises.
Latin	26	4	—	6	14	6	0 35	3	5 0	Bradley's Ex.; Sall. (Cat., part); Virg. (2nd Book, part); Rapin's Verse Bk.	6	12	—	—	—	—	Bradley's Latin Ex.; Grammar, Syntax; a 1st Verse Book; Collis's Elementary Reading Book; and some Ovid.							
French	11	2	—	6	14	4	0 30	2	2 0	Noël and Chapsal's Ex. and Gram.; and Abridg. of Fr. His.	5	12	—	—	—	—	Noël's Exercises and Grammar.							
Arithmetic	29	3	—	6	14	2	1 15	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic, to Decimal Fractions, Rule of Three, simple and com., Practice.	10	13	4	1 30	—	6 0	Colenso's Elementary Book, first 4 rules, simple and compound, and Rule of Three, Practice.	13	10	4	1 30	—	—	Colenso's Elementary Book, first 4 rules; simple and compound.
Mensuration	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	Euc and Alg. 6	2	—	3	14	Euc 3 Alg. 2	0 45 1 15	—	—	Colenso's Algebra, to Fractions; Euc. Books 1 and 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Just commenced Euclid and Algebra.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read and Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M			Y.		H M		H M	
History	29	3	—	7	14	2	0 45	—	—	Parts of Markham's English Hist., and Smith's Edition of Liddle's Roman History.	17	12	2	1 0	—	—	"Kings of England."	5	9	2	1 0	—	—	Kings of England.
Geography	29	3	—	7	14	2	0 45	—	—	Cornwell's Asia.	17	12	2	1 0	—	—	Cornwell's Elementary Book, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France; Guy's Geography was also used.	5	9	2	1 0	—	—	Guy's and Cornwell's Elementary Geog.; the latter is solely used now.
English Grammar.	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	2	0 30			
English Composition.	29	3	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	Consists of Translations and occasional essays and themes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Easy subjects given to write upon, generally some historical subject, or letters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	To write a letter once a week.
Reading	29	3	—	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	3	0 30	—	—	"Reading" consists in reading history, and being examined in what is read.							
Writing	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—								
Music	2	} Extra Fee.																						
Drawing	4																							

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school - 1	Surgeon -	All (except one from Membury, 4 miles off) from Chard, or Combe St. Nicholas (2 miles off).	Boys highest in school - 1	Gentleman -	Crewkerne.
„ „ 2	Draper - -		„ „ 2	Clergyman -	West Hanningfield.
„ „ 3	Bookseller -		„ „ 3	Do. -	Do.
„ „ 4	Clerk - -		„ „ 4	Gentleman -	Chetnoll.
„ „ 5	Plumber, &c. -		„ „ 5	Merchant -	Exeter.
„ „ 6	Farmer - -		„ „ 6	Physician -	Haslar.
„ „ 7	Gentleman -		„ „ 7	Gentleman -	Kingstown.
„ „ 8	Do. -		„ „ 8	Officer (Ind. A.)	Wainbrick.
„ „ 9	Mason - -		„ „ 9	Gentleman -	Crewkerne.
„ „ 10	Banker - -		„ „ 10	Do. -	Do.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Surgeon - -		Boys lowest in school - 1	Officer, R.N. -	Charmouth.
„ „ 2	Builder - -				
„ „ 3	Merchant -				
„ „ 4	Chemist - -				
„ „ 5	Millowner -				
„ „ 6	Wine merchant				
„ „ 7	Farmer - -				
„ „ 8	Clergyman -				

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Hon. General Hood, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.
Charles Warre Loveridge, Esq.
N. W. Spicer, Esq.
R. W. Spicer, Esq.
W. Salter, Esq.
W. J. Tucker, Esq.
} Chard, Somerset.
Mr. James Grove, Bath.

Ex-officio:

The Vicar of Chard.

Head Master:

Rev. George Phillips, M.A.

CREWKERNE.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE foundation of Crewkerne Grammar School is the oldest of all those which came under my notice in this county. The school has long been one of considerable reputation. It was founded in pre-reformation days, in the reign of Henry VII., as a free grammar school, by John Combe, precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and is under the regulation of a scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1827, and modified with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners in 1859. The amended scheme of 1859 orders the teaching of the ordinary modern school course in addition to that of Latin and Greek, which is all that seems to have been originally required.

The head master receives a fixed salary from the foundation, and also a capitation fee for each foundationer who learns other subjects than Latin and Greek. He also takes boarders. All residents within six miles of Crewkerne, *i.e.* a population of 20,000, are entitled to the benefits of the foundation; 30 boys paying 4*l.* a year, and all above that, paying 6*l.*

The house in which he resides was rebuilt in 1827, and is separated by the road from the schoolroom, and has good accommodation for boarders. It is in contemplation by the trustees to buy some of the adjoining property, which will add greatly to the convenience of the present premises.

A playground at the back of the house, which once formed part of the head master's garden, is reserved for the use of the boarders, no day boys being allowed there, except by special permission. The day boys assemble a few days before the boarders at the beginning of each half year. The schoolroom is large, and there are two class rooms, in one of which the day boys who come from a distance eat their dinner, which they bring with them.

There were 60 boys at the time of my visit, 36 day boys and 24 boarders, there being accommodation for several more of the latter. My impression of the work of the school was favourable, especially of their English history. Many of them were advanced in algebra and arithmetic. The classical work of some of the upper boys was good, but their composition was very unequal; and the classical papers given them, which were those for their half-yearly examination, were, I thought, a little above them. About one-third of the school learned French, which was an extra.

The discipline appeared good, and there was an *esprit de corps* among the boys, favourable alike to their school and to their head master.

It will be seen that there are several exhibitions to the Universities, but their annual value is very small. On an average one a year is vacant, omitting every fourth year, and there is a fair amount of competition for them. They have of late been always filled up, with the exception of four Ousley exhibitions,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

confined to foundationers, for which there has been but one applicant during the last 10 years, and that applicant the son of the head master. One of the three 25*l.* exhibitions can be held by a boy who enters the legal or medical professions. The head master most reasonably desires to open this exhibition so as to include architects or engineers, or any others who adopt a profession which requires a liberal education.

The trustees are a numerous body of the surrounding clergy and gentry, and have been active in endeavouring to promote the efficiency of the school. They admit the foundationers after examination, *i.e.*, they require that they shall be able to read and write, and be ready to begin grammar. The head master thinks that the standard of this preliminary examination should be raised, and complains of the admission of boys whose education has been neglected and imperfectly begun in the simplest principles of English. He says he has had "several boys before him in class who cannot read fluently or without spelling their words, and are utterly incompetent to write a short passage from dictation without frequent or gross errors." It would, indeed, seem very desirable that the benefits of the foundation should be made to attend upon some *bonâ fide* attainment.

The intention of the trustees to make the school as widely useful as possible is appreciated by the inhabitants; and the number of day boys is largely increased, although that of boarders is diminished, since the regulations of 1859, before which time all foundationers paid 8*l.* a year.

Although the majority of the day boys hardly seemed to be of a class to appreciate a classical education, yet, as far as I could ascertain from personal intercourse with the parents, many of whom were shopkeepers, and some of whom were dissenters, and who themselves had been educated at the school when the teaching was still more exclusively classical, they all of them expressed themselves satisfied with the present order of things, and none of them grieved at having been themselves compelled to learn Latin, nor wished their sons to discontinue it. Whilst, then, it has occurred to some, that the education provided at the school is not exactly in kind and quality suited to the tradespeople of Crewkerne and those residing within six miles, they themselves seem to approve of it. A large private commercial school at Misterton, two miles from Crewkerne, educates several of the sons of the smaller tradesmen.

On the whole, the school is popular with the inhabitants, and is fairly appreciated by strangers, some of whom come to reside here for purposes of education, is flourishing in point of numbers, and affords an opportunity for a liberal education at the small payment of 4*l.* a year; and is doubtless fulfilling words familiar to old Crewkernians:

VENITE FILII, OBEDITE MIHI: EGO TIMOREM DOMINI VOS DOCEBO.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 477, AD. 1823.)

(See also evidence of Bishop of Bath and Wells, vol. iv. p. 690.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Combe, who in 1499 gave certain lands in Crewkerne, Combe St. Reigne, and Marriott for endowment of a school. Other properties at Maiden Newton, Pillsdon, and Sturminster Marshall, given by later benefactors. Fee-farm rent of 28*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* given by Rev. W. Owsley 20th January 1625-6, to provide four exhibitions of 5*l.* each for boys of Misterton, Crewkerne, or Shoplin Beauchamp.

Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—The above (except the land at Sturminster, sold, and other land bought instead) with land at Haselbury Plucknett, and Netherbury, subsequently purchased by trustees. Total acreage about 162 statute acres. Present annual income, including dividends, 490*l.* gross, 370*l.* net. (In 1866, 487*l.* gross, 349*l.* net,* including certain exhibitions.)

Buildings fair, but additions and improvements contemplated.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school (deeds of feoffment appointing new trustees from 19 Eliz. to time of Ch. Com. Rep.) Boys residing within six miles of school, who are able to read and write, and are decently clad, are entitled to benefits of foundation.

Four Owsley exhibitions of 7*l.* a year each during residence up to seven years, if resident at Oxford; three (two being on foundation of Wynford and Hoskins') of 25*l.* a year each at Oxford or Cambridge, one of which can also be held in legal or medical profession.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deeds). Latin and Greek, and the principles of the Church of England (Scheme A.D. 1827), besides reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and geography ancient and modern (rules of governors, A.D. 1859).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 13 June 1827, modified by orders of Charity Commissioners 30 Jan. 1857 and 19 August 1859.

Trustees, self-electing, 27 at present, chiefly residents in neighbourhood, manage property, appoint head master, and dismiss with consent of Court of Chancery, appoint examiner, admit boys on foundation, and must be consulted before their expulsion. Exhibitioners appointed on recommendation of examiner.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England, in deacon's or priest's orders. No restriction on other employment. A second master allowed for by scheme.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, unlimited as to number. Total income from endowment, 100*l.*; from fees, 216*l.*; from boarders,

* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 15 August 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	104	7	10
Gross rental	382	9	0
Dividends	99	3	2
Arrears received	43	3	3
Timber, &c.	5	1	10
	£634	5	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears on this year's rental	8	6	4
Income tax	0	11	9
Rates and taxes	7	3	11
Insurance on life	5	7	6
Insurance of estates	4	13	9
Repairs	98	2	1
Clerk's salary	21	0	0
Sundries	1	5	6
Gas and coal	18	18	1
Masters	189	0	0
Examination expenses	7	10	6
Prizes and stationery	5	3	6
Trustees of Hoskins' and Wynford's exhibition fund (70*l.* less property tax)	68	16	8
Contribution to same fund	10	0	0
Balance	188	5	6
	£634	5	1

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1,080*l.*, besides house and premises, free of rates and repairs. Master has also an adjoining house, the rent of which is paid by the trustees. Has also clerical duty. Trustees pay 40*l.* towards second master's salary Remainder paid by head master, who pays whole salary of the other five masters.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-six, [29 in may 1867,] ages not stated, from distances up to 4½ miles. Pay 6*l.* for general instruction (30 foundationers only 4*l*). One lesson on Sunday. Attend church once. Drawing, modern languages, and music extra.

Boarders.—Twenty-four, [18 in May 1867,] all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 45 guineas. Books, &c., library, and drilling, each 10*s.* extra. School bills, highest, 77*l.*; average, 62*l.*; lowest, 52*l.* Hours of rising, 6½ a.m.; of going to bed, 8¼ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be seven years old, and able to read and write.

School classified uniformly by general work. School course very rarely modified to suit individuals. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayer. Bible read daily in class.

Promotions partly by half year's work, and partly by examination, in all subjects together.

Examination at Midsummer by an examiner from Oxford or Cambridge appointed by trustees, at the three other quarters by masters. Prizes given by trustees for day boys, by head master for boarders, and four silver medals given by Mr. Sparks, for classics, mathematics, modern languages, and natural science.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely caning; the last only by head master.

A fives court and playground for boarders at back of master's house, and a playground near for foundationers. A field rented by trustees for cricket, ¼ mile off. A master always present. Library for boarders.

One boy every year gone to university on average of the last five years, and six to other schools. [Four were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 33 hours per week, besides one hour a day to prepare work. Play and meal time 31 hours.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Clergyman	Misterton vicarage	2 miles.
„	2	Farmer, partly tenant partly owner.	East Chinnock	4⅕ „
„	3	Colonel of the Indian army.	Crewkerne	—
„	4	Printer	Do.	—
„	5	Farmer	Seaborough	3 miles.
„	6	Do.	Haselbury	2 „
„	7	Draper	Crewkerne	—
„	8	Confectioner	Do.	—
„	9	Manufacturer	Do.	—
„	10	Farmer	Wayford	3½ miles.
Boys lowest in school	1	Baker and farmer	Hinton St. George	3 „
„	2	Widow of farmer	Crewkerne	—
„	3	Manufacturer	Do.	—
„	4	Farmer	Hewish, near Crewkerne	2½ miles.
„	5	Innkeeper	Crewkerne	—
„	6	Manufacturer	Do.	—
„	7	Clergyman in Australia	Crewkerne, residing with his mother.	—
„	8	Wine merchant	Merriott	2 miles.
„	9	Farmer and dairyman	Combe Farm, Crewkerne	Do.
„	10	Confectioner	Crewkerne	—

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school	1	Gentleman	Greenford Hall, Hanwell, Middlesex.	—
„	2	Clergyman	Yarlington rectory, Wincanton, Somerset.	—
„	3	Widow of clergyman	Ilminster, Somerset	—
„	4	Do.	Do.	—
„	5	Gentleman	16, Godolphin Road, Shepherd's Bush.	Dr. Penny.
„	6	Attorney	North Curry, Taunton	—
„	7	Widow lady	Bath, 8, Nelson Place	—
„	8	Attorney	Bridport, Dorset	—
„	9	Clergyman	Groundwell House, Swindon, Wilts.	—
„	10	Do.	Glasbury vicarage, Hereford.	—
Boys lowest in school	1	H.B.M. consul-general, Tabreez, Persia	Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Abbott, K.C.B., Inverness Terrace, London.	—
„	2			—
„	3			—
„	4	Clergyman	Charles Penny, D.D., Crewkerne.	—
„	5	Widow	Skipton, in Yorkshire	—
„	6	Farmer	Corscombe, Dorset	—
„	7	Manufacturer	Castle Carey, Somerset	—
„	8	Widow	Evercreech, Somerset	—
„	9	Do.	Portfield, Langport	—
„	10	Gentleman	St. Peter's, Jersey	—

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All.	6	—	6	Y. 17	4	H M 0 30	—	H M 2 0	Bible History. 1st and 2nd Bks. of Samuel; Gr., Acts of Apostles, 1-12 ch.; Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for the half year; 10 Articles of Church of England.
Greek - -	29	4	—	—	—	5	1 0	2	5 0	Thucydides, Book ii., ch. 1-80; Antigone, 800 lines; Homer's Iliad, 3rd Book.
Latin - -	All.	6	—	—	—	4, & 3 repetitions	1 0	3	5 30	Livy, Bk. xxi., 25 ch.; Horace, 2 Bk. Sat.; 2nd Georgic of Virgil.
French - -	22	3	4 4	—	—	2	—	2	5 0	
German - -	None at present.		4 4							
Arithmetic -	All.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A paper of questions is given on every Saturday from 10½ to 12.
Book-keeping	None at present.									

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
Mensuration & Surveying.	It has been discontinued.				Y.		H M		H M	
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	29	4	—	—	—	6	1 0	—	7 0	—
History - -	All.	6	—	—	—	4	2 0	—	2 0	Student's Hume; Chopmell's Rome; History of Greece, by Malkin.
Geography -	All.	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	0 30	Bp. Butler's Ancient and Modern.
Dictation -	All.	6	—	—	—	On alternate weeks from 11.20 to 12. Junior classes.				English theme on every Saturday.
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Collier's English Literature is read once a week.
English Composition.	All.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Reading -	All.	6								
Writing - -	All.	6								
Music - -	3	—	4 4	—	—	2	—	—	4 0	
Drawing -	14	—	4 4	—	—	2	—	—	—	

The second class contains seven boys, average age 15 years, who spend two hours a week on Religious Knowledge, five on Greek (Xenophon, Euripides, and Homer), six on Latin (Horace, Virgil, and Cicero), two on arithmetic, and six on mathematics. The third class has 19 boys, average age 10 years, who are beginning Latin.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1854. Julius Summerhages, exhibitioner of Crewkerne School, jun. op., and third class in class. tripos.
—— Richard Newman Townsend, B.A., Pembroke, Oxon, M.D. Trinity College, Dublin, exhibitioner by competition from the school.

1855. Montague Poyntz Rickett, cadet to India, assistant-judge at Jubblepore.
—— W. A. Bartlett, Wadham College, exhibitioner on Hodg's foundation, third class in school of modern law and history.
—— Edward Lewton Penny, exhibitioner from school by competition, and Owsley exhibitioner.

1856. Edward Bernard Templeman, Pembroke College, Oxon, second class in school of modern law and history.
—— Charles William Penny, exhibitioner from the school by competition, Owsley exhibitioner, exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, second and third class in moderations, first class in final mathematical school, tutor of Wellington College.
—— William Summerhages, matriculation in honours in classics and chemistry, at London University.

1857. Francis Thomas Bond, gold medal in M.B. examination for physiology and surgery, University of London.

1858. S. P. Townsend, B.A., second class Trinity College, Dublin.
—— Henry Summerhages, exhibitioner from school by competition, matriculated in honours at London University in classics and zoology, first B.A. examination honours in English and Latin, 1863, gold metal at hospital.
—— R. H. Townsend, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, and competitive examination for military service.

1859. Clement Alford, exhibitioner by competition from the school, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, second class in moderations in mathematics, and second class in final school in mathematics.

1860. J. B. Allen, first on the list of competitive candidates at Winchester, scholar of New College, Oxford.
—— Alexander J. Low, competitive matriculation examination, London University.
—— P. H. Le Feuvre, school exhibitioner by competition, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford.
—— Henry Bennett Moore, fifth on the list of competitors for admission to Sandhurst, fourth at the final examination for commission without purchase.
—— James Rupell Madan, exhibitioner of Marlborough College, scholar and B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

1861. Arthur Cornwallis Madan, exhibitioner of Marlborough 1865, student of Christ Church, Oxford.

1862. William Madan, naval cadet by competitive examination.
—— Clement Phillimore Penny, assistant-clerk, R.N., by competitive examination, full clerk H.M.S. Leander.
—— Charles Edward Warren, assistant-clerk. R.N., by competitive examination.

1863. Walter Golden Alford, exhibitioner of Crewkerne school by competition, pensioner St. John's College, Cambridge.

1864. Richard Allen Robertson, open scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.

1865. Francis R. Cross, competitive matriculation examination at the University of London.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. Henry Hoskins, North Perrott.
Right Hon. Samuel Lord Bridport, Cricket, St. Thomas.
Thomas Hoskins, Esq., Warden, Haselbury Plucknett.
Rev. John Bragge, Thorncombe.
George Slade Jolliffe, Surgeon, Crewkerne.
Henry William Hoskins, Esq., Hinton St. George.
William Trevelyan Cox, Esq., Cheddington.
Rev. James Stratton Coles, Shepton Beauchamp.
Rev. John Wills, South Perrott.
Emanuel Bowdage, Surgeon, Weymouth.
John Hussey, Esq., Crewkerne.
John Sparkes, Esq., Crewkerne.
George Frederic Wills, Crewkerne.
Honourable Alex. Nelson Hood, General, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.
Rev. Jos. Stubbs Stubbs, Crewkerne.
William Charles Lambert, Esq., Misterton.
Rev. John Miles Cox, Misterton.
Rev. Jas. Higgon Evans, Merriott.
Arthur Charles Morse, Surgeon, Crewkerne.
Rev. Wm. Vassall, Hardington Mandeville.
Rev. Henry Bond, South Petherton.
John Toller Nicholetts, Esq., South Petherton.
George Lowman Lang, Esq., Crewkerne.
Thomas Hussey, Esq., Exmouth.
Henry Cornish Henley, Esq., Leigh Court, Winsham.
Rev. George Ware, Winsham.
Rev. George James Blomfield, Norton under Hamdon.

Clerk to Trustees:
Wm. Sparks, Esq., Solicitor, Crewkerne.

Head Master:
Rev. Charles Penny, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. Douglas McKenzie, B.A.
Charles Sanders.
G. P. Quick.

FROME.—ANCIENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE only mark of the existence of a grammar school here is the payment of 6*l.* a year, charged on land now in the hands of the Commissioners of the Queen's Woods and Forests, which is made by the Treasury, who require from the present recipient, the Rev. Mr. Williams, a receipt for it as due to the vicar of Frome.

From all I could gather, the vicar himself unfortunately being too ill to see me, this sum has long been paid to the vicar for the time being for purposes of education, who about 100 years ago thought that this duty was best discharged by paying it over to a master of a private grammar school. In 1819 Mr. Williams was master of such a school, which by permission of the vicar was held in a room belonging to the vicarage. Mr. Williams had a large and flourishing upper school of 50 boarders, and on giving up his school, with general consent retained the small annual sum of 6*l.* till last year, when he resigned it.

There are traditions of estates and charges which once belonged or were payable to a grammar school here; but, as far as I could learn, they have taken no definite or tangible form. There is a fair middle-class private school in the town, but there is a decided want of a school of a higher character in so rich and populous a district. The present vicar has himself attempted to establish such a school, but, after a short existence, it has been discontinued.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 335, Append. p. 201, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation.—Supposed to have been founded in reign of Edward VI. No deeds. The only written evidence, minutes of vestry, orders for furniture, and appointments of masters.

Endowment.—6*l.* immemorially paid out of Treasury. Certain estates in neighbourhood supposed to have been charged with payments towards support, and owners to be entitled to send one boy each.

Buildings consist of one room and ante-room. No house.

Government.—Vicar of Frome is a trustee *ex officio*, but declines to act. No account of others.

Present State of School.

In abeyance.

There was a library supposed to have been sold together with private property, after the death of a late master.

The following account is given (1867) by the vicar, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett:—

"As far as I can understand, the endowment of 6*l.* (possibly there is a great deal more suppressed or taken away) was left or bequeathed by one Sir Walter Mildmay, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the 'curate' of Frome, for ecclesiastical purposes (not of necessity a school), and the curate, now vicar, of Frome receives this 6*l.* (minus an exorbitant charge

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

at the treasury of 12*s*. for legal expenses) every year on producing his receipt.

"There is no trust in the question. The vicar is sole governor, and receives the 6*l*. for himself.

"The 6*l*. has been hitherto appropriated to the master of an ancient school, which mastership is in the gift of the vicar. At present the vicar appropriates it to the master of the parochial school, which stands as near as may be, in the place of the ancient school decayed and abolished. The Charity Commissioners, and many other such like bodies have attempted to make something out of it, but never succeeded."

ILMINSTER.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THIS school seems to have been founded by the subscriptions of some of the inhabitants in the reign of Edward VI., for the teaching of youth "in literature and godly learning." The schoolmaster was "freely to instruct and teach as well as in all godly "learning and knowledge as in other manner of learning all such "children and youth as should be brought to him, according to "the tender wit and capacity of such children."

The endowment now supports two schools, the Grammar and the Auxiliary School, besides subsidizing the National and an Infant School.

The Grammar School is held in premises adjoining the Church, and is hemmed in on all sides. The house adjoining belonged to, and was used by, a former master as part of his school premises; it has now passed into different hands. The present master's house is old and moderately convenient; the schoolroom is good, and there is also a classroom. The playground is large and contains a fives court, and is on the opposite side of the road. The boarding accommodation is fair and abundant. But altogether the actual school premises are cramped, and not very well adapted for a large school such as existed in former times, when the boarders alone reached the number of 79. At the time of my visit 42 boys were in the school; of these, 11 were boarders, 3 day boarders, 2 day boys, and 26 foundationers. The number of foundationers is at present limited to 30. The work of the upper boys was good for their age; they construed Horace correctly and knew the allusions; and four of them construed the Medea and showed fair knowledge of Greek grammar. Their dictation and arithmetic were good. The junior boys had only an indifferent knowledge of geography and English history.

Auxiliary School.—Besides the grammar school, is what is called the Auxiliary school, established about 100 years ago by the trustees for a lower education, which is gratuitous, and open to all residents of 6 months standing in the parish. The school is held in premises leased from the Dean and Chapter of Wells by one of the trustees, for which he receives rent. All the boys are day boys. 150 were on the books when I visited the school, and 90 present. They consisted of the sons of the poorer tradesmen, farmers, and labourers of the parish. A few who were not resident in the parish paid 3 guineas a year. Complaints were made by tradesmen and farmers that the class of boys there was not quite select enough. No objection was alleged to the kind of education given, which was very elementary, and not much above that of a National school. The writing was good.

During the winter months the master has in the evening an adult school for men and boys, and also for girls. I was informed that these schools had both fallen off in numbers, especially the latter,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

owing to the employment girls now get in a collar manufactory. For teaching in these two evening schools he receives 55*l.* extra from the endowment. He receives altogether about 170*l.* a year, besides 50*l.* for an assistant and 30*l.* for stationery, firing, &c. Occasionally a boy leaves this school for the Grammar School.

The trustees of the general endowment consist partly of residents in the town and partly of the surrounding county gentlemen. The great lawsuit* which by an equality of votes in the House of Lords affirmed the decision of the Lords Justices which reversed that of the Master of the Rolls, has excluded dissenters for the future from the board; a few of the old ones still remain; those whom I saw made no complaints about the ascendancy of the Church element in the management of the schools. Practically the dissenters made full use of the two schools. The action of the trustees is cramped by want of unity amongst themselves, the town and the country party being inclined to pull different ways, and none would rejoice more than themselves if the constant recurrence of irritating questions could be avoided. As one of them expressed himself, "All our arrangements bristle with unsettled points; we want peace." Any advice or suggestion from competent authority, for the management of the two schools, would be acceptable to them, as in fact the best method of satisfactorily avoiding local misunderstandings.

The surplus funds of the charity, according to the terms of the endowment, after satisfying the educational part of it, are devoted to the repairs of highways and conduits. In 1864 there was no surplus, but the sum of 38*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* was nevertheless devoted to that purpose, in deference, I believe, to the outcry of the resident ratepayers, especially those who had no children to be educated.

For repairs at the house of the master of the auxiliary school a sum of 30*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* was last year paid, which is more than a year's rental. The income of the charity will increase, as the debt incurred to pay off the costs of the lawsuit is nearly extinguished.

The trustees have laid down a rule which operates occasionally with some hardship. They admit none to the benefit of the foundation who are not *resident* within the parish; this is interpreted by custom to mean who *sleep* within its limits. And in an instance brought under my notice, a farmer, a considerable ratepayer and occupier of land within the parish, was debarred from the privilege because he himself lived immediately without the boundary. I cannot find any such limitation in the terms of the original endowment, which are very wide; and I think, especially where a foundation is not over-burdened with applications for its benefits, that a more liberal rule might be adopted. No such qualification is held necessary for the trustees themselves, who are, nevertheless, required by the deed of endowment to be "honest persons *of the parish* of Ilminster."

The four exhibitions to the University have not of late been very regularly filled up, for lack of candidates. They are only

* Baker *v.* Lee. 8 Ho. of L. Cases, 495.

13*l.* a year each, but from accumulations in 1864 each of two exhibitioners received 50*l.*

Several persons, trustees and others, expressed a wish that the whole foundation should be remodelled, so that two schools, one upper, and one lower, should be still retained, distinct, yet under the general superintendence of the same head master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 331, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By the parishioners of Ilminster, who purchased for the purpose a house and lands, then held for terms of years, part of the possessions of certain chantries in the parish which had passed to the crown under the statute of 1 Edward VI. The property was assigned by the purchasers from the crown in 1549 to Humphrey Walrond and Henry Greenfield (as trustees), who assigned the same to a number of other trustees for the maintenance of a master and a school-house. The terms in the land forming the original endowment have, with the exception of the school-house, expired long since. Considerable estates were purchased by trustees in 17th century. In 1802, whole property amounted to 680A. 2R. 25P. in Ilminster and eight other parishes, besides tithes of 10 acres at Yeovilton. Deeds at school-house, in custody of "key-keepers."

School Property.—In 1866 the gross rental of the lands was 418*l.* 14*s.*, and the dividends on funded property amounted to 514*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, besides small receipts from quarries and timber. Total 933*l.* gross, 810*l.* net, from which payments are also made in support of national schools. Net income of the grammar and commercial schools about 732*l.*, including 52*l.* 15*s.* for exhibitions, (part of which is interest on accumulations arising from unfilled vacancies,) besides house and playground. No prospect of any material increase.*

[On average of five years ended 1864, the grammar school received 290*l.*, the commercial school 293*l.*]

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* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 5 October 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents of estates (received)	316	4	10
Arrears of rents	45	10	0
Received for gravel dug	1	10	4
Dividends on £16,568 9*s.* 11*d.*	497	1	0
Do. on £370 15*s.* 2*d.*	10	16	5
Balance due to Bailiff	365	17	1
(Arrears of rents to Michaelmas 1864, £317 13*s.* 10*d.*)			
	£1,236	19	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	317	6	0½
Rent of exhibition land	25	19	0
Interest on debts (£555 due to exhibition fund)	27	15	0
Instalment (9th) of debt paid	50	0	0
Interest on mortgage of £100	5	0	0
Tithe rentcharge, rates, and insurance	7	19	8
Management and works	42	6	10
Repairs to highways and conduits	39	19	2½
Paid churchwardens for poor	3	0	0
Repairs to schools and sundries	43	18	3
Stipend to master of grammar school	100	0	0
Allowance to ditto for 10 boys	100	0	0
Do. for boys over 10	102	0	0
Prizes and school furniture	7	11	6
Rent of commercial school and house	30	0	0
Stipend to master	119	0	0
Allowance for evening schools	55	0	0
Assistant	50	0	0
Pupil teacher	10	0	0
Prizes, school books, &c.	21	5	4
Allowance for fires, lights, &c.	30	0	0
Payments to national school	30	0	0
Payments for school at Horton	27	18	10
	£1,236	19	8

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house suitable for boarders. Four exhibitions of the aggregate value of 52*l.* 15*s.*, tenable for four years at Oxford or University College, London.

Objects of Trust.—An honest and discreet person who should truly instruct, teach, and bring up all such children and youth as should be brought to him. Surplus income to go to "discharging the King's silvers, and for "mending and repairing highways, bridges, watercourses, and conduits" (Deed of gift). For children of persons living in the parish.*

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—As well all godly learning and knowledge as other manner of learning, according to the tender wit and capacities of such youth and young children as the schoolmaster should, from time to time, think meet and convenient (Deed of gift). Certain studies prescribed by trustees at last appointment of master.

Government and Masters.—Twenty trustees, chiefly local, with power to elect new trustees when reduced to four, members of Church of England (by decree of Court of Chancery), manage property, appoint and, for proved misconduct, dismiss master, admit boys on foundation, and see that school is examined annually.

Head master must be a clergyman, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. No restriction on other employment. Holds appointment independent of future alterations.

Exhibitioners, who must be pupils of four years' standing, are appointed by trustees after examination by the incumbents of certain parishes named in the trust deed, and on their recommendation.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 40 boarders. Total income from foundation, 278*l.* [350*l.* in 1867]; from boarders, 535*l.*, besides house. Other masters appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty [35 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2½ miles; receive all instruction gratis; pay about 1*l.* a year for books, &c. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twelve, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction under 14, 45 guineas; over 14, 55 guineas. No extra charges. School bills: highest, 65*l.*; average, 49*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,490 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. (7½ in winter), 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read.

School classified by Latin and Greek chiefly. School course modified to meet individual cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Catechism and Articles taught only to members of Church of England. School opened with prayer.

Promotion partly by half-year's marks, and partly by examination.

Examination every six weeks by head master; sometimes at end of year by examiner appointed by him with approval of trustees. Book prizes given.

Punishments: caning, imposition, and detention; first preferred; only inflicted by head master, and in public.

Playground two acres, 150 yards from school. Masters join in cricket, foot-ball, &c., but not necessarily present. Library, subscription 4*s.*

Two boys gone to Oxford, and one to London, within last seven years. [Two were at Oxford in May 1867].

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 34 hours a week, besides evening preparation, about 1½ hours a day for boarders. Play time, 32 hours a week; more in summer.

ILMINSTER COMMERCIAL OR SECONDARY SCHOOL.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Not provided for by foundation. A writing master was appointed to grammar school in 1655.

* A majority of trustees recently decided that the children of a person resident beyond the bounds of the parish, but occupying land therein, and for some other local purposes treated as a parishioner, were not entitled to benefits of foundation

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In 1765, trustees (of grammar school) appointed a regular master to teach 40 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic. He further instructs them in the principles of the Christian religion, book-keeping, grammar, geography, history, English composition, natural history, and rudimentary drawing.

A house provided rent-free. Master not allowed to take boarders, but may take other pupils. Income from foundation, 170*l.* [in 1867, 150*l.*]; for boys not on foundation, about 20*l.*; besides 30*l.* for teaching a girls' school three evenings a week, and 25*l.* for a night school three evenings a week from beginning of September to end of May.

Assistant master, appointed by trustees, receives salary of 50*l.* from them. No house.

Average number of boys, 116; two thirds under 10 years old.

Attendance at girls' school declined, in last three years, from 75 to 11.

Attendance at evening school, on average, 47 boys and adults.

The trustees also support a reading school for young children at Higher Horton. Mistress's salary 20*l.*, besides coals found and school-room provided. And they allow 30*l.* a year to the National School at Ilminster.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS. (GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school	1	Gentleman	All from Ilminster, within half a mile of school, except one 2 miles off.	Boys highest in school	1	Clergyman	Oxford.
,, ,,	2	Gentlewoman		,, ,,	2	Gentlewoman	Do.
,, ,,	3	Do.		,, ,,	3	Attorney	Banbury
,, ,,	4	Veterinary surgeon.		,, ,,	4	Clergyman	Broadway.
,, ,,	5	Saddler		,, ,,	5	Gentlewoman	Hampton Court Palace.
,, ,,	6	Gentleman		,, ,,	6	Gentleman	Oxford.
,, ,,	7	Grocer		,, ,,	7	Clergyman	Winchelsea.
,, ,,	8	Veterinary surgeon.		,, ,,	8	Attorney	Banbury.
,, ,,	9	Farmer		,, ,,	9	Clergyman	Whitestanton, Somerset.
,, ,,	10	Gentleman		,, ,,	10	Timber merchant.	Eling, Southampton.
Boys lowest in school	1	Auctioneer		Boys lowest in school	1	Clergyman	Donyatt.
,, ,,	2	Grocer		,, ,,	2	Gentlewoman	Bampton, Oxon.
,, ,,	3	Clergyman		,, ,,	3	Gentleman	Essex.
,, ,,	4	Schoolmistress		,, ,,	4	Miller	Ashford Mills, Ilton.
,, ,,	5	Gentleman		,, ,,	5	Farmer	Ashill.
,, ,,	6	Draper					
,, ,,	7	Gentleman					
,, ,,	8	Do.					
,, ,,	9	Clergyman					
,, ,,	10	Gentlewoman					

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	42	5	1	10	15	6	35	12	3	The Bible, (Judges, Acts); Sinclair's Catechism.	8	13	6	35	10	3	The Bible, (Judges, Acts); Sinclair's Catechism.	7	8	6	30	4	2	Bible, (Genesis, St. John's Gospel); Catechism.
Greek	28	3	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Euripides, Medea, 250 lines; Jacob's Gr. Reader, 450 lines.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Principia Græca, Ex. v.—xli.							
Latin	35	4	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Virgil, Æn., lib. v.; Arnold's Lat. Prose, 25 Exercises.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Princ. Latina., Part I. Ex. xx.-xlii., Part II. p. 6-23, Part III. p. 1-5.							
French	35	4	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Edinburgh School Reader, 450 lines; Delille's Fr. Gr. Ex. on Verbs.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Delille, Fr. Gr. Regular Verbs; Chambaud's Fr. Fables, 13-40.							
Arithmetic	42	5	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arith., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion, Profit and Loss, Exchange, Stocks, Insurance, Square and Cube Root.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Irish Bk. of Arith. First four rules.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (GRAMMAR SCHOOL)—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Book-keeping	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	18	2	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	Euclid, lib. I. and part of lib. II.; Todhunter's Algebra, Simple Equations.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Euclid, lib. I. Prop. 1–12.; Todhunter's Algebra to Division.							
Physics - -	18	1	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	} Occasional lectures.	—	—	1	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.							
Natural History	18	1	—	10	—	1	—	—	—															
Chemistry -	18	1	—	10	—	1	—	—	—															
History - -	42	5	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	Collier's History of England.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Short Sketch of Hist. of Eng. S. P. C. K. Henry VII. to end.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Davey's Hist. Eng. Henry VII. to end.
Geography -	42	5	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	Hughes' Elements of Geography. 200 pages.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Anderson's Geography, Africa, America, Oceania, England.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Anderson's Geography, England.
English Grammar.	42	5	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	Morell's Eng. Gr., page 17 of Ex. to end.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Morell's Eng. Gr., p. 18–65. Ex. p. 9–29.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Douglas' Eng. Gr. to Pronouns.
English Composition.	28	3	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	A few essays, and translations from foreign authors.	—	—	0	—	—	—	Translations from authors.							
Reading - -	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	From History.
Writing -	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During the last seven years two boys only have gone to the University of Oxford and one to that of London. Both the former passed their examinations successfully and one has obtained an open scholarship.

One other pupil passed in as a Naval cadet in a good position, and passed out in the first class.

These are the only opportunities the school has had during the last seven years for obtaining distinctions.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1868.)

Trustees:

John Lee Lee, Dillington House, Ilminster.
William Speke, Jordans, Ashill, Ilminster.
Rev. Edward Whitfield, Ilminster.
Samuel Daniel Hine, Thickthorn, Ashill.
William Blake Collins, Ilminster.
Richard Thomas Combe, Earnshill.
Vaughan Hanning Lee, Lainlay House, Llantrissant.
James Stayner, Ilminster.
Charles Hawkes Marwood Mules, Ilminster.
Giles Richard Burt, Ilminster.
Richard Sharlands, Ilminster.
Samuel Palmer, Ilminster.
Vincent Trevannion Langworthy, Ilminster.
Wm. Thos. Hagley, late of Ilminster, now of Bath.
Henry Cooper, Ilminster.
Rev. Arthur Henry Peile Trewman, Ilminster.

Head Master:

Rev. G. J. Gowring, M.A.

KEYNSHAM SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

IN 1705, Sir Thomas Bridges, by indenture, covenanted that he would lay out 500*l.* to purchase lands, the yearly income of which was to go towards maintaining "a good, sufficient, and able "master for the teaching and educating gratis in the grammar, "Latin tongue, writing, and arithmetic, and such other learning "as the master could teach, 20 poor boys of Keynsham, and in "the principles of the Established Church." No boy was to be admitted who could not read, nor to remain longer than after 15 years old; and he directed the vicar to be chosen master if willing to undertake the duties.

The school buildings were conveyed to trustees during Sir Thomas's lifetime, consisting of "a new built house and school and other conveniences thereunto belonging;" and the deed covenanted that 5 per cent. should be paid on the 500*l.* by Sir Thomas and his heirs, till lands were purchased; and contained also other regulations for the government of the school.

This sum of 500*l.* never was laid out in the purchase of land, and was ultimately paid to the Duke of Chandos, who, since then and down to the present century, always paid the interest and repaired the schoolhouse. When the Duke sold his property in the parish, the vendee continued to pay for school purposes 20*l.* a year, but under protest; and now, when he pays it, always declares it to be a voluntary payment.

The old school buildings are now part of the vicarage, and form the stable and some out-buildings. When they were so appropriated, a new schoolroom and a cottage attached, for the master, were built in substitution; and when the present vicar came to the parish he found 11 boys being nominally taught under the old foundation in this schoolroom by the parish clerk. By the aid of local contributions and a Government grant, he succeeded in building some National schools, and with the consent of the Duke and with the knowledge of the Educational Department of the Privy Council, the 20*l.* was transferred to the general funds of the National School, and under all the circumstances, though hardly in accordance with the intention of the founder, seems well expended. The above-mentioned schoolroom is now used for parochial purposes, evening lectures, &c., and forms part of what is now occupied as a cottage. The value of these premises cannot exceed 100*l.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 98, A.D. 1825.

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture dated 26 Feb. 1705-6, Sir Thomas Bridges, of Keynsham, gave to his son and eight other trustees 500*l.*, for purchase of land, and meanwhile at 5*l.* per cent. interest, for maintenance of a master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—20*l.* per annum is paid to vicar by Duke of Buckingham, representative of Sir T. Bridges, and school-room kept in repair.

Objects of Trust. — For the teaching and educating, gratis, in the grammar, Latin tongue, &c., 20 poor boys of the parish. Preference to be given to the children of Churchmen. (Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, Latin, writing, arithmetic, and such other subjects as the master should be able to teach; principles of the Christian religion, the Articles, and Church Catechism. (Deed.)

Government and Masters.—On death of four trustees, survivors to appoint new ones. This seems never to have been done. Incumbent of the parish to be master, if he chose to undertake the office.

Present State of School in 1867.

Income now applied in aid of National School. Old school-building used for parochial purposes.

LANGPORT EASTOVER.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

ACCORDING to the foundation of this school it has strictly no title to the name of grammar school. Money was left to trustees for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the poor children of Langport, and in 1698 about 63 acres of land were purchased with it for the support of a schoolmaster 'to teach any of the youths at Langport' to read, and the principles of the Christian religion. The trustees are the chief inhabitants of the town, and are all members of the borough corporation. The Rules made by them some time ago for the government of the school are not strictly observed. For instance:—

1. Instead of quarterly they hold half-yearly meetings. (Rule 2.)
2. There has never been any examination, during the present master's tenure of office, before the trustees, and he gives the prizes himself. (Rule 6.)
3. There is no Committee appointed to visit the school, and receive a quarterly report from the master, and then carefully examine into the general conduct of the boys, their attention to their lessons and the progress made. (Rule 10.)

I cannot find any injunction of the founder requiring the foundationers to go to the parish Church or learn the Church Catechism, both of which are now required.

The inhabitants in 1851 subscribed 1,200*l.*, and with it the present master's house was bought; it is well situated on high ground, is a little old fashioned, but comfortable; and adjoining it is a fairly sized and well arranged school-room. The dissenters joined heartily in the subscription. The playground is now converted into the master's garden. There is accommodation for boarders in his house, but the bedrooms are small, not having been originally intended for their reception. Since 1858 the master has discontinued taking them. He is not in orders nor a graduate of any university, but has the reputation of being a good teacher.

The full number of the foundationers is 30; at present there are only 19. Many of them are dissenters, but do not object to go to Church, although I heard of instances in which the rule which requires them to do so had operated harshly.

The master has no assistant. Between 30 and 40 boys were present at my visit, the proportion of free boys, and day boys who paid, being about equal. Most of them were tradesmen's and farmers' sons, one or two being sons of the resident gentry. Latin, according to the rules, is only taught if required, and is an extra. Eleven boys were learning it, four of whom construed some Delectus with tolerable correctness. It was usually dropped as

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

soon as they had to buy books. In writing from dictation the school generally was deficient, and in other subjects, such as arithmetic and geography, their knowledge was very limited.

The free boys are eligible at seven, and may stay seven years: in fact, they come later, but generally leave at 14. The privilege of the foundation does not extend beyond the parish, which is only 171 acres. The number of foundationers has not been full since the present head master's tenure of office. The population of the town is under 1,200, and probably the interests of the inhabitants would best be served by endeavouring to attract to the school as boarders and day boys the sons of the surrounding farmers and tradesmen, and widening the foundation limits so as to take in Huish Episcopi, the adjoining parish. Boarders should be taken, the school regularly examined, the foundation open to dissenters, the playground restored, and the usefulness of the school would be greatly developed. Several of the resident gentry in times past were educated here.

The income of the master from the endowment is the interest of 100*l.* consols, and 70*l.* from land. This latter sum is the same rent which was paid many years ago, and indeed less than was paid in 1836. The accounts were conflicting as to the present value of the property, but it is probable the rental might be increased beyond 22*s.* an acre if the land were let by tender.

It seems that in 1698 an inquiry was directed to be made whether the founder meant the school for boys only or for boys and girls, the word "children" in the original document admitting of either interpretation, and I was informed that within living memory girls had been educated there conjointly with boys. In the conveyance, however, of the land in Queen Anne's reign to the trustees, the object is expressly defined to be "for the teaching of youths."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 438, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Gillett, 6 December 1675, who bequeathed his estate, value 413*l.*, for support of a school. Directions of will at first neglected. The money with accumulations of interest, amounting to 728*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, by order of Court of Chancery 12 March 1704-5, was laid out in purchase of an estate of 63½ acres at Isle Abbotts. In 1849 the trustees and their friends subscribed about 1,200*l.*, with which sum, and 100*l.* arising from sale of timber, a good school-house was purchased, and a school erected, worth together about 40*l.* a year.

School Property.—The above-named estate, now worth 70*l.* per annum. All applied to school.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching of some children of Langport to read, and instructing them in the principles of religion. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and principles of religion.

Government and Master.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, allowed to take boarders; has had none since 1858. Income from endowment 70*l.* (with occasional deductions for repairs), besides house rent-free and fees.

Day Scholars.—42, [35 in May 1867,] ages not stated, from distances up to five miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work, 2*l.* 2*s.* for Greek, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for Latin. 21 foundationers free. French and mathematics extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Foundationers attend church on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a chapter in Bible; non-foundationers to write also.

School classified separately for each subject. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy.

Promotions by half-year's marks, but at discretion of master.

No examinations. Prizes given by master.

Punishments: caning, impositions, "sending to Coventry," and suspension; caning in public.

No playground.

Three or four boys in a year go to other schools; none to universities.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 37 hours a week in summer, 31 in winter.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Hairdresser	Langport	¼ mile.
" "	2	Farmer	Huish	¼ "
" "	3	Hairdresser	Langport	¼ "
" "	4	Plumber	Do.	¼ "
" "	5	Carpenter	Do.	¼ "
" "	6	Clerk	Do.	¼ "
" "	7	Carpenter	Do.	¼ "
" "	8	Mason	Do.	¼ "
" "	9	Farmer	Nether Ham	3 miles.
" "	10	Clerk	Langport	Next house.
Boys lowest in school	1	Nil (a widow)	Do.	Opposite.
" "	2	Bootmaker	Do.	¼ mile.
" "	3	Nil (independent)	Nether Ham	3 miles.
" "	4	Nil (a widow)	Langport	½ mile.
" "	5	Tailor	Do.	¼ "
" "	6	Farmer	Drayton	2 miles
" "	7	Do.	Muchelney	2 "
" "	8	Soldier	Huish	¾ mile.
" "	9	Farmer	Curry Rivell	2 miles.
" "	10	Do.	Muchelney	2

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	42	3	—	13	13	2	—	—	—	Watt's Scripture History; Pinnock's Catechism of the Liturgy.	10	12	2	—	—	—	Watt's Scripture History; Pinnock's Liturgy.	10	10½	2	—	—	—	Pinnock's Bible and Gospel History; Pinnock's Liturgy.
Greek	1	1	2 2	1	—	6	—	—	—	Dr. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.														
Latin	12	3	2 2	4	—	4	—	—	—	Dr. Valpy's Second Latin Delectus.	6	—	6	—	—	—	Eton Latin Grammar.	2	—	6	—	—	—	Eton Latin Grammar.
French	1	1	*2 2	1	—	4	—	—	—	Gil Blas's Adventures, by Wanostrocht; Bossat's Phrases; Hamel's Grammar and Exercises.														
Arithmetic	42	13	The whole school devotes about two hours daily to Arithmetic except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when Dictation and Composition take its place in the Morning.																					
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	—	—	*2 2																					
History	42	3	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	Keightley's History of England; Pinnock's Catechism of England.	19	—	4	—	—	—	Pinnock's Catechism of English History.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Pinnock's Catechism of History.
Geography	42	3	—	13	—	4	—	—	—	Stewart's and Olding Butler's.	19	—	6	—	—	—	Stewart's and Olding Butler's Geographies.	—	—	5	—	—	—	Olding Butler's Geography.
English Grammar.	42	3	—	13	—	4	—	—	—	Murray's.	19	—	3	—	—	—	Murray's Grammar.	—	—	4	—	—	—	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.
English Composition.	32	2	—	13																				
Reading	42	—	—	—	—	14	½	—	—	Keightley's History of England and Bible.	—	—	14	½	—	—	Keightley's History of England and Bible.	—	—	14	½	—	—	Keightley's History of England and Bible.
Writing	42	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	——	—	—	4	1	—	—	——	—	—	4	1	—	—	——

* The extra charges for Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics apply only to Non-Foundationers, the Foundationers pay extra for French and Mathematics.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas Bampfield Uttermare, Justice of the Peace, Langport.
Rev. Wm. Pyne, Charlton Adam.
Thomas Watson Bagehot, Merchant and Banker, Langport.
Richard Thomas Combe, Justice of the Peace, Earnshill, near Langport.
James Frederic Horatio Warren, Solicitor, Langport.
John Prankerd, Surgeon, Langport.
Edward Quekett, Banker, Langport.
James Parsons, Solicitor, Langport.
Thomas Alford, Gentleman, Curry Rivell, near Langport.

Head Master:

J. Lanchenick.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARTOCK.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

MARTOCK School has lately collapsed. I was shown the old registers now in the possession of the vicar and the churchwardens, who are the governors, in which, in one year, the names of 110 scholars were entered. The old school house still exists, and indeed, up to six years ago, the master, a clergyman who lived at Ash, an adjoining hamlet, used daily to attend the school and teach as long as any scholars came. They seem to have ceased; the master resigned, and the school was finally discontinued.

It was founded in 1661. The endowment consists of the school house, a garden, once the playground, 30 yards by 20, and a rent-charge of about 15*l.* a year, derived from certain fee-farm rents of the manor of Martock, which, up to the discontinuance of the school six years ago, seems to have been duly paid. I am informed by the vicar that since then he has been unable to obtain payment, and the whole matter was at the time of my visit before the Charity Commissioners. The old school house is now let as two cottages for 8*l.* a year, and is much out of repair, and would require considerable outlay to fit it for the modern requirements of a school.

The school was one of some pretence. Over the door is inscribed the name of God in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and beneath—

"Schola trilinguis.
"Triuni Deo Gloria.
"Martock, neglect not thy opportunities.
"Cave Deus ipse videt.
"Fundata anno Dñi 1661."

The founder gives most minute rules for the course of instruction and the management of the school. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin are to be assiduously taught. The master is to be "a man "sound of body, meet for his learning, dexterity, and delight in "teaching scholars, whom he is to stir and breed up in the fear "of God and good literature, for 10*s.* each and no more."

Thirty years ago there were 28 boarders and 20 day boys here, and many of the resident gentry were educated at the school. All seemed to lament the catastrophe which has befallen this old classical foundation; but if it is to be revived, it must probably be under altered circumstances. The great schools at Taunton and Sherborne have provided for the wants of the upper classes of the neighbourhood, and there are many indications that a good school for farmers and tradesmen would meet support, most of whom have a great reluctance on social grounds to send their children to the National School, and a private day school

with terms of 15*s.* a quarter, lately established, has already a success in numbers. The younger children go to dames' schools, of which there were said to be no less than 13 in the town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 528, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Strode, who, by deed dated 1 March 1661–2, granted a house and an annuity of 12*l.* charged upon the manor of Martock, for maintenance of a school house and master. In lieu of this annuity certain fee-farm rents, chief rents, &c., amounting in all to 15*l.* 5*s.* 7¼*d.*, settled on like trusts by Zachary Bailey in 1740.

School Property.—Fee-farm rent of 14*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum: a sum of 37*l.* 16*s.* consols; and old school buildings, now let as cottages.

Objects of Trust.—For the breeding up of youth of the hundred of Martock or kindred of the founder in the fear of God and in good literature. Master to be fitted in learning and character; to have no pastoral charge; to charge 10*s.* per annum for each boy on foundation; might take what other scholars he pleased; and might appoint deputy when incapacitated by age. (Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The learned languages, including Hebrew and the Holy Scriptures. Scholars on admission to be able to read English perfectly. Hours of study to be from 6 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m., with three short recesses. Prayers and Bible to be read twice daily. (Deed.)

Government.—The vicar and curate of Martock, and three other trustees, (new ones to be appointed from time to time by survivors,) to appoint and dismiss master, and pay him salary of 10*l.*; to expend 6*s.* yearly in two silver pens, for prizes, 4*s.* for entertainment of examiners, and to reserve balance of 30*s.* for repairs. The visitation to be with the founder and his heirs, and on no account to be assumed or usurped by any other person. (Deed.)

In 1823 the parish clerk occupied the school house, and kept a small school for reading, writing, and arithmetic. About 50 years previously the school had been kept in a very flourishing condition by a Mr. Good, the curate of the parish, probably by the assistance he derived from boarders. (Ch. Com. Rep).

Present State of School (1868).

The school has been closed for some years. By order of Charity Commissioners, Feb. 1868, new trustees were appointed, viz.:

Vicar of Martock.
Curate of Martock.
Joseph D. Adams, M.D., Martock.
John Leach, solicitor, Martock.

Income to be invested till a sufficient sum be accumulated to rebuild grammar school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SHEPTON MALLET.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Shepton Mallet grammar school was founded in 1627, and the master is entitled to the surplus funds remaining after provision is made for the support of four almswomen, and the repair of the chancel of Mere Church, from a tithe rentcharge on that parish, the sum payable to him amounting to about 33*l.* a year, for which he may be required to teach gratuitously 33 boys. By the terms of the original foundation the schoolmaster was to be a Master of Arts, who should teach 12 poor scholars, and read the common prayer to them in the chapel every morning and evening.

Formerly the masters had managed the property themselves, and received the rectorial tithes. In lieu of these, the occupiers of the land set up a modus, and, with a view of recovering the rectorial tithes, proceedings in Chancery were instituted by the trustees. In 1843, after a long and fruitless endeavour on part of the trustees to recover what they considered lost property, the school was again reopened.

Besides the endowment in money, there is a house for the master and accommodation for the boys. The house bears marks of great age. It originally was the court of the manor of Shepton Mallet, and was converted into a schoolhouse, a residence for the master, partly into a chapel, and partly into five almshouses. The two last uses have been for some time discontinued. The schoolroom is large and well arranged, but hardly able to accommodate properly the number of boys attending. There is a classroom adjoining and a good dining hall. The sleeping accommodation is extensive and not unsuitable to the class of boys using the school. A small playground adjoins and a large outbuilding serves as a place of recreation in wet weather. This and some other part of the school premises are the present master's private property. The master would be glad to be able to rebuild the premises, which of course are old fashioned. It would unquestionably be an improvement, although the present arrangements are not particularly inconvenient.

When I was at the school 91 were present, 41 boarders and 50 day boys. Of the day boys 19 were free boys, elected by the trustees and taught gratuitously. The master is bound to receive them at the rate of 1*l.* a head till the fund from the endowment is absorbed. He has two assistant masters and a younger man learning his business. The boys were chiefly the sons of farmers and tradesmen, with a sprinkling of the sons of professional men.

The English work of the upper boys was done well. They analysed a chapter of English history they had been reading with care, and it was a creditable exercise both as regards composition and spelling. In arithmetic they also did well, and a few of them knew a little algebra up to simple equations. 22 learnt Latin, which is an extra, and 4 construed moderately well one of Cicero's

speeches. The lower part of the school did easy sums correctly, and read well, but were weak in geography. A few had begun Greek.

Elementary lectures in physics were given by the master, and experiments shown with the air-pump, &c. The discipline was excellent.

The trustees are the vicar and some of the influential gentry in and around the town. They seem much interested in the school, support the master, but do not interfere in the management.

The master complained of the difficulty he experienced in sending boys in for the local university examinations, not only on account of the expense, but because of the short time they stayed with him. The charge for boarders was only 24 guineas a year, or 28 if the classics were learnt. The master desired to see the standard of education raised, but with such charges it is almost impossible. The results, taken altogether, are much more than proportionate to the amount of endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 396, Appendix, p. 210, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By George and William Strode, who, by deeds dated 4 May 1627, and 1 July 1636, gave the site of the court of the manor of Shepton Mallet, and rectory and advowson* of Meare, for support of school house and master, and chapel and five almshouses. Deeds in custody of solicitors to trustees.

School Property.—The above-named rectory, consisting of tithe rent-charges commuted at 82*l.* 5*s.*, and two closes of glebe land in Westhay Moor in the parish of Meare, containing 7A. 1R. 39P., and let at 10*l.* 18*s.* Annual average income 102*l.* gross, 70*l.* net. Residue of income (after paying a fee-farm rent of 10*l.* 18*s.* to Lord Radnor, and after paying for repairs of Meare chancel, and 9*l.* per annum to each of four almswomen), viz., 33*l.*, applied to school, besides house and premises. No increase to be expected.

Buildings insufficient; enlarged by present master.

Objects of Trust.—"A Master in Arts in degrees" to teach 12 poor boys of town or parish for 12*l.*, and as many more as property would warrant at same rate, to support almswomen, and preach four sermons a year (deeds).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None originally. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar (scheme A.D. 1829).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 19 Nov. 1829. Twelve trustees, residents in neighbourhood, including rector of Shepton Mallett ex-officio; survivors, when reduced to five, appointing to vacancies; appoint one of their number to receive rents; appoint and dismiss master; and nominate boys to foundation.

Head master must be member of Church of England; by original deed an M.A.; holds appointment independent of any future alterations.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. For age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, unlimited in number. Income from endowment 33*l.*, besides fees for 31 day boys and 47 boarders. Two assistant masters, and a junior master or pupil-teacher, appointed and paid by head master.

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* Advowson appears to have been lost since 1736.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—49, viz., 18 on foundation, 31 not; chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; Latin or Greek, 2*l.* 2*s.* extra; French, 3*l.* 3*s.*; drawing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Foundationers attend school once and church twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—Forty-nine, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, from 24 to 28 guineas. Parlour boarders, 30 to 35 guineas. Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 46*l.*; average, 29*l.*; lowest, 24*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 428 feet per boy. Separate bed for each, except in case of brothers. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m.; 8 to 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School course modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayer. Bible read in morning. Attendance of day boys at morning prayer not compulsory in winter. One-seventh of work prepared out of school.

Promotions by examination.

Examination quarterly by head master, and once a year by clergymen invited by head master. Prizes for examination and good conduct.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and banishment from playground or to bedrooms; the first rarely, by head master only, and in private.

Small playground close to school, and cricket field, besides playroom, shed, and small gymnasium. A master always present. Boarders not allowed to go beyond premises without leave. Drilling taught regularly. A library open to all; subscription 4*s.* per annum.

Three boys within last five years gone to universities, and 13 leave annually on average of last 5 years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 39 hours per week, besides some time for preparation. Play time, 21 hours a week, and 14 more for walking and cricket.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Solicitor	Shepton Mallet	Not ¼ of a mile.
„ 2	Retired tradesman	Do.	A few hundred yards.
„ 3	Tradesman	Do.	Do.
„ 4	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 5	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 6	Yeoman	Cannard's Grave, do.	About 2 miles.
„ 7	Tradesman	Shepton Mallet	100 yards.
„ 8	Farmer	Bodden, do.	2 miles.
„ 9	Do.	Downside, do.	½ mile.
„ 10	Do.	Compton, do.	2 miles.
Boys lowest in school 1	Tradesman	Do.	¼ mile.
„ 2	Widow	Do.	¾ „
„ 3	Farmer	Doulting, do.	2 miles.
„ 4	Tradesman	Do.	50 yards.
„ 5	Do.	Do.	100 yards.
„ 6	Widow	Do.	¾ mile.
„ 7	Tradesman	Do.	100 yards.
„ 8	Do.	Do.	¼ mile.
„ 9	Do.	Do.	⅓ „
„ 10	Do.	Do.	200 yards.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Clergyman	Ilchester rectory	Head master.
„ 2	Yeoman	Horrington Wells	Do.
„ 3	Contractor	Wells	Do.
„ 4	Schoolmaster	Cloford, Frome	Do.
„ 5	Yeoman	Holcombe, Bath	Do.
„ 6	Army captain	India	Do.
„ 7	Surgeon	Wells	Do.
„ 8	Solicitor	Crediton, Devon	Do.
„ 9	Manufacturer	Dulcot, Wells	Do.
„ 10	Clergyman	Draycot, Chippenham	Do.
Boys lowest in school 1	Yeoman	Bawdriss, Bridgewater	Do.
„ 2	Colonist	Dunedin, New Zealand	Do.
„ 3	Yeoman	Wookey, Wells	Do.
„ 4	Do.	Bawdriss, Bridgwater	Do.
„ 5	Solicitor	Penzance	Do.
„ 6	Yeoman	Knowle, Bridgwater	Do.
„ 7	Civil engineer	Bristol	Do.
„ 8	Manufacturer	Shepton Mallet	Do.
„ 9	Clerk	Wells	Do.
„ 10	Yeoman	Bawdriss, Bridgwater	Do.

[*For Table* B. *see following page.*]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

No distinctions at the Universities.

Two or three have obtained appointments in the Civil Service through competitive examinations.

Several have passed at different times the Oxford local examinations, and others repeatedly at the College of Preceptors.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Edward Charles Chetham Strode, Esq., Southill, Shepton Mallet.
The Rev. Henry Pratt, Rector of Shepton Mallet.
Robert Clerk, Esq., Westholme, Shepton Mallet.
Edward Berkeley Napier, Esq., Pennard House, Shepton Mallet.
Henry Davis, Esq., Ashwick, Bath.
The Rev. Wm. Marriott Leir, Ditcheat, Castle Cary.
Arthur Constantine Phippe, Esq., Shepton Mallet.
The Rev. John Davis, Ashwick, Bath.

Solicitor to Trustees:

George Mackenzie Mackay, Shepton Mallet.

Head Master:

John Farbrother, L.C.P.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious knowledge.	95	5	—	18	Y. 14	11	About 30 minutes.	There are written or oral exercises to almost every lesson, and four written Latin exercises weekly.	H. 3	Holy Bible; Barrow's 500 Questions; 1,000 Questions by a "Teacher."	16	Y. 13	11	About 30 minutes.	There are written or oral exercises to almost every lesson, and four written Latin or English exercises weekly.	H. 3	Holy Bible; Watt's Scripture History; Barrow's 500 Questions.	22	Y. 11	11	About 30 minutes.	—	H. 3	Holy Bible; Pinnock's Catechism.
Greek - -	7	2	—	4	—	4			3	Homer; Xenophon	3	—	2			3	Valpy's Delectus -	—	—	—		—	—	Moody's Eton Gk. Gr.
Latin -	23	3	—	—	—	4			4½	Horace; Cicero; Ellis's Exercises.	—	—	4			4½	Virgil; Cæsar; Ellis's Exercises.	—	—	4		—	3	Eton Latin Grammar; Henry's First Latin Book.
French - -	14	2	—	8	—	2			2	Hall's Second French Course.	5	—	2			2	Hall's First French Course.							
Arithmetic -	95	5	—	18	—	5			4	Barnard Smith's and Colenso.	16	—	5			4	Melrose - -	22	—	5		—	7	Melrose.
Book-keeping (seprte. class).	8	1	—	8	—	—			—	Brewer.														
Mensuration & Surveying (separate class).	5	1	—	5	—	3			—	Nesbitt; Tabor.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	52	3	—	18	—	2			2½	Colenso; Bridge; Scott's Series.	16	—	2			2½	Bridge's Algebra; Scott's Series.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics	32	2	—	18	Y.	1	About 30 minutes.	1	H. 1	Medlock's Nat. Phil.	16	Y.	1	About 30 minutes.	1	H. 1	Crossley's Class Book		Y.				H.	
Natural History.	32	2	—	18	—	1		1	1	Chambers's Animal Physiology.	10	—	1		1	1	Crossley's Class Book							
History	95	5	—	18	—	2		2	2	Collier's Brit. Hist.; Allen's Anc. Hist.; Davenport's Historical Class Book.	16	—	2		2	2	Collier's British Hist.	22	—	2		—	2	Baldwin's England; Pinnock's Catechism Eng. Hist.
Geography	95	5	—	18	—	1		—	—	Cornwell's Geo.	16	—	1		1	2	Cornwell's Geo.	22	—	3		—	3	Bigland's Geo.
English Grammar.	95	5	—	18	—	3		2	2	Mason's Eng. Gr. and Analysis; Hunter's Précis.	16	—	3		2	2	Murray, by Giles	22	—	2		—	2	Murray, by Giles.
English Composition.	32	2	—	18	—	1		1	1	Cornwell's	16	—	1		1	1								
Reading	95	5	—	18	—	9		5	5	Bible and the above Histories.	16	—	9		5	5	Bible; Collier's Brit. Hist.; Allen's Ancient do.	22	—	12		—	9	Holy Bible; Baldwin's History.
Writing	95	5	—	18	—	4		4	4	—	16	—	4		4	4	—	—	—	—		—	4	
Drawing	4	—	—	—	—	2		2	2		—	—	2		2	2	—	22	—	2		—	2	Common things.
Other Subjects or Drilling.	—	—	—	—	—	2		2	2	—	—	—				2	—	—	—			—	4	
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—			—		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOMERTON.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE history of this charity is a series of misappropriations and Chancery proceedings during 150 years, and the abstract of them occupies 16 folio pages of the Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1824. No school exists at present of the name or character of a Grammar School, although that name is inscribed over the door of a building erected by a former vicar of the parish, who, having sons of his own to educate, with the co-operation of some of the neighbouring gentry similarly circumstanced, attempted in a certain fashion to revive it. The present vicar, one of the trustees, informed me that the endowment consists of a house in Somerton, probably the old school house, now let to a bank for 20*l.* a year; and of 6*l.* a year rentcharge. The original gift was made to establish a "free school and master;" and in some Chancery proceedings of 1744 relating to it, we have mention of the "Free Grammar School." I could not, however, find any traces of the school having existed as such; and the attempted revival alluded to above, consisted in the vicar's sons and their companions being taught by a master, who was styled the master of the grammar school, independently and apart from 15 boys of the town, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in a separate room by an assistant.

At present the money arising from the trust is devoted to giving a free education to 15 boys elected by the trustees out of the poorer inhabitants at the National School, which is said to be a good one, and numbers from 90 to 110 boys, and is attended by some farmers' and tradesmen's sons. From inquiries I made, I was unable to find any desire to alter the present arrangement. But I cannot help remarking that a higher education than that of the National School seems wanting for the large agricultural population which immediately surrounds this ancient capital of Somersetshire; and although the giving 15 boys a free education may be made to serve as a stimulus to attention and as a reward for merit in the National School, yet the intention of the founder, as it seems to have been understood 120 years ago, seems clearly to point to the instruction of a class above those who now attend parochial schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 442.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Glover, who, by deed dated 29 November 1675, gave an inn and premises for maintenance of a free school and master. A decree of the Master of the Rolls in 1744 directed rents and profits, after deduction of certain payments, to be applied for maintenance of a "free grammar school." Alice Yeates, in 1710, charged her lands with a payment of 5*l.* per annum for the schooling of 12 poor boys of Hurcott and Easter, in Somerton, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In 1772, an estate of 11½ acres at Street, was purchased for 368*l.*, with charity money, partly,—uncertain how much,—arising from Glover's gift.

School Property.—One-third of profits of the Street estate, and 5*l.* rent-charge out of Alice Yeates' estate, is paid annually to support of school. The master's residence (on the spot formerly occupied by the house left by Thomas Glover) is now let for his benefit, while he finds himself one at a less rental. Total amount received by master about 26*l.* per annum.

Present State of School (1865).

15 poor boys of the parish educated in the method usually adopted in National schools. The school is under Government inspection.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. G. W. Grogan, Vicar, Somerton.
Col. Pinney, Somerton.
William D. Snook, } Churchwardens, Somerton.
William Jennings, }
John Valentine, Somerton.
Clement Edkins, Somerton.
Samuel Cossins, Somerton.
George Scriven, Somerton.

Clerk to Trustees:
James Parsons, Solicitor, Langport.

Head Master:
James Walter Hewett.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TAUNTON.—COLLEGE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE College School at Taunton is the only grammar school in Somerset in which the master seems to be absolutely unshackled by any regulations of trustees or schemes from Chancery. He is appointed by the Warden of New College; and the foundation by Bishop Fox is said to date from 1522, though as early as 1647, in a Parliamentary survey made during the Rebellion, the school is presented as having been kept as a "free schole time out of mind." The management of the school, the subjects studied, the payments to be made, the appointment and dismissal of masters, rest entirely with the head master. The site of the school premises is confined, surrounded by houses on one side and a cattle market on the other, but it has been greatly improved since the accession of the present master, by the purchase and removal of old and obstructive buildings. The old schoolroom is spacious and handsome, well lighted with stone mullioned windows, and fairly adapted in its arrangements for its purpose. One end, a dais, can be shut off by folding doors, and is used as a class-room.

The master had secured at his own expense some of the adjoining buildings, and was fitting them up as a laboratory, a museum, and as classrooms. The Rev. J. Smith has also presented a site for a playground adjoining the school, on condition the Catechism shall be always taught every boy. A capital cricket field is within five minutes walk, hired by the master. The dormitories for the boarders are over the schoolroom, consisting of a long room divided into separate cubicles, one for each boy, and though somewhat mediæval in appearance seemed comfortable and unobjectionable. The trustees of the estate which produces the 30*l.* endowment, are independent gentlemen, who never in any way claim to exercise any sort of authority in the school management. The property is let on lives; and when they fall in, a time which the present head master can hardly hope to see during his tenure of office, the yearly income will be materially increased.

The school has long been, and is now, intended for the education of an upper class; for gentry and upper tradesmen. The terms for day boys ensure this, 10 guineas being above the average of the grammar schools of this district; nor would any but the upper tradesmen be disposed to pay it. When I visited the school, there were 50 boys there, 40 day boys and 10 boarders, considerably more than double the number of last year. Some of the boys were advanced both in the higher classical authors and in mathematics, and were preparing for the universities. I believe the school to be taught throughout thoroughly and well. All learn French and Latin, and the English grammar, Drawing is an extra, and is taught to a class of some of the elder boys at the School of Art in the town. English literature and physical science form part of the school course. A garden has been

laid out to facilitate the study of botany. The boys are drilled, and make use of a gymnasium established in the town. The master pursues no unbending system, but aims to group boys according to their aptitude for particular studies, making classics the leading subject.

The school is well adapted for the wants of a large class in Taunton and the neighbourhood, for whom no other similar school exists. The master had not been a year at the school at the time of my visit, so that the results of his system cannot at present be fully estimated. But it is a system characterized by elasticity and vigour; and by the study of English literature and physical science he has introduced new life into the routine of school education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 484, A.D. 1821.)

(See also evidence of the Head Master (Rev. W. Tuckwell), vol. v., pp. 144–157.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Probably in the year 1522, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who built school. In year 1554, Wm. Walbee left money to provide at 20 years purchase a stipend of 20 marks for the master; land purchased at Hawkchuch in Dorset for this purpose in 1558.

School Property.—Land, 96A. 1R. 35P., with a house and three cottages at Hawkchurch, let on leases for lives (most of which are old), the reserved rents being under 29*l.* The total annual value, variable at present, from endowment, including school premises, is taken by Charity Commissioners in their scheme of 1867 at 85*l.*

Object of Trust.—Sustentation of a schoolmaster for the free grammar school then newly builded and edified in the town of Taunton (Deed of 1555).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

State of School in 1867.

The school is now, by a scheme of Charity Commissioners 1867, combined with a new proprietary college, the endowment paying for the free education of nine boys there.

For the details respecting that school, see p. 497.

The principal provisions of the scheme of the Charity Commissioners are as follows:

"1.—The administration and management of the charity and its endowments shall be vested in a body of trustees, to be called 'the endowment trustees,' who shall consist of the warden of New College, and the president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and their respective successors for the time being, if willing to act, and eight other persons of good social position, resident within a distance of 12 miles from the school. The following shall be the first endowment trustees under the provisions of this scheme, in addition to

"The Warden of New College, Oxford, and the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; viz.:—

"Alexander William Adair, of Heatherton Park, Esquire,
"George Henry Warrington Carew, of Crowcombe, Esquire,
"Mordaunt Fenwick Bisset, of Bagborough, Esquire,
"Henry Gorges Moysey, of Batheaston, Esquire,
"Richard King Meade King, of Walford, Esquire,
"Charles Allen, of Lyngford House, Esquire,
"Vincent John Reynolds, of Canonsgrove, Esquire, and
"Octavius Warre Malet, of Haygrass, Esquire.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"2.—Any endowment trustee (not being a trustee by virtue of his office) who shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or who shall permanently cease to reside within the distance of 12 miles from the school, or who shall not attend any meeting of the trustees during a consecutive period of two years, shall in any of such cases immediately cease to be a trustee, and thereupon, or upon the death or resignation of any such trustee, a new trustee, qualified as aforesaid, shall be appointed by the other trustees at their first meeting which shall be held after the lapse of one calendar month next after the occurrence of such vacancy, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, at their office in London, but no such appointment shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the said commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. Any trustee becoming disqualified as aforesaid shall be eligible for re-appointment.

3.—These trustees to become, as vacancies occur in the Hawkchurch trustees, trustees also of the Hawkchurch estate: meanwhile the Hawkchurch trustees to pay over the moneys thence arising to the endowment trustees.

"8.—The grammar school belonging to the charity shall, for extending more widely the benefits thereof, be reconstituted and conducted from henceforth in union with the school recently established in Taunton, by the Taunton College School Company, limited, under the name of "the Taunton College School," in conformity with the regulations of the same school, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this scheme, and subject to the following special conditions, viz.:—

"I.—The school buildings, to be used for the purposes of the said College School, shall be situated within a distance of one mile from the market place of Taunton, or if exceeding that distance in such a position as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners.

"II.—Every day boy attending the school, whose parents or next friends shall be resident in the borough of Taunton, shall be entitled to receive instruction in all subjects taught in the school at a charge not exceeding *3l. 3s.* per quarter, exclusive of books and stationery.

"III.—In respect of the annual value of the endowments of the grammar school (which shall be ascertained and fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned), a limited number of boys shall always be received at the College School as foundation scholars, who shall be entitled to receive instruction gratuitously in all subjects taught therein, but shall provide their own books and stationery. The number of such foundation scholars shall, in the first instance, be nine, who shall be elected in manner following, that is to say:—Three in the course of the first year; three in the course of the second year; and the remaining three in the course of the third year next after the establishment of this scheme. In case the annual value of the said endowments shall increase beyond the sum of *90l.*, one additional foundation scholar shall be elected in respect of every *10l.* of such increase, unless and until an order or direction shall be made by the Charity Commissioners, providing for the application of the increased annual income of the said school, to the establishment of exhibitions, to be held at "the College School," by the foundation scholars, or otherwise in promoting the education and advancement of the same scholars.

"IV.—The foundation scholars shall be elected and appointed by the endowment trustees, from boys of the age of eight years and upwards, whose parents or guardians shall be resident within either the borough of Taunton, or a radius of one mile from the Guildhall of that borough; and in case there shall be several candidates for any vacancy, then according to the result of such competitive or other examinations, and according to such rules and regulations as, with reference to the different ages of candidates or their circumstances, shall be prescribed from time to time by the said endowment trustees, with the approval of the commissioners.

"V.—The foundation scholars shall be elected for a period of three years, and may be re-elected at the expiration of that period for a further like or any less term under similar regulations; but such scholars shall be removed at any time during that period for sufficient cause to be determined by the head master, and to be forthwith reported by him to, and approved by the governing body of the said College School.

"VI.—Religious instruction shall be given in the school to the foundation scholars in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England, but such instruction shall not be compulsory upon any boy whose parents or guardians shall upon conscientious grounds object to the same.

"VII.—The present master of the grammar school shall be the first head master of the said College School. Every future head master of the College School shall, subject to the provisions of this scheme, be also master of the grammar school, and shall be appointed by a body of three persons to be called "nominators," or by a majority of them. The warden of New College, Oxford, for the time being, shall always be one of such nominators by virtue and in right of his office. The other two or non-official nominators shall be persons of high social position, being residents or landed proprietors in the county of Somerset, and members of the Church of England, who shall be elected, as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, and afterwards as often as a vacancy in the office shall occur, by a resolution of the governing body of the College School, at a meeting duly convened for that special purpose, and who shall hold office during life, or until they shall respectively resign or become incapacitated from acting. Every head master shall be removable at any time by the said nominators, or by a majority of them, of whom the said Warden of New College for the time being shall be one, upon a representation addressed to them in pursuance of a resolution of the governing body of the school, if in the judgment of the said nominators, or of such majority of them as aforesaid, there shall be sufficient cause for such removal, and subject to an appeal to the Charity Commissioners upon the regularity of the proceedings for effecting such removal.

"9.—The clear annual amount of the yearly rents and income arising from the Hawkchurch estate aforesaid, after providing for the necessary and proper outgoings and cost of management, shall be paid over by the trustees of that estate to the endowment trustees, by whom the same shall be applied towards the remuneration of the head-master of the College School, for the instruction of the foundation scholars, except as to any part of such income which shall be applicable for the advancement or benefit of such scholars under the provisions of this scheme.

"10.—The school buildings and site heretofore occupied and used for the purposes of the grammar school shall be held by the endowment trustees in trust either to permit and suffer the same to be appropriated and used for the purposes of the said united school, according to the provisions of this scheme, or to let and otherwise manage the same, subject to the control and direction in all respects of the governing body of the said College School, so long as the same school shall continue to be in operation, and shall be conducted in conformity with the several provisions and conditions aforesaid.

"11.—If the said last-mentioned school shall at any time hereafter be discontinued, or shall cease to be so conducted as aforesaid, the said school buildings and their site, and the other endowments of the said grammar school shall be held and applied by the trustees thereof, subject to and in conformity with a further scheme to be established by the order of the said commissioners.

"12.—For the purposes of this scheme the present annual value of the endowments of the grammar school shall be taken at the sum of 85*l.*, consisting of the following particulars, viz., 30*l.* the amount of the net yearly rental of the said Hawkchurch estate, and 55*l.* the net yearly value of the said school buildings and site, according to a careful survey and estimate made under the direction of the said commissioners for the purposes of this scheme; but new assessments shall from time to time be made by the trustees, under the direction of the said commissioners, of the yearly value of the said endowments or any of them, when and as the commissioners shall think fit, for securing the full benefit due to the objects of the foundation."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TRENT.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE grammar school at Trent has fallen in estate. I conversed with gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who received their early education here; for the school even at the beginning of this century was one of repute for the upper and middle classes. In 1812 there were from 40 to 50 boarders. Now, 18 labourers' sons, all day boys, are taught reading, writing, and summing, by a Cambridge graduate in orders.

It was founded in 1678, by the will of John Young, merchant, of London, for the maintaining a schoolmaster to teach the sons of the poor inhabitants of the town of Trent. The master was to teach them:—

1. Reading, writing, and spelling.
2. Casting accounts.
3. Church Catechism and certain specified psalms in metre, and chapters in the New Testament.
4. The accidence and parts of speech in English and Latin, "so as they may be fitted for the grammar school."

The master was to be competently learned in Latin and vulgar arithmetic, and his fitness for his office was to be tested by an examination by the minister of the place and three other neighbouring ministers.

One half of the revenue of the endowment was to go to the schoolmaster, the other to repair the house, to buy books for the scholars, and for exhibitions for the poorer children, either to bind them as apprentices, or to maintain them at some grammar school if they should wish to go further in their learning.

Belonging to the endowment is an old schoolroom and master's house attached, in which the present master resides, standing in a garden of about three quarters of an acre. The house is old and very dilapidated, especially the upper rooms, which were originally intended for and used by boarders. The school room is fitted with old-fashioned and worn-out furniture. The master is a clergyman, the son of the late master of the school, who was a layman; he is a graduate of Cambridge University, and holds the small living of Stockwood, which he gets served by a curate, as, owing to his duties at the school at Trent, he is non-resident at Stockwood. He is also curate at Trent parish church. He receives about 65*l.* a year in money from the school endowment, and is appointed by the trustees, who, in addition to the rector, are mainly substantial farmers of the parish; but practically the management of all matters connected with the school is left in the hands of the rector.

The trustees are ordered by the will to meet "once or rather "twice a year to audit the accounts, consult on the affairs of the "school, and have a solemn examination of the scholars to see "how they have profited by their learning." The scholars to be taught gratis are to be "poor folks' children," and the number is

to vary according to the income of the charity, one boy for every 1*l.* The master is allowed to take on pay a number of boys equal to that of the free boys. If free boys cannot be found in Trent, they are to be taken from the parishes of Mutford and Nether Compton.

When I visited the school there were 15 boys present. They were labourers' or workmen's children. The number of free boys is now fixed at 20, which is at variance with the terms of the will. The number is not quite full. They are usually drafted here from the parish school, none being admitted before they can read, nor until eight years of age, and they are entitled to stay four years. When they leave, they receive a small apprentice fee if the funds permit; but most of them give up school at 12 to follow the plough. The attendance was very irregular.

The boys read fairly, but not out of a monotone. Considering they were wholly unaccustomed to it, they wrote moderately well from dictation. The pronoun of the first person singular was seldom written with a capital letter.

All, except one boy, were absolutely ignorant of notation, and only two could do correctly a sum in compound multiplication. No geography whatever, nor history, were taught.

The boys read a history of England as a reading lesson, but were never asked questions on it, and knew nothing about Queen Elizabeth or her reign, upon which they had just been engaged. The rector examined them every week in their religious knowledge.

The present master has been 20 years at the school, and, as he is not compelled, declines to take boarders or pay-boys.

I have good reason for knowing that the farmers of the village and of the surrounding district, many of whom themselves were educated there, would be glad to avail themselves of the school as one to which they could send their sons as boarders, or as day boys, on payment. At present, not coming under the definition of "poor folk," they cannot, if they wished it, use the school at all; and the present state of things was made a just subject of complaint. The founder seems to have intended the school as a preparatory school for some upper school, and certainly contemplated a higher quality of education than is at present given.

The circumstances of this school are noteworthy. With the assistance of an endowment of 120*l.* a year and good school premises, an indifferent education, inferior to that at most National and British schools, is given by a graduate in orders to 18 labourers' children, and it is principally through the exertions of the rector that the number on the foundation is kept decently full. The venerable rector, whose thoughtful liberality the village of Trent will long have reason to remember in its parish schools, its almshouses, in the restoration of its church, in its improved drainage, and in other works of public utility, all undertaken at his sole expense, fully agreed with me in considering that the school was not doing what it ought in proportion to its endowment, and was something very like a scandal. But he thought

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that the neighbourhood of Sherborne and Yeovil was a bar to its ever attaining its former position; and others in the parish, though they disapproved of the existing condition of the school, were not disposed to move, when he, whose position here is—

"Rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos"

remained quiet.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 430, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Young, dated 1650, proved 1651, who bequeathed 1,000*l.* to be invested in purchase or new building of a school house, and lands to maintain same. School house built, and an estate of 76A. 1R. 29P., in Charlton Adam and Charlton Mackrell, and one in South Bruham, purchased by direction of Young's executor in 1678. The first estate exchanged for one of 46A. 0R. 24P. at Adber, in the parish of Trent. Documents in parish chest.

School Property.—46A. 0R. 24P. at Adber, annual value 95*l.*; and 18A. 1R. 17P. at South Bruham, annual value 25*l.* Total 120*l.* gross, besides master's house and school room. About 92*l.* applied to school, besides repairs, &c.

Buildings and site good. Master's house suited for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of school house, master, and 20 (one for each pound of the master's stipend) poor boys of Trent, Mudford, and Nether Compton; and for exhibitions for the poorer boys, to bind them apprentices, or towards their maintenance at some grammar school. (Extract from founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, the church catechism; to learn some psalms in metre and some chapters of the Bible; the accidence both in English and Latin;—that so they might be fitted for the grammar school.

Management.—Trustees, consisting of the rector and churchwardens of Trent, and five or six other residents, manage property, appoint master, and examine boys annually. New trustees appointed by survivors.

Master to be approved by examination by ministers of Trent, and three neighbouring parishes. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One, may take 20 boarders. Total average income from endowment, 47*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eighteen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, all from Trent, Compton, and Mudford, one or two miles from school, receive free education. No attendance on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required of boys on admission.

The instruction includes reading, writing, arithmetic, scripture history, and church catechism.

Examinations twice a year by the Bishop's examiner, and by trustees. No prizes.

Punishments: caning and detention.

No playground nor library.

School time, 43 weeks per annum.

Study, 30 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	Agricultural labourer	Trent - -	—
„ „	2	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	3	Do. - -	Compton -	1 mile.
„ „	4	Do. - -	Trent - -	—
„ „	5	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	6	Do. - -	Mudford -	2 miles.
„ „	7	Painter - -	Trent - -	—
„ „	8	Labourer - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	9	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	10	Do. - -	Compton -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in school	1	Do. - -	Mudford -	2 miles.
„ „	2	Do. - -	Trent - -	—
„ „	3	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	4	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	5	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	6	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	7	Do. - -	Do. - -	—
„ „	8	Do. - -	Mudford -	2 miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The number of boys in the first class learning each subject is as follows :—Religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, 11.

In the second class :—Religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, 7.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Mr. John Stacey, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Wm. Stacey, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Charles Andrews, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Frederick Lemon, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. William Mitchell, Yeoman, Trent.
Mr. Samuel Pitman, Yeoman, Marston Magna.

Ex-officio :

The Rector and Churchwardens.

Head Master :

Rev. B. Ayres.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

YEOVIL.—FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Two yearly sums, amounting together to 13*l.* 14*s.*, were left by will at the beginning of the eighteenth century, to be paid to the schoolmaster at Yeovil; 5*l.* if learned enough to fit young men for the universities, and 8*l.* 14*s.*, if he were rightly grounded in the Latin tongue, for teaching three poor boys natives of Yeovil. The above sums are now paid to the trustees of a general fund, out of which the master of a charity school for the poor receives 93*l.* a year. This charity school is a branch of a charity said to be very wealthy, established also at Salisbury and Romsey.

The master receives this 93*l.* from the endowment, and in return educates gratuitously 24 poor boys, some of whom receive a suit of clothes every four years. None of them require to be taught Latin. Engrafted on this endowment is his own private school, composed of day boys and boarders, which gives a classical education to those who desire it, and is held in a room partitioned off from the school room where the foundation boys are taught. The head master principally devotes himself to the instruction of his private school, and although he superintends the education of, and occasionally himself teaches the foundationers, yet he mainly leaves them to the care of an assistant. When I was at Yeovil these foundation boys were having their holiday. They are annually examined by an examiner appointed by the trustees, and I was assured by the diocesan examiner, who himself had lately examined them, that their amount of knowledge was about the same as that of boys in an ordinary National school.

The wish of the trustees in permitting the head master to keep a private school, was to secure the services of a superior teacher, in order to provide for the want of an upper school in the town. Money was subscribed in 1714 in aid of a school established in 1707, apparently intended to be of this character, with the stipulation that if the subscription school turned out a failure, the money was to go in aid of the "free school." This money now forms part of the present endowment.

An old free school, for whatever class of boys it was intended, used to be held in a building attached to the west end of the Church, and the present school room was substituted for it a few years ago. I was shown a deed of feoffment witnessed by one Derby "Ludi magistro Yevellensis" as early as 1626.

Many of the feoffees and inhabitants expressed the importance they attached to having an upper school established here. At the same time some of them felt that the present arrangement whereby the head master had to devote himself to his private pupils, and discharge his duties to the foundationers chiefly by deputy was not altogether satisfactory. But a thriving manufacturing town like Yeovil, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, a meeting point of railways, with a rapidly increasing

population, which has nearly doubled itself in the present century, can well afford to support an upper school even without the aid of an endowment, or if that be thought necessary, there exists at Trent a village only four miles distant, an endowment which at present is almost useless, and might be rendered available for forming the nucleus for the establishment, in or near Yeovil, of an upper school. There is in Yeovil, besides the grammar school, a thriving middle class private school frequented by day boys and boarders. The master of the grammar school lives with his boarders in a private house a short way outside the town, and comes in with them to the school every day. His charge for boarders is exceedingly low, from 20*l.* to 26*l.* a head, and parents often require an abatement to be made even from this wholly inadequate payment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 325, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—An old chapel in the churchyard converted into a schoolhouse in the year 1573, at the expense of the parish. Taken down and new schoolhouse built adjoining the churchyard in 1854. Several donations and bequests made; and a house, cottage, and 4½ acres of land purchased in 1714. Frances Cheesman, deceased 1719, left 150*l.* in trust, to pay the interest to the schoolmaster at Yeovil, if learned enough to instruct young men and make them fit for Oxford or Cambridge, otherwise for the charity school.* Thomas Cheesman in 1730 left 50*l.* to the charity school, and a rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum, which by decree of the Court of Chancery, 6 Dec. 1739, is payable to the master of the Latin school, if rightly grounded in the Latin tongue, whilst he should teach therein three poor boys born in Yeovil, or sons of inhabitants, to be nominated by the vicar. Edward Boucher in 1725 left a field, for clothing four poor boys at the charity school, and apprenticing them; the remainder of the proceeds for augmenting the master's salary, or other purpose most advantageous for the school.

School Property.—House and 11A. 1R. 26P. of land, let at 41*l.* per annum, the rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum, 289*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* consols, representing Frances Cheesman's gift, producing 8*l.* 14*s.* per annum, Yeovil corporation bond for 50*l.*, producing 2*l.* per annum, and Boucher's field (14A. 0R. 1P.), let at 18*l.* per annum. Total gross income 74*l.* 14*s.*, of which 55*l.* is applied to school, besides repairs, &c.

The trustees of a separate charity (founded by John Nowes) pay 38*l.* to the master of this school for the education of certain boys.

Objects of Trust.—For education of children, or such other charitable uses as parishioners should approve. (Deed 1708.) To fit young men for Oxford or Cambridge (Frances Cheesman's will.) Three poor boys to be taught Latin under Thomas Cheesman's will; four to be clothed and apprenticed under Boucher's will.

Dr. Nowes' Charity.†—For clothing and educating 40 boys "at such charity school or schools as the trustees may think fit," (Nowes' will 1718). The money paid to Yeovil school is for educating 10 poor boys from the parishes of Preston Plucknett, Alvington, and town of Yeovil, under 13 years of age, sons of members of Church of England, binding them apprentices after the age of 13, and afterwards setting them up in life. (Decree of Court of Chancery 1721, confirming appointment made by daughter and heiress of John Nowes.)

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* There does not appear to have been any distinction for at least a century between the Latin school and the charity school.

† This charity has now a gross income of 839*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, of which 124*l.* is spent in educating, and 215*l.* in clothing and apprenticing, 20 boys at Romsey (Hants), 10 boys at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury, and 10 at this school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, and subjects to fit young men for Oxford and Cambridge. (The Cheesmans' wills.)

Dr. Nowes' Charity.—The rudiments of the Christian religion, reading and writing well the English tongue, the church catechism, and frequent reading of the Bible and book of Common Prayer. (Nowes' will.)

Government and Masters.—Feoffees of the schoolhouse manage the charity and appoint master. Master allowed to keep in same room a private school.

State of Free School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend of 55*l.* from school endowment, and 38*l.* on account of Nowes' charity, besides 466*l.* from fees of boys attending private school. Appoints and pays an assistant, and provides stationery.

Day Scholars.—34, sons of shopkeepers and mechanics, from distances up to six miles; receive instruction gratis. 10 also receive two suits of clothing annually, and are apprenticed on leaving school at age of 14. Required to attend church and Sunday school of their own parishes.

Instruction.—Elementary. Religious instruction to all.

Private School.

Day Scholars.—9, from distances up to four miles; pay six to eight guineas, according to age, for general work. French 2*l.* 2*s.* extra. Attend twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—20, in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board and instruction 26*l.* 5*s.*; Washing 2*l.* 2*s.*; School bills, highest 31*l.*, average 28*l.*, lowest 24*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 354 feet per boy. A separate bed for each except in case of brothers. Hours 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course adapted more or less to individual cases. Religious instruction to all. Three boys learn Greek. Mathematics taught by assistant master. French master attends twice a week. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by examination, half-yearly, by master.

Punishments: impositions, solitary confinement, and caning in school.

Playground 25 yards by 27, at master's house (which is three quarters of a mile from school), and cricket field a quarter of a mile off. A gymnasium. Boys allowed to walk in the country with master's permission.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37 hours in the week, bedsides 1½ hours in the evening under supervision.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS (1866).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Glove cutter -	Park Street, Yeovil -	¼ mile.
„ 2	Do. -	Middle Street, Yeovil -	¼ „
„ 3	Shepherd - -	Preston - - -	1⅓ „
„ 4	Glove cutter -	London Road, Yeovil -	½ „
„ 5	Dead - -	South Street, Yeovil -	⅛ „
„ 6	Glove cutter -	Paradise Row, Yeovil -	⅛ „
„ 7	Tailor - -	8, Paradise, Yeovil -	⅛ „
„ 8	Leather dresser -	Reckleford, Yeovil -	½ „
„ 9	Tailor - -	Higher Kingston, Yeovil -	¼ „
„ 10	Grocer - -	Huish, Yeovil - -	¼ „
Boys lowest in school 1	Coalheaver - -	Do. do. -	¼ „
„ 2	Leather dresser -	Reckleford, Yeovil -	⅛ „
„ 3	Glove ironer -	7, Park Street, Yeovil -	⅛ „
„ 4	Glove cutter -	Victoria Buildings, Yeovil -	⅜ „
„ 5	Do. -	Do. do. -	⅜ „
„ 6	Shepherd -	Chiselborough - -	6 miles.
„ 7	Coachman - -	Preston - - -	1⅞ mile.
„ 8	Tailor - -	Huish, Yeovil - -	½ „
„ 9	Leather dresser -	Queen Street, Yeovil -	¼ „
„ 10	Shoemaker - -	Preston - - -	1½ „

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866).

The number of Boys learning each subject is as follows :—

Religious knowledge, Arithmetic, Reading, and Writing from Dictation—
- First class - - - - - - - - - 7
- Second class - - - - - - - - - 8
- Third class - - - - - - - - - 17

History, Geography, and English Grammar—
- First class - - - - - - - - - 7
- Second class - - - - - - - - - 8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

George Harbin, Esq., Newton House, Yeovil.
George Bullock, Esq., North Coker House, East Coker, near Yeovil.
John Ryall Mayo, Esq., Yeovil.
Frederick Greenham, Esq., Yeovil.
Robert Tucker, Esq., Yeovil.

Clerk to Trustees :

John Batten, Yeovil.

Head Master :

Henry Monk.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note, page 61.]

County of Somerset.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for five years ended 1864. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—											
Bath - - King Edw. VI.'s Free Grammar School.	52,523	Farming -	Trustees -	Yes	Varied by Process of Law.	Good	Trustees	£ 853*	£ 875*	£ 400	Inc.
Bridgwater - King James' Free Grammar School.	11,320	Farming -	?	?	Varied by Authority.	None	Trustees	£ s. 29 10	28	28	Stat.
Bruton - - King Edw. VI.'s Free Grammar School.	2,232	Farming; commercial and agricultural.	Secretary -	Yes	Varied by Authority.	Fair	Trustees	£ 416	334	—	Slight increase.
Chard - - Grammar School.	2,276	Mixed -	Solicitors to Trustees.	By direction of Trustees.	? Original -	Good	Master -	7	7	7	—
Crewkerne - Grammar School.	3,566	Farming and manufacturing.	Clerk to Trustees.	No	Varied by Process of Law.	Fair	Trustees	500	370	305	Inc.
Ilminster - Grammar School.	2,194	Farming -	Schoolhouse	No	?	Good	Trustees	890	651	290†	Inc.
Taunton‡ - (College School.)	14,667	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	32	29	29	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Langport - (Eastover).	1,133	Chiefly agriculture and trade.	Corporation of Langport.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	110	110	110	Stat.
Shepton Mallet Grammar School.	4,868	Farming and manufacturing.	Solicitors to Trustees.	No	Varied by Process of Law.	Insufficient added to by H.M.	Rent-charge.	102	70	33	Stat.
Non-classical Schools—											
Ilminster - (Commercial School).	2,194	Farming -	(*See Digest*).			—	Trustees	—	—	293	—

* About 200*l.* applied to Hospital for Poor Women, and 100*l.* to repairs.
† Of the remainder, 293*l.* being paid to Commercial School, 30*l.* to National School, and 26*l.* to the Horton School. *See Digest.*
‡ Now (1868) combined with new Proprietary College. These answers relate to the year 1864.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None at present.	0	None at present.	0	15; chiefly Local.	None	Trustees.	Yes, on reasonable cause.	Town -	Boys	Residence for 3 years.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	*None; (but see Digest.)
None	0	None	0	1 ex. off.; rest Local.	Residence and solvency	Master, except as to expulsion.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	None - -	Examination.	Stat., but increase possible.	None prescribed.	None
2	60	One	20	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	Yes, with consent of Bp.	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Examination.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	1 ex. off.; rest chiefly Local.	None	Master	—	Town -	Boys	- - -	-	Inc.	None prescribed.	None
{ 3* 4†	25 7	None	0	27; chiefly Local.	None	Master and Trustees.	Yes, with consent of Ct. of Chancery only.	Parish and six mile circuit from schoolhouse.	Boys	To pass examination in reading and writing.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
4	58	None	0	15; chiefly Local.	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	No	Parish -	Boys	Residence -	Nomination.	Inc.	?	Highways and conduits when there is a surplus.
—	—	—	—	3 ex. off., 7 others.	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	—	- -	For misconduct.	Parish -	Boys	- - -	Admission by Trustees.	Stat.	Non-classical and classical.	None.
None	0	None	0	1 ex. off.; 11 Local.	None	Masters	Yes	Town or Parish.	Boys	Residence -	Nomination.	Stat.	Non-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	16, chiefly local.	Ch. of Eng.	? M.	Yes	Parish -	‡ Boys	- - -	Election	—	Non-classical.	—‡

* One of these tenable in one of the liberal professions instead of at University.
† Tenable for seven years if Exhibitioners continue in residence.
‡ Master also keeps a School for Girls Three Evenings, and for Boys and Adults Three Evenings.

County of Somerset.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Bath	H.M.; 2d M.; 3d M.; Asst. M.; Draw. M.; and Fr. M.	Trustees.	Trustees	2d & 3d by Trustees; other M. by H.M.	- -	Clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.	H.M.	4 B 43 D	Lower Class of Boys.	2
Bridgwater	H.M. and 3 Assts.	Bishop	Bishop	H.M.	H.M.	None mentioned	None	3 B 28 D	- -	6
Bruton	H.M.; 2d M.; 3d M.	Trustees, confirmed by Bishop.	Trustees and Bishop.	Trustees, with consent of H.M. or Bishop.	Trustees.	Graduate of one of English Universities.	H.M.	14 B 17 D	No change	4
Chard	H.M.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of one of Universities preferred.	H.M.	11 B 18 D	- -	2 to 4
Crewkerne	H.M.; Ush. or 2d M.; & Asst. Ms.	Trustees.	Trustees, with consent of Court of Chancery.	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. schl. hse.	24 B 36 D	In class of scholars by decr. of boarders and incr. of foundationers.	6
Ilminster Grammar School.	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees, for proved gross misconduct.	H.M.	H.M.	Customarily Clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	12 B 35 D	Neither	2½
Taunton	H.M.; Asst. M.; Math. M.; Fr. & Ger. M.; & Writ. M.	Warden of New College, Oxford.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	7 B 43 D	No change	3
Semi-classical Schools—										
Langport	H.M. ‡	Trustees.	- - -	- -	- -	That he be not a curate, vicar, nor parson having the cure of souls.	—	42 D	No	5
Shepton Mallet	H.M.; 2 Ass. Ms.; & Junior M.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Ch. of England	H.M.	47 B 49 D	Both	3
Non-classical Schools—										
Ilminster Commercial School.	H.M.; Asst. M.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	None in particular.	H.M.	116 D	No	2½

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
Per cent. 100 A	Per cent. 15 A 75 B 10 C	1	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	69	47	42	Various, according to age.	Senior boy	1,200	None
- -	45 A 55 B	1	2	By H.M.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(a) 7 (b) 8½–10	M. - -	—	None
100 A	70 A 30 B	—	—	H.M. only by rules.	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	100	67	47	(a) 7 (b) 8½–9.	Prefect -	360	None
100 A	50 A 44 B 06 C	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	50	45	40	(a) 6½ (b) 8½	- - -	593	None
90 A 10 B	25 A 75 B	1	6	H.M. allowed by scheme.	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	77	62	52	(a) 6½ (b) 8½ to 10	Senior boy	—	1 for 1st Cl.
87 A 13 B	55 A 45 B	·5	·2	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	65	49	—	(a) 6½ S. 7½ W. (b) 8½ to 9	H.M. -	1,490	None
100 A	85 A 15 B	1	1	By H.M.	H.M. -	—	Yes	90	75	71	(a) 7 Sum. 7½ Wint. (b) 9½	Master -	947	None
- -	80 B 20 C	—	3 or 4	None -	H.M. may take boarders.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
55 A 45 B	10 A 90 B	3	13	-	H.M. - -	—	Yes	46	20	24	(a) 6½ S. 7½ W. (b) 8½ S. 8–10 W.	Senior boys and Asst. Master.	428	None
None -	B C	—	— -	None -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—

County of Somerset.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction: Knowledge required on Admission.	Instruction: Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Instruction: Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction: Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Bath	40	30	Reading	Classics, chiefly Fr. and math., separate.	Marks and examination.	(*c*) about ⅔ out of school.	All	11	28	2	—
Bridgwater	40	26	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Most in school	29	8	7	—	—
Bruton	38	30	Reading, writing and four rules of arithmetic.	By Latin and Greek chiefly.	Marks and examination.	(*a*) translation; (*b*) exercises, &c. by boarders.	31	31	14	2	—
Chard	40	30	None prescribed.	Separate for each subject.	Examination	Two in school, rest chiefly under supervision.	26	8	11	—	—
Crewkerne	40	33	Reading and writing.	Altogether, except Fr.	Marks and examination.	Two in school, rest at home or under supervision.	60	29	22	—	—
Ilminster Grammar School.	40	34	Reading	Classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	(*a*) most in school, (*b*) boarders, } 1½ (*c*) day boys } hrs.	35	28	35	—	—
Taunton	40	30	Nothing	Separate	Examination and marks.	(*a*) ¾ in School; (*c*) ¼ privately.	48	18	50	3	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Langport	41	37 Sum. 31 Win.	Read. Non-foundationers, read and write.	Separate	By marks but at Master's discretion.	All in School	12	1	1	—	—
Shepton Mallet	41	39	Reading and writing.	Uniform, but sub-classified.	Examination	(*a*) ⅔ (*b*) ⅓ (*c*) ?	23	7	14	—	—
Non-classical Schools—											
Ilminster Commercial School.	45	26	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(*c*) No control	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	19	All	12	8	—	—	—	Optional, lectures on chemistry and physics twice a year.
Tutor	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—	
Tutor	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) Latin, Grk., and French. (*b*) Latin and Greek.	31	10	All	—	—	—	—	10	All in chemistry.
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	29	6	Text books	—	1	—	—	—	
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All but (*c*), very rarely.	60	29	All	—	—	—	—	—	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	42	18	(*a*) and (*b*)	1	—	18	18	18	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).
Junior boys with tutor; senior boys without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) and (*b*) Latin and Greek. All three, French and Greek.	50	50	All	14	—	14	—	2	All.
Master occasionally.	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	42	—	All; chiefly text books.	—	—	—	—	—	
Sometimes tutor.	P. P. P. V. rarely.			—	Sentences and continuous pieces.	95	52	All	8	5	32	32	—	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

County of Somerset.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Master.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Bath	All	All	20	14	All	All	All	28	2	P.; D.F.; C.; D.M.	Mapping	H.M. half yearly.	Annually by Trustees examiner.
Bridgwater	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	8	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.	—	—	Half yearly, 2 examiners appointed by Bishop & Trustees.
Bruton	31	31	31	31	31	29	29	14	2	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.	—	—	Annually, examiner appointed by Trustees.
Chard	29	29	8	—	29	29	23	4	2	—	—	—	Half yearly, H.M.
Crewkerne	60	60	60	—	60	60	60	14	3	G.D.; Music	—	Three times a year.	Annually, examiners appointed by Trustees.
Ilminster Grammar School.	42	32	42	—	28	42	32	—	—	—	—	H.M. every six weeks.	Annually, examiners chosen by H.M. with consent of Trustees.
Taunton	50	50	50	15	50	30	20	10	—	Music; drawing at School of Art.	—	Masters, 4 times a year.	Half-yearly by H.M.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Langport	42	42	42	—	32	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sluoton Mallet	95	95	95	—	32	95	95	4	?	G.D.; D.F.; Music privately.	Natural science.	H.M. quarterly.	Quarterly, H.M., &c., clergyman yearly, coll. of precep. occasionally.
Non-classical Schools—													
Ilminster Commercial School.	—	*See Digest.*						—	—	None	—	—	Examiner appointed by Trustees.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
reek, French, drawing, and Latin verse replaced by book-keeping and higher arithmetic.			All	Open to all.	Master of form.	Prayer Book morning and evening and prayer from Laudiam Statutes.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
	Slightly.		—	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	- - -	All, 2.
es -	Special Civil Service class.	Yes - -	31	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
-	Yes -	- - -	29	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning.	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders.
	Occasionally.		60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	All. Boarders, 2.	All.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	42	Open to all.	H.M.	Special -	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
Yes -	Rarely -	Yes - -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning, special.	All	H.M. or parish clerg. for day boys.	One -	Boarders
-	- - -	- - -	4	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Clergyman of parish.	None -	Foundationers.
-	Yes -	Yes - -	95	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, &c. morning and evening.	All at morning schl.	Parish clergyman.	Boarders, 2. Foundationers.	Boarders } 2 Foundationers }
Instruction uniform.			All	Open to all.	—	- - -	—	The Vicar -	- - -	- - -

County of Somerset.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Often to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Bath	Yes	? Private	Caning on the back.	—	—	It is a day schl.	990 sq. yds.	Adjoining.	All
Bridgwater	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	—	25	—	Close	Both
Bruton	Yes, except for expulsion. Hours prescribed by scheme.	Public	Caning	Four prefects keep order in master's absence.	Yes	18	1½ roods and cricket ground.	Close	Both
Chard	Yes	Both	Corporal	—	None under superintendence.	—	220 sq. yds.	Close	To d boy with perm sio
Crewkerne	Yes, but consent of Trustees required for expulsion.	Both public and private.	Corporal	No definite powers.	A master always present.	31	— *	Cricket ground about ¼ mile.	*
Ilminster Grammar School.	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	None over foundation boys.	19, more in summer.	2 acres	150 yds.	All
Taunton	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	None	15	½ acre, 5 acres.	Close, ¼ mile.	All
Semi-classical Schools—									
Langport	Yes; except for expulsion of foundationer.	Public	Corporal	Monitors report to M.	—	2 half-holidays.	None	—	—
Shepton Mallet	Yes	Private	Corporal	To report ill conduct to H.M.	Master	35	525 sq. yds.	Close	A
Non-classical Schools—									
Ilminster Commercial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One playground open to Boarders; one playground

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
An underground playground, ladder, &c.	Drilling voluntary.	—	All on presentation of books.	Latin, Grammar, Eng. Lit., Euclid, Arithmetic, French	Writing and arithmetic.	Government	Yes, after a certain stage.	Bad preparation, and indifference of parents to classics.
Yes	Optional class.	No		Latin, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic.		Present system satisfactory.	Expedient only to a small extent.	Want of funds and buildings.
Fives Court, Giant Strides, and Cross Bar.	Drilling	Yes	Yes; 2s. 6d. subscription.	Those in use.	Some prefer merely English education; all wish for some Latin.	Present system satisfactory. Examiner must not reside within 10 miles.	Expedient and possible.	—
No	Drilling	No	To all on payment of a small subscription.	General English education, based upon Lat. and Greek.		Not at present expedient.	Present object of master.	—
Yes	Drilling	?	To boarders only,	Those in use.	Indifferent to Greek.	Present system satisfactory.	Inexpedient.	Interference of parents.
Yes	No	For brd^{rs}.	All	Classics, Eng., Arith., Hist., and Geog.	A few would prefer less classics.	? Government or education board.	No	Character of parents.
Yes	Yes	For brds.	All	Math., Eng. Lit. & Comp., Latin, Physics, Science, & French.	Arithmetic, calligraphy, Latin.	Educational Board.	Only giving up classics, if not intended for University.	Want of funds, and of better staff of masters, parents, and cramming.
		—	None	Those in use.	Indifferent to classics and higher subjects.	? By Government.	Neither	Want of assistance, and ignorance of boys on entering.
Small	Drilling	Fo brd^{rs}.	All	Those in use.	A few, book-keeping, &c., instead of Latin and French.	Yes by H.M	Yes	Over indulgence of parents and irregularity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

to Foundationers; cricket ground (3 acres) to both.

County of Somerset.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments.								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for five years ending 1864.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical Schools—											
Frome	9,522	- - -	- - -	—	- -	None	- -	6	6	6	Stat.
Keynsham	2,190	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	20	20	20	Stat.
Martock - (Grammar School.)	3,155	Farming -	- - -	- -	? Obsolete -	Bad	Trustees	12	12	—	Stat.
Somerton - (Free School).	2,206	Agricultural.	Bankers -	—	- - -	One room 42 ft. 18 ft.	Trustees	?	26	—	—
Trent - - (Free School).	512	Farming -	Parish chest	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	123	86	56	Stat.
Yeovil - -	7,057	Farming and manufacturing.	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	8	—	—

N.B.—*The rest of these tables is*

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees, by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	None	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	? Grammar	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	- -	—	Poor boys of Keynsham.	Boys	Ch. of Eng. pref.	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None
None	0	None	0	2 ex. off.; 3 others.	Ch. of Eng.	Trustees.	Yes	Founders' kin and hundred.	Boys	Residence -	- -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	8, local	Residence.	- -	—	Town -	*See Digest.*				Non-classical.	?
—	—	—	—	3 ex. off., rest local.	Residence.	Master	No	Trent and 2 adjacent parishes.	Boys	Residence -	Claim -	Stat.	Preparation for Gram. school.	Apprenticing or assisting at a grammar school.
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	Binding apprentices.

inapplicable to these schools.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL.")

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
BABINGTON -	129	ElizabethLong	1758	15	15	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	8	—
BANWELL - -	1,853	Subscription -	1767	10	(as returned in 1825). No endowed school in Banwell (Return						
BLAGDON - -	1,083	Thos. Baynard	1687	18	18	—	Yes -	(8 free)	Labourers - -	20	—
BRIDGWATER: Dr. Morgan's School.	11,320	Dr. John Morgan.	1723	120	55	36	Yes -	4d. (found free).	Various -	120 average.	—
BRUTON: Hospital School.	2,232	Hugh Sexey -	1638	930 (Mixed charity)	75	—	Yes -	None	Labourers and mechanics.	15	
CHEDDON-FITZPAINE.	338	T. Perry -	1756	16	16	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
CHEW STOKE -	753	Rev. Robt. Payne and others.	1718	80	67	5	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers and small tradesmen.	25	25
CHEWTONMENDIP: Boys' School	875	Inclosure Allotment.	1750	25	25	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
Girls' School	„	J. Dory - -	1759	8	8						
EAST CHINNOCK -	552	Unknown -	—	30	30						
CREWKERNE: Cossins' School	3,566	Roger Cossins	1703	4	(Income accumulating; school in abeyance. It is proposed to						

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.		Neither	No	Master only.
30	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Certificated.	Yes	Two.
15		15		None	Five	Twelve	Trustees	A.K.C. London.	No	Master only.
5	—	—	—	None	None	Two (acting)	Trustees	Mistress certificated.	No	Two.
unite charity with two others for the education of childen of poor at one and the same school.)										

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CROWCOMBE: Boys' School	573	Elizabeth and Thos. Carew.	1668	65	26	11	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	15	—
Girls' School	"	Dr. James	Unkn.	16	15	—	No	?	Agricultural labourers.	—	27
CUTCOMBE	793	Richard Elsworth.	1714	274*	50	—	Yes	(Found free).	Labourers, miners, mechanics, &c.	47	54
DULVERTON: National School	1,552	E. Dyke and others.	1736	29 (as returned in 1826)			Yes (both).	1d. 2d. 4d.	Agricultural labourers.	55	49
Infant School	"							1d.		36	27
FROME: Blue Coat School	9,552	R. Stevens and others.	1720	298	133	119	Yes	None	Small tradesmen and artizans.	27	—
Asylum for Girls	"	R. Stevens	1798	374	54	296	Yes	None	Artisans and labourers.	—	17
HIGH HAM	1,283	Rev. A. Schael and another.	1598	10	10	—	—	(26 free)		65 average.	
WEST HARPTREE	539	Saml. Lockier	1617	3	3	—	—	(6 free)		—	—
KILMERSDON	2,194	Rev. Henry Shute.	1707	48	38	—	Yes	None	Coal miners and agricultural labourers.	33	—
LOVINGTON	239	John Whithead.	1716	15	†	—	Yes	None (for parishioners).	Poor persons, tradesmen, farmers.	30	38
MILVERTON: Boys' School	1,895	Mary Lambe	1721	42	19	—	Yes	1d. and upwards.	Agriculture chiefly.	80	—
Girls' School	"				20	—	No	1d. or 2d.		—	73
Infants' School	"				3	—	No	1d. or 2d.		54	62

* School shares income with that at Timberscombe.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
15	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees			
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	Two boys M.	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None				Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	6 E., 12 B.	Seven (premium 12*l.*)	Twenty	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Master and 3 monitors.
—	17	—	17	None	One	Twenty	Trustees	Neither	No	Matron and servant.
—	—	—	—						Yes.	
—	—	—	—			Two.				
—	—	—	—	15 N. Sc.	None	Vicar, churchwardens, and 4 principal inhabitants.		B.A., Oxford.	No	Master and 2 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One mistress.
—	—	—	—	12 M.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 monitors.
				None				Mist. cert.		Mist. and 2 monitors.
				None				Mist. cert.		Mist. & asst.

† School was closed during 1866; re-opened in 1867.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
NEWTON S. LOE -	401	Richard Jones	1696	71	35	20	Yes -	1*d.*	Poor persons -	37*	11†
WEST NEWTON -	—	Dorothy Cheeke or Cheek.	1688	10	7	—	Yes -	2*d.* (6 free).	Petty farmers and labourers.	6	18
MIDSOMER NORTON.	3,836	Ann Harris	1721	83	71	—	Yes -	None	Miners, labourers, and small shopkeepers.	40	—
NORTON S. PHILIP	672	Joseph Neeld	1827	50	50	—	No -	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	25	25
NORTH PETHERTON.	3,943	Sir Thos. Wroth	1722	36	18	18	No -	None	Farm labourers	20	—
SOUTH PETHERTON.	2,423	Wm. Glandfield and others.	1735	65	53	—	No -	2*d.* (20 free).	Agriculture chiefly.	65	—
PURITON - -	604	Unknown -	—	21	21	—	Yes (furnished).	3*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	13	40
QUEEN CHARLTON	141	Mary Freeman	1760	27	16	‡	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers and farmers.	6	9
SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP.	658	T. Rich - -	1723	13 (as returned in 1824). Income applied in support of National							
STANTON DREW -	523	Richard Jones	1688	195 (Mixed charity)	35	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	30	30 and infants.
TAUNTON: Gray's School.	14,667	Robt. Gray -	1636	(Mixed charity, comprising almshouses; school in abeyance)							—

* 18 free. † 7 free.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	Two	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mistress uncert.	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar and trustees.	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees (priority to owner of Pethertop Park).	Mast. cert.	Yes	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Vicar and churchwardens.)	Vicar of Woolavington, Som.	Mistress uncert.	Yes	Mistress.
6	9	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees and committee).	Neither	Yes	Mistress.
School (Return 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	One (premium 18*l.*)	Fourteen	Trustees	No (trained).	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	None.

‡ Children clothed every alternate year; not in 1866.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
TIMBERSCOMBE	434	Richard Elsworth.	1714	274*	85	—	Yes	(found free).	Agriculture	28	36
TRULL: Wyatt's Schools	779	J. Wyatt	1756	24	12	Applied to a Church of England School.				(Informa-	
					12	Applied to a Dissenters' School.					
WELLOW	1,087	Unknown	—	12	12	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers	45	39
WELLS: Blue School	4,648	Margaret Barkham.	1654	464	155	246	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.	40	20
		Adrian Hickes	1675								
		Philip Hodges	1723								
WINSCOMBE	1,326	- - -	—	3	—	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	30	10
WINSHAM	1,033	Sir M. Holworthy.	1813	6 (as returned in 1823). Income appropriated by churchwardens to							

* School shares income with that at Cutcombe.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
tion from Charity Commissioners).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
20	20	—	—	1 boy L., 20 boys E.	Seven boys (7 girls, 2*l.* each).	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Vicar	Neither	No	Master.
purposes of National School (Return 1868).										

COUNTY OF DEVON.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Ashburton School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Ashburton, before the introduction of railroads, was on the highway between Plymouth and London. It was one of the old stannary towns, and the seat of a considerable woollen manufacture. The population has diminished by 700 in the last decennial period. There is still a large manufactory of serges at Buckfastleigh, three miles off; and mines of tin and copper are adjacent. It is healthily situated on the outskirts of Dartmoor on high ground.

The Grammar school here was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the instruction, education, and bringing up of children. The income of the endowment is derived from land, and amounts to about 80*l.* a year; and the two farms which produce this sum are said to be well let. Besides a well-built master's house and a large garden, accommodation is provided for 30 boarders, and there is a good playground with a covered shed on one side, all of which were left by Dean Ireland in 1842, together with 15*l.* a year to keep the premises in repair, on condition that the Church of England doctrine, and Greek and Latin, should be taught in the school. Of the money endowment, 23*l.* 10*s.* is conditionally left "if the master be diligent in his work," and every year a meeting of the trustees and sidesmen is held to award it. It has never been withheld.

The appointment of master rests with the vicar, trustees, and six sidesmen, which last are elected by the ratepayers in vestry, chiefly on political grounds, and consist of tradesmen in the town, and seem to have no other duties than those connected with the school. When the head mastership was last vacant, the number of trustees had been greatly reduced, and the sidesmen practically decided the appointment. It is said that politics on these occasions play an important part in determining the fitness of the candidate. The present master is in orders, and a graduate of Dublin University.

The school is held in what used to be the chapel of S. Lawrence, which forms a handsome and spacious room with a gallery

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

at one end, the entrance being under a lofty tower. It is about one-eighth of a mile from the master's house, and is in the centre of the town. There is no play ground there, and the day boys are not allowed to make use of the one attached to the master's house.

There were 18 boys present when I examined the school, of whom three were the master's sons, and two were boarders, leaving 13 boys from the town. By an indenture entered into by the master on his appointment, Latin, Greek, and mathematics are to be taught gratuitously; for any other instruction 5*l.* 5*s.* is charged; as a fact all paid this sum. He had no assistant. When I visited the school a motley group of urchins were awaiting the opening of the school-room door; there was no covered place for them to wait in case of rain. There were some of them who could only just read. Out of seven of the upper boys two construed Cæsar creditably, and knew some grammar. One boy, the son of a butcher, aged 15, did best in Latin, arithmetic, and Euclid, and did credit to the school. In writing from dictation, nine upper boys averaged three mistakes each; the best having one, the worst eight. The upper boys had a fair knowledge of elementary arithmetic and algebra, the lower had no idea of notation. The knowledge generally of history and geography was very indifferent.

The boys seldom stayed beyond 14. There were no examinations at the school except those conducted by the master himself, or occasionally by a friend. The two Gifford Exhibitions, founded in 1826 and attached to this school, and in default of candidates thrown open to the county, had not been held by a boy from the school for more than 20 years. Two boys also, while at the school, received 6*l.* and 8*l.* a year respectively, one being elected by the sidesmen only, the other by the vicar, churchwardens and sidesmen. There was no examination held; and the scholarships, if I may so call them, were given away as the result of successful canvassing.

There was also in the town an endowed school where a National school education was given, called the Free School, consisting of 100 boys and 80 girls, where many tradesmen and farmers sent their children at a payment of 1*d.* a week. There was no other school in the town. I was informed that these two schools actually exhausted all the children of capable age and position in the town, some boys from the Free School going to the Grammar school to be finished. The numbers at the latter within the present century have reached 60.

The grammar school, in the state in which I saw it, cannot be said, in proportion to its endowment, to be a very useful institution. There is not material enough in the town itself to support a classical school without the accession of boarders, for which the master's house is well adapted. It is said also that the inhabitants of Torquay and the south coast would be glad to avail themselves of a school here, on account of the bracing character of the climate. The feeling of the town was one of some dissatisfaction

at the existing state of things, though the leading inhabitants were exceedingly cautious in expressing any opinion upon the matter.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 164, A.D. 1822. End. Gr. Ret. 36.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 27th Dec. 1593, Hugh Pomeroy and others gave S. Laurence's chapel for a school house. Christopher Lapthorne, 26 Jan. 1627, gave 20 acres of land in the parishes of North Huish and Loddiswell, and, 10 Feb. 1627, William Coyte gave 20 acres in parish of Aveton Gifford, being (probably) parts of the estate of Mr. Wearing, and given by him for the school. Endowment augmented by Edward Gould, who gave two fields (about 13½ acres) in the parish of Staverton, and by others. In 1828, William Gifford, Esq., gave to Exeter College a sum in consols, producing about 68*l.* a year, for two exhibitioners from this school. In 1842, Dean Ireland left 15*l.* a year for repairs. Deeds in parish chest; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Whole annual income applicable to educational purposes 82*l.* No probable increase.

Two exhibitions of 34*l.* a year each, tenable for four years, at Exeter College, Oxford. In default of fit candidates from Ashburton, preference to boys born or educated in county of Devon; in default to all British subjects. Two exhibitions of the value of 8*l.* and 6*l.* respectively, tenable at school, and afterwards at universities until M.A.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, instruction, or bringing up of children (trusts of buildings and site). For augmentation of the maintenance of schoolmaster (Gould's gift). Called a grammar school in tablet of 1611.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek (Dean Ireland's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master. Exhibitioners at Exeter College elected by Rector and Fellows.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 82*l.*, from fees 80*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master (End. Gr. Ret.)

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three, 10 between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles. Pay 5*l.* 5*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four. Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills: highest, 49*l.*; average, 43*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 14,280 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. No particular provision made for religious instruction. School work begins with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination half-yearly by examiners selected by head master. Prizes given by head master. No scholar since 1846 has held a Gifford exhibition.

Punishments: impositions and sometimes caning; the latter publicly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Playground, a small one besides one at master's house, 50 yards by 30, for boarders only. Drilling optional. No bounds.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week. Play time, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

Robert Tucker.
Revd. Chas. Worthy.
Solomon Tozer.
Robert Coard Tucker.
Peter Fabyan Sparke Amery.
John Hern.
John Sparke Amery.
James Woodley.
John Tozer
Walter Soper Gervis.
Henry Tozer.
George Caunter.

Head Master:
Revd. F. Flood.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Registrar - -	Ashburton -	In the town, and therefore near.
" " - 2	Auctioneer - -	Do. - -	Do. do.
" " - 3	Agent for Duke of Cornwall.	Brimpts, Dartmoor.	.9 miles.
" " - 4	Draper - -	Ashburton -	In the town.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Yolland Hill, Ashburton.	½ mile.
" " - 6	The Master - -	Ashburton -	In the town.
" " - 7	Agent for Duke of Cornwall.	Brimpts - -	9 miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Sigford, Ilsington	3 "
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. do.	3 "
" " - 10	Do. - -	Chuleigh, Ashburton.	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Alston, do.	1½ "
" " - 2	Do. - -	Chuleigh, do.	½ "
" " - 3	The Master -	Ashburton -	In the town.
" " - 4	Registrar - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Mother a Widow -	Buckfastleigh -	3 miles.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Dean Prior -	5 "
" " - 7	(Retired) - -	Ashburton -	In the town.
" " - 8	The Master - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Exciseman's Widow	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Bulland, Staverton	1½ mile.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1862.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	25	3	—	8	13	2	1	—	2	I. Kings and Acts.
Greek	8	2	—	1	15	6	½	2	2½	Herod., Book. I., ch. 30, and about a half of the Hecuba.
Latin	19	4	—	5	14	6	½	4	6	Livy, Book I., ch. 17. Hor. Od., Book IV.
French	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Accidence in grammar. Histoire de Charles XII, Book I. and Compn.
Arithmetic	25	4	—	6	14	4	1½	—	5	Colenso, from proportional parts to end.
Book-keeping	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Single entry and part of double entry.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	3	—	3	18½	6	½	—	2	Euclid, four books. Algebra to simple equations.
History	20	3	—	4	13	2	1	—	2	Roman History (Gleig's series).
Geography	25	4	—	5	13	2	1	—	2	Gleig's Geography, all the summaries.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(Morell's English Grammar now used.)
English Composition.	20	—	—	5	13	1	1	—	1	Essays.
Reading	25	—	—	4						
Writing	25									

Second class in religious knowledge and English contains 9 boys, average age 11½ years; in Greek two boys, in Latin 4 boys, average age 12, learning Greek Delectus and Virgil. Various numbers in other subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BARNSTAPLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The population of the capital of North Devon has diminished by about 800 since the last census, but still numbers nearly 11,000 inhabitants. The endowment of the Grammar school is almost nominal. It consists of 10*l.* a year to be paid to an "able school-"master, to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, to teach "children in Barnstaple," and was charged on an estate in Parracombe by Richard Ferris in 1646. In 1760 this sum was further increased by the Rev. John Wright, the head master, who, "considering that the school had the smallest endowment in Devon," gave 100*l.* to be invested in consols to augment it, and expressed a wish that only a master of arts should be appointed.

The present head master has taught in the school for 46 years; 12 as under master and 34 as head master; and he is also chaplain to the workhouse, gaol, and infirmary. He has himself built a private house with good accommodation for boarders, of whom he has now 10, and has room for at least 30. Attached to it is a playground and a covered place for wet weather. There are 6 day boys, one of whom is on the foundation, and elected by the corporation. There have been in former years as many as 56 at the school. The day boys pay 6*l.* 6*s.* and 8*l.* 8*s.* according to age, and the boarders 20*l.*, 25*l.*, and 30*l.* The school room consists of what was evidently an old chapel, a venerable but somewhat dilapidated building, surrounded on all sides by the churchyard, with mullioned windows now mostly filled in with brickwork, recalling the times of the Tudors. The master uses it by permission of the corporation, who keep it in repair. Internally it forms a spacious and convenient room. The school room is interesting as having been the scene of the early education of the poet Gay, and the place where the foundations of the great learning of Bishop Jewel were laid.

All the boys were taught Latin and Greek as soon as they were capable. The two upper boys were the master's sons, and in age and attainment far above the rest. They translated some unseen Latin and some prepared Œdipus Tyrannus well. The seven boys below averaged eight mistakes in dictation each. Two had none; one had 18. Their knowledge of Latin was very slight; of Greek almost nominal.

I cannot say of this school that the results obtained are disproportionate to the amount of the endowment. The school is not appreciated by the inhabitants, only seven of whom send their sons. A large town like Barnstaple certainly requires an upper school. The town is well provided with lower schools. There is a Wesleyan school highly spoken of; and also a Blue Coat school, which educates 50 boys and 25 girls. At the latter, the boys, having formerly been educated gratuitously, by a new arrange-

ment are made to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, with marked advantage in the regularity of their attendance. There is also a good middle-class private school, consisting of 55 boys when I visited it, though it was the "slack quarter"; where French was profitably taught, and was not an extra, and was learnt by more than half the school.

West Buckland School has drained several boys from this neighbourhood. I mean it in no sense as a disparagement to the excellent man who has filled the post of master of the grammar school for nearly half a century when I say that a more vigorous administration is wanted if a good upper school is to be established, as I believe it might be, in this town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 28, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Ferris, by will, 19 June 1646, gave an annuity of 10*l.* charged on lands. John Wright, by deed, 23 Aug. 1760, gave 100*l.*, now invested in turnpike poll deeds, the interest on which has lately (1867) fallen to 3*l.* per annum. Deeds in custody of borough charity trustees.

School Property.—Whole income applied to school; present net value 13*l.*, less income tax. No probable increase.

Only building ancient chantry attached to church. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Children of town (Ferris's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School reputed to be a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Mayor and corporation appoint master. [N.B.—Present master appointed before Municipal Corporation Act.]

Master to be M.A., if possible (Deed of John Wright).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 14*l.*

Day Scholars.—[7 in 1867.] All from town. One on foundation.

Boarders.—[12 in 1867.] Hours, 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required specially to know anything on admission.

Religious instruction at discretion of master. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Caning inflicted when necessary.

Playground open to all at master's discretion.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 40 hours per week. Play time, about 30 hours per week.

TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

The trustees of the municipal charities of Barnstaple.

Head Master:

Revd. G. Johnston, B.D.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BIDEFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Grammar school here was founded in 1689 by Susannah Stucley, who gave 200*l.* on condition 400*l.* more was raised in the town. This amount was subscribed, and an estate of 80 acres was bought at West Buckland for 620*l.*, and conveyed to trustees for the support of a Grammar school in Bideford. The clerk informs me the estate is at present well let on lease for 65*l.* a year, of which 50*l.* is paid to the master; in return for which, seven boys, to be elected by the trustees, are entitled to an education for 2*l.* 2*s.* a year.

The master is expected to occupy a house let on lives, for which he pays 1*l.* a year, and 45*l.* whenever a life falls in. He has also to insure. There is good accommodation for boarders. The school-room is some little distance from the house, and is a well-arranged room, but looks out into a narrow street. The approach is bad, and the situation noisy. There is no playground.

Sixteen boys were present when I visited the school. In English grammar, history, and geography there was a fair knowledge shown. One boy had done some of the Phœnissæ. Two boys attempted a translation of an easy piece of unseen Ovid with partial success. In arithmetic they could do but little. In writing from dictation, out of 14 boys one had no mistakes, three had three; of the others, who were very young, few had anything but a very limited notion of spelling. Of the 16, four were free boys.

The trustees, who are taken from the gentry and principal inhabitants of the town, do not seem to interest themselves much in the school, and there has repeatedly been a difficulty to procure their attendance at their periodical meetings. Social feeling is said to run high here, and many parents object to send their sons to the school on account of the class of boys they meet with as foundationers. I am informed that some of the gentry, including some of the trustees, have for this cause promoted the establishment of a private school, where none but gentlemen's sons are to be taken. The master of the Grammar school is a man of ability; but for various reasons the school is not much used by, or popular with the inhabitants. There is ample material here and in the surrounding district for an upper school, as the numbers which attended under the late head master sufficiently testify.

Adjoining the Grammar school is a small foundation, called the Bridge Commercial School, endowed with 10*l.* a year and with a cottage, let for 3*l.* The school consists of 12 boys, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* a year, and 10 foundationers who pay nothing, and are elected by the trustees. The candidates for admission are always numerous. A preference is given to mariners' sons, and next, to

poorer tradesmen's. A small extra allowance is made by the trustees for stationery. Boys came here from the National school to be "finished." There was a general air of wretchedness about the whole arrangements. The books consisted of dogs-eared leaves in loose covers. The boys were ill-clad, and their instruction of a very moderate kind indeed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 129, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In pursuance of will of Susannah Stucley, 3 Nov. 1689, who gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land for maintenance of a grammar school, provided the town raised 400*l.* more. With this was purchased a leasehold estate (of about 97 acres) at West Buckland, held for the residue of a term of 900 years commencing 20 March 1696; and out of accumulations from sale of timber there was purchased, in 1817, a house for the master, held on lease for 99 years, determinable on three lives. The building used for the school has usually been repaired at the expense of the bridge trust. Deeds in custody of secretary to trustees.

School Property.—The above. Average annual income 63*l.* gross, 60*l.* net; whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site not good, schoolroom being over a cellar in which a cooper exercises his trade. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance and support of a grammar school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Greek and Latin languages and elements of history and geography.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, self-electing, eighteen inhabitants of Church of England; majority make rules and appoint head master.

Practice is to appoint a clergyman to be master. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Masters may take boarders without restriction. Total income of head-master from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 126*l.*, besides house and profits of one boarder. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Eighteen, four on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles. Pay for general work, foundationers, 2*l.* 2*s.*; non-foundationers, 8*l.* 8*s.*; extra subjects, French, drawing, &c., 4*l.* 4*s.* each; stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—One in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 60 to 70 guineas. School bill (one half year), 45*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 797 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and spell fairly, and work first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified, at parents' request, to suit particular cases. Religious instruction two days in the week. School opened with prayers and reading (verse by verse) a chapter of Bible.

Promotions partly by half year's work and partly by examination.

Examination every month by head master. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and corporal punishments; the last by head master only, and generally public, but rarely used.

Playground, 40 yards × 25 yards, open to boarders only. Boys allowed to walk in country by themselves.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Only one boy gone to any university during the last five years.
School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week, besides three or four hours per week given by head master for preparation of extr work. Play time, 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
Sir George Stucley Stucley, Bart., Hartland Abbey.
John Pyke, Esq.
The Revd. Francis L. Bazeley.
George Molesworth, Esq.
Robert E. Yelland, Banker.
Wm. H. Ackland, M.D.
Thomas B. Chanter, Gentleman.
George Braund, Draper.
George Brayley, jun., Solicitor.
Thomas L. Pridham, Surgeon.
William Wickham, Wine Merchant.
Charles C. Turner, Surgeon.
} All of Bideford.

Clerk to Trustees:
George Brayley, jun.

Head Master:
Revd. A. Kerr Thompson, D.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Bideford - -	Within ¼ mile.
" " - 2	Widow, independent	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Gentleman -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Tanner - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 6	Physician - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Gentleman -	Calcutta - -	Boarder.
" " - 8	Physician - -	Bideford - -	¼ mile.
" " - 9	Captain 11th Regt.	Father in India; mother resident in Bideford.	¼ "
" " - 10	Gentleman -	Near Bideford -	1½ mile, but the boy is a boarder.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Upholsterer, &c. -	Bideford - -	About 40 yards.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Near Bideford -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Tailor, &c. -	Bideford - -	¼ mile.
" " - 4	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	In the Merchant Service.	Father at sea; mother resident in Bideford.	Do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Near Bideford -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Watchmaker -	Bideford - -	¼ "
" " - 8	Merchant - -	Near Bideford -	½ "
" " - 9	Shoemaker, &c. -	Bideford - -	¼ "
" " - 10	Traveller - -	Do. - -	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		hour.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	21	5	—	5	14	3	1	—	3	Euripides, Phœn. The whole by the upper 5th 1 boy).
Greek	11	3	—	5	14	8	½	2	4	Euripides, Phœnissæ, 300. and translated in a book in the English.
Latin	21	5	—	5	14	8	½	2	4	N.B.—This last exercise, invaluable not only as a second construing lesson, or as a reminder of remarks made of scholarship or peculiarities of idiom, but as a means of retranslation at a future date. Every lesson in Latin or Greek is translated in a book, corrected on the following morning or soon after, and thus doubles the number of actual lessons in classics.
French	7	3	pr. an. 4*l.* 4*s.*	2	15	2	1	2	4	
German	1	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	1	16	2	1	2	2	
Arithmetic*	21	5	—	5	14	7	1	4	7	
Book-keeping	3	—	—	3	14	2	1	—	2	
Mensuration and Surveying.	about 10	2	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	4	—	5	14	3	1	—	3	Xenophon's Mem., B. 3, ch. 7, whole. Xenophon's Anab., B. 2, nearly all. Virgil's Georgics, B. IV., all. Virgil's Æn., B. V., 300.
Physics	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Hor. Odes, B. IV., all. Hor. Odes, B. I., Od. I.—X.
Natural History.	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Cæs. Bell. Gall. V. 20 or 30 chs. Virg., B. 3, all 2 cl., 1 boy, Oxf. L. Ex.
History	21	5	—	5	14	3	1	—	3	Cæs. Bell. Gall. III. do. do.
Geography	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Arnold's Lt. Ex. I. II. } 4 Ex. Do. Gr. Ex. I. } pr.wk.
English Grammar.	21	5	—	5	14	2	1	—	2	Gr. Test., St. Matthew, abt. half.
English Literature.	Voluntary out of school work.									French.—Hamel's Fr. Gr., all. Dialogues, Télémaque, Molière, Fables. German.—Gram., dialogue, translation, &c.
English Composition.†	21	5	—	5	14	1	The week min.	1	The week.	Arithmetic.—Colenso, all, Physics, Natural History.—Crossley's Class Book, IV. 5.
Reading	21	5	—	5	14	7	20	—	7	History.—Markham's France and England, Student's Hume, Liddell's Rome, Small History of Rome and Greece by S.P.C.K.
Writing	21	5	—	5	14	5	1	—	5	
Music	2	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Geography. — Anderson's, Asia.
Drawing	9	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	3	14	1	2	—	2	English Composition.—Full outline given weekly every Monday morning by Head Master.

* The number of hours under the head of Arithmetic include those given to Book-keeping and Mensuration. But these subjects and their hours vary. Some weeks more Arithmetic and some weeks more Book-keeping and Mensuration.

† One Theme or English exercise is written every week by each boy.

The Second Class contains 3 boys, average age 13, giving 4 hours a week to Greek, 4 to Latin, 7 to arithmetic, 3 to mathematics, &c., &c. Third Class has 5 boys, average age 12, giving 8 hours a week to Latin, 7 to arithmetic, &c., &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

EXTRACT from the SCHOOL REPORT for 1863 and 1864.

1. Fifth place in the Competitive Examination for Woolwich, 145 candidates, 30 nominations.
2. First of 1,052 candidates in English subjects, and second class in languages at Cambridge Local Examinations (senior).
3. Third of more than 1,000 candidates in English subjects, and second class ditto ditto (senior).
4. First class and prize at Oxford Local Examinations (junior).
5. Second class and prize at ditto, ditto, ditto.
6. Passed final examination at college and first examination for Holy Orders.
7. Passed both examinations for the Royal Navy, and appointed to a ship.
8. } Passed Cambridge Local Examinations.
9. }
10. } Eleven prizes (three of which were first drawing prizes) at Cheltenham Col-
11. } lege and other public schools. Several pupils have also passed for the
12. } medical and legal professions.

CHUDLEIGH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE object of the foundation of Pynsent's school is fully stated in the trustees' returns. It does not seem to be strictly fulfilling the intention of the founder either in the subjects taught or in the class of children receiving instruction. At present the "free teaching" prescribed "for all the inhabitants and parishioners of Chudleigh" is confined to such system of education "as is usual in grammar schools of the first class," of which Greek and Latin form an important part. I cannot find that any such restriction occurs in the founder's will; and although it may be doubted whether in the time of Charles II. this was the free instruction intended, yet long custom seems to have sanctioned the arrangement. Any Chudleigh boy can now be taught Latin and Greek without payment, if recommended by a trustee. All other boys pay a fixed sum of 8*l.* 8*s.* if resident in Chudleigh, or 12*l.* 12*s.* if living out of the parish. By custom, also, the master must be in orders and a member of the university.

The master has two assistants, one a graduate of the university. The house and premises are fairly convenient, including the school-room with two class-rooms adjoining. The dormitories above are good, well lighted and ventilated, but unsubstantially built of lath and plaster by the predecessor of the present master at his own expense. They could accommodate several more boarders than the present number. There is a dilapidated covered shed in the playground for wet weather. The house itself is not in first rate repair and is old. The whole premises stand on about an acre, divided equally between the buildings, master's garden, and playground. The master has to do all repairs, and pay rates and taxes.

Nineteen boys were present when I visited the school, of whom eight were boarders, 11 day boys; of these latter one was a free boy and five were the master's sons. Of the boarders, three were private pupils, one of whom was being prepared for the examination for the marine service; they were much older and bigger boys than the rest of the school.

Of the 16 other boys, most of them seemed well taught and grounded in Greek and Latin. Three of them construed parts of the Electra with accuracy, and the others, for their age, had a fair acquaintance with Latin and knew their grammar. In arithmetic and algebra one boy, the son of a tradesman in the town, was far above the rest. In arithmetic, as well as in geography and dictation, the work of the school was not very advanced.

For many years past the school has been known as a boarding school rather than a day school, and in 1821 had 41 boys. It is popular with the principal inhabitants, the upper part of whom are desirous of keeping it up as a classical school, making

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

it preparatory for the public schools. This seems to be also the wish of the master, who feared an influx of free boys might interfere with this intention. The day boys are not allowed the use of the playground unless admitted to the privilege by the upper boys, here called prefects.

From the smallness of the endowment and the size of the town, the school, as at present constituted, if it is to be successful, must draw its scholars from a distance. The town is 10 miles from Exeter, and contains a National School, a new and handsome building, to which several farmers sent their sons. There used to be a commercial school, but the excellence of the National School drove it away. It was not an unusual thing for boys to come from the National School to be "finished" at Pynsent's.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 67, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By an inquisition taken in 1670 it was found that in pursuance of an agreement made in 1667 John Pynsent declared by his will made 28 June 1668, certain lands at Combe, in the parish of Croydon, to be charged with an annuity of 30*l.* for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. Deeds in custody of solicitor to trustees.

School Property.—Annual income 30*l.* Owner of Combe pays rentcharge to schoolmaster and takes his receipt.

Buildings (mainly built by former masters) out of repair. Master has to repair.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for all the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish of Chudleigh for ever, without payment. (Decree of Commission of Charity Uses, 1670.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None prescribed.

Government and Masters.—11 trustees, self-electing; appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be of the Church of England. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head masters allowed to take boarders; no limitation. Total income from endowment 30*l.*, from fees 126*l.*, besides house. Also has a curacy and eight boardors. Assistants appointed and paid by H.M.

Day Scholars.—Sixteen,* one foundationer, from distances up to one mile, and chiefly between 10 and 16 years old. Pay (non-foundationers) 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work; French and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight;* all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 45 to 50 guineas; French, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Military pupils, 80 guineas; with separate room, 100 guineas. Naval cadets, 60 to 80 guineas. Suppers, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 68*l.*; average, 59*l.*; lowest, 50*l.* Hours, 7 a.m. 9 p.m.; some sit up for study until 11 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — No knowledge required from boys on admission.

School small; admits of little classification except in classics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture

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* *Note by Head Master in* 1867.—Since Assistant Commissioner's visit, school has been destroyed by a fever. In May 1867, 4 day boys, 4 boarders.

history, Church Catechism, and Greek Testament. School opened with psalms and prayers, and closed with a collect.

Promotions partly by examination, and partly by master's judgment.

Examination half-yearly by master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly, but very rare.

Two playgrounds, half an acre each, close to school; one open to all boys, admission to other regulated by prefects. Masters join in games. One or two places forbidden, all others free.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week. First morning lesson and exercise prepared out of school. Two half holidays each week, and a whole one once a month.

LIST OF TRUSTEES.

Thos. Yarde, Esq., Culver House, Chudleigh.
John Williams, Esq., Chudleigh.
Charles Langley, Solicitor, Chudleigh.
Revd. Wilmot Henry Palk, Chudleigh.
Wm. Bower Scott, Esq., Chudleigh.
Henry Trowbridge Wright, Esq., Chudleigh.
Francis Day, Esq., Chudleigh.
Joseph Oldham, Esq., Oakfield, Chudleigh.
George William Lillies, Surgeon, Chudleigh.
Albert Gordon Langley, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.
Charles Cauldfield Moore, Coburg, Upper Canada.

Head Master:
Revd. J. Inman.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Barrister - -	Chudleigh - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Tradesman - -	Do. - -	All the rest close to school.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Postmaster - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Tradesman - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Barrister - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Gentleman.		
„ „ - 9			
„ „ - 10	The above are all the present day boys.		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—Profession, &c. of Parents—*cont.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Clergyman - -	Chudleigh.	
" " - 2	Gentleman - -	Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.	
" " - 3	Clergyman - - -	Chudleigh. Do.	
" " - 4	Do. - - -	Sedbergh, Yorkshire.	
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Wolverhampton.	
" " - 6	Attorney - -	Manaton, Devon.	
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	Chudleigh.	
" " - 8	Do. - - -	Newton Abbot.	
" " - 9	Gentleman.		
" " - 10	These are all.		

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Generally religious knowledge on Monday before breakfast.
Greek and Latin alternately every other day.
And so with exercises, these very exactly required.
French twice a week in afternoon.
Drawing do.
No German.
Arithmetic and mathematics on afternoons and on Saturday mornings.
No physics.
No chemistry.
No music.
No mensuration or surveying.
No book-keeping.
But I change the course at times when history or English has to be specially attended to, when I think we are getting behind in these matters, or to work up for examination.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1 Election to Winchester -
1 to Royal Academy, Woolwich } in last four years.
1 Naval Cadet - - - -

CREDITON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

WHEN I visited Crediton, the head master had but just taken possession of his office and of the new school premises. The foundation of the school forms part of a Church corporation trust, whereby King Edward VI. incorporated by letters patent 12 governors of certain hereditaments which had belonged to the late college of Crediton, directing them to apply the yearly profits for the support of the Vicar and Chaplains of Crediton, the Vicar of Exminster, the Chaplain of Sandford, and for the support of a Grammar school and other public uses. The property has been the subject of frequent lawsuits in past time. I am informed 10,000*l.* has been expended in litigation during the present century.

The school was founded by the King as a Free Grammar school. No express qualification is required for the master. It was held until quite recently in the Lady Chapel of the old Cathedral Church of Crediton. New premises have recently been built at the upper end of the town, with houses for the head and under master attached, a good playground behind, and ample accommodation for boarders; the head master has room for 30, the under master for 15. All the arrangements are well planned, the school and classrooms airy and well ventilated, and the whole well furnished. The present head master was elected in August 1865, at which time the school stood less both in numbers and reputation.

There are six scholarships held at the school; the master recommends and the governors elect; a most valuable adjunct if properly worked and made, as it is intended to be, the reward of merit. There is also an exhibition to the university every year. There was no candidate for it on the last occasion. The head master receives 150*l.* a year and 3*l.* per head for every day boy up to 47; he also will have his boarding house, for which the terms have not yet been fixed. The under master receives 100*l.* only, and has a boarding house. There were 37 day boys and two boarders when I visited the school, composed in about equal proportions of farmers, tradesmen, and professional men; and the trustees hope by the cheapness of the education offered to attract residents to the town.

The trustees are mostly substantial farmers; one is a gentleman of university education.

The system of instruction pursued here was good. The three upper boys construed Thucydides very fairly. Classics were intended to be the prevailing study of the place, though other subjects, such as French, which was not an extra, though not compulsory, and arithmetic, were carefully attended to. Shakespeare was read, and portions committed to memory. The head master intended to send his boys into the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The school is now regulated by a scheme sanctioned in 1852, one or two points in which, for the administration of the corporation trust, might, perhaps, be improved.

1. It is said that the yearly exhibition can only be held by a resident, that is to say, a boy *bonâ fide* living with his parents or near relatives *in loco parentûm*, in the town, so that no boarder at either of the masters' houses could be a candidate. This restriction will operate against boarders coming to the school.

2. The sum paid to the school by the corporators is a fixed sum, and all the surplus (if any) goes to augment the salaries of certain clergymen. On the part of the trustees, therefore, I am told, there is not only a reluctance, but a risk, in laying out anything but what is necessary for the barest necessities of the school, for fear of opposition from those entitled to the surplus, or even lest the item should not be passed in the accounts by the master in chancery. I believe it would be thought a desirable arrangement to separate the school endowment entirely from the Church corporation, and to give it separate trustees.

The inhabitants have confident hopes of the future of what I may call their new school, and consider it a rival to Tiverton.

The town of Crediton is rich in charities for education. It has a very handsome building called Hayward's school, used as a national school, for 170 boys, 140 girls, and 120 infants, with an income of 700*l.* a year.

Also a school called Dunn's school, with an endowment of "34*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* a year for a master to teach the inhabitants "writing, navigation, the lunar method of taking the longitude "at sea, planning, drawing, surveying, with all mathematical "science." Thirty boys were in attendance at this school when I visited it, of whom 11 were free boys elected by the corporators. The others paid 50*s.* to 60*s.* a year. Some were being prepared for the grammar school; several were the smaller farmers' and tradesmen's sons, the school occupying an intermediate position between "Hayward's" (or the National) and the grammar school. The instruction given to the boys was very elementary, and it is unnecessary to add that "the lunar method of taking the longitude at sea" was not required to be taught.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 46, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI 2 April 1547, who gave premises belonging to then late College of Crediton, an annual rent of 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of lands in Crediton, and advowsons, glebe, and tithes of vicarage and of rectory of Exminster, for maintenance of chaplain at Sandford, vicar and two chaplains at Crediton, vicar of Exminster, and schoolmaster of free grammar school, with a salary of 10*l.*, and for distributions among poor of Crediton and Exminster. Foundation confirmed, and endowment augmented, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 5 July 1560, with tithes of her possessions of S. Lawrence, and all other tithes within parish of late College of Crediton; subject to payment of 100*l.* per annum to Crown. Number of chaplains at Crediton reduced to one; and 8*l.* per annum directed to be distributed among four poor scholars, to be called Queen Elizabeth's grammar scholars. By decree of Court of Exchequer, 12 June 1624. 600*l.* of income directed to be applied for benefit of poor of Crediton and

Exminster, in manner thereby directed. Master's stipend raised from 10*l.* per annum (as fixed by letters patent of Edward VI.) to 40*l.*, out of which he was directed to pay 10. per annum to an usher for teaching poor children to read and write. Three exhibitions of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for five years at University founded; number of exhibitions at school increased to 10. Deeds in custody of governors.

Trust Property.—Tithe rentcharge of parishes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster; commuted at 3,770*l.* Governors entitled to fees for breaking ground of Crediton church and churchyard, a quit rent of 10*s.* and the advowson of Kennerleigh. Average annual income from endowment, 3,996*l.* gross; of which about 700*l.* [in 1865 about 540*l.* besides repairs, rates, &c.] is applied to school. One exhibition annually of 60*l.*, tenable for three years and a half, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham; candidates from Crediton, Sandford, or Exminster preferred. Six poor scholars resident in Crediton, Sandford, or Exminster receive 10*l.* per annum each.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head and second masters' houses have accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—"And further, instigated by the singular love which WE "bear towards the subjects of our kingdom, the children within our said "county of Devon, that they may hereafter from their infancy be endued "with more polished learning than was formerly usual, so that when they "arrive at maturer age they may go forth better instructed, thinking thus "certainly to adorn and ornament not less with literature than with wisdom "the English Church of Christ, whose charge on earth we immediately bear "to the universal advantage of our kingdom,—do, in the tenor of these "presents, really and fully create and establish, perpetually to endure to all "future times, a free grammar school in the parish of Crediton, *otherwise* "called Kyrton, aforesaid, one master or teacher 'to be called THE KYNG'S "NEWE GRAMER SCOLE OF CREDYTON'" (letters patent of Edward VI.) All boys of age of eight years and upwards, able to read and write, and resident within county of Devon, preferring those of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, to be capable of admission, subject to payment of sums directed by scheme. No scholar entitled to remain beyond first annual examination after he shall have attained the age of 18 years. (Scheme A.D. 1852.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—More polished learning (letters patent of Edward VI.); besides the learned languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, writing reading, English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, and such of the modern languages and elements of such of the arts and practical sciences as governors direct (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 28 June 1852.

Twelve governors of the hereditaments and goods of the church of Crediton, self-electing, nine of whom are inhabitants of Crediton, and three of Sandford; appoint master and usher. Appoint to exhibitions on a public examination at the commencement of the Midsummer vacation.

Master and usher removed for sufficient cause by resolution of governors present at special corporate meeting called on requisition in writing, signed by three governors; provided such resolution be entered in minute book; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval, with three weeks notice to master or usher. Master may take 30 and usher 15 boarders. May not have other employment, ecclesiastical or civil.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, clergyman and M.A.; total income from endowment 150*l.* [for half year ended Midsummer 1867 at rate of 200*l.*], with 3*l.* for each boy in the school, besides house and garden. Second master's salary 100*l.*, and house and garden. Third master's salary 100*l.* Fourth master's 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—[44 in 1867] sons of farmers, tradesmen, and professional men; from distances up to five miles. Latin and Greek free. General work, 3*l.*; French, 1*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, besides three weekly boarders. Terms in head master's house (not including capitation fee to governors): above 8 and under 12, 45 guineas; above 12 and under 15, 50 guineas above 15 and under 19,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

55 guineas; washing 4 guineas. In second master's house under 12, 32*l.*; under 14, 36*l.*; above 14, 40*l.*; usual extras as agreed on.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School divided into classical and mathematical departments. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction in sacred history. School work begins with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination at end of half-year as a rule.

Examination at Christmas by masters, and at Midsummer by examiners chosen by governors. Governors can give 20*l.* a year in prizes.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment; latter publicly or privately as case requires.

Playground, more than three quarters of an acre, with parallel bars, &c.

Less than five boys gone to any University with the last five years. [In May 1867 one boy at Cambridge.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in summer, and 29 in winter, per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for Year ended 25 March 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,396	8	10½
On account of Tithe Rentcharge of Crediton, due 1 Jan. 1865	1032	19	9
Arrears of previous years	902	7	5
On account of Tithe Rentcharge of Sandford, due 1 Jan. 1865	594	7	11
Arrears of previous years	572	8	5
On account of Tithe Rentcharge of Exminster, due 1 Jan. 1865	777	4	8
Arrears of previous years	97	16	5
Chief Rent (five years)	2	10	0
Opening vaults in Crediton churchyard	27	15	7
	£5,403	19	0½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, and insurance	519	9	7
Property tax	87	16	5
Tradesmen's bills	106	16	2
Clerk's salary	120	0	0
Do. allowance for receipts and postage	7	7	0
Interest on loans (less Income Tax)	93	10	0
Part payment of debts	250	0	0
Clergy (less Income Tax)	1,216	0	11
Expenses of Crediton Church	168	12	0
Parochial Schools	182	10	0
Almsmen	160	0	0
Grammar School.			
Master's salary and capitation fees (less Income Tax)	245	15	0
Usher's salary, 1¼ years (less Income Tax)	121	13	4
Queen Elizabeth scholars (ten)	60	0	0
Exhibitioner	60	0	0
Prizes	22	8	0
Part payment of other masters	28	17	2
Balance in hand	1941	18	5½
	£5,403	19	0½

N.B.—Arrears due 25 March 1865, 1,585*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart., Creedy Park.
Colonel Davie, Creedy Park.
B. Cleave, Esq., Crediton.
B. W. Cleave, Esq., Crediton.
J. H. Buller, Esq., Downes, Crediton.
E. Empson, Esq., Surgeon, Crediton.
Mr. E. T. Ward, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. E. Tremlett, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. Gorwyn, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. J. Tremlett, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. Harris, a Landowner, Crediton.
Mr. J. Lee, a Landowner, Crediton.

Clerk to Trustees:

Fras. Edwd. Smith, Crediton.

Head Master:

Revd. A. Calvert, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Revd. G. Evans, M.A.
Mr. Ingram.
Mr. Edwards.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Father in Calcutta; boards with Grandmother.	¼ mile.
" " - 2	No occupation -	Crediton - -	1 do.
" " - 3	Lawyer - -	Parents dead; boarded with Aunt. Crediton.	250 yards.
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Crediton - -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 6	Merchant (brother of No. 1).		
" " - 7	Solicitor - -	Crediton - -	½ do.
" " - 8	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	¼ do.
" " - 9	Paymaster of 80th Regiment in India.	Mother resides for the education of children in Crediton.	¾ do.
" " - 10	Chemist - -	Crediton - -	¼ do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer (tenant) -	Knowle Barton, Crediton.	3 miles.
" " - 2	Do. do. -	White Thorne, Hittisleigh.	7 do.
" " - 3	Wheelwright and Farmer.	Down St. Mary -	6¼ do.
" " - 4	Clergyman (dead) -	Widow resides in Crediton for education of family.	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Merchant - -	Grahamstown, S. Africa; temporarily resident in Crediton for health and education of family.	100 yards.
" " - 6	Chemist - -	Crediton - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Farmer (tenant) -	Downes Farm, Crediton.	2 miles.
" " - 8	Civil Engineer -	Father in Calcutta; mother temporarily resident in Crediton for education of family.	½ mile.
" " - 9	Do. (brother of No. 8).	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 10	Gentleman - -	Penton House, Crediton.	1 do.

There were not 10 Boarders in the School last Half-year.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.				hrs.			yrs.							yrs.			M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50		—	4	16	3	30 m.	1	2	Gr. Test., S. Math. 1-12. Riddle's Bible Hist. pp. 120. Articles of Religion.	7	14	2	¾ h.	—	2 h.	Gospel of St. Matth. I.-VIII. Whately's Evidences.	9	11¼	2	15	—	1	Watts' Scrip. Hist. pp. (1-30),
Greek	17	3	—	4	16	6	1 h.	10	12	Herod. Lib. III. Hom. Il. Lib. I. Arnold's Gr. Pr. Comp., 65 Exercises. Wilkins' Gr. Pr., 20. Beatson's Greek Verses, 150 lines.	7	14	5	1 h.	3	9 h.	Frost's Analecta Palæphatus and Lucian, pp. 32.							
Latin	50	6	—	4	16	6	1 h.	10	12	Cic. pr. Milone; Virg. Geo. I. Arnold's Lat. Pr. Comp. Wilkin's Lat. Pr., Lat. Verses, Elegiacs, and Lyrics, &c.	7	14	5	1 h.	6	9 h.	Virgil, Æn. i. Sallust, Cat. 1-30. Arnold's Lat. Pr. C. 1-40. Penrose's Elegiac Verses, pp. 1-19. Kennedy's Gr.	9	11½	6	H. 1	6	9	
French	41	4	5s. pr. qr.	4	16	3	1 h.	3	5	Hamel's Gr., Noel and Chapsal, Racine, Esther, Britannicus, &c., Molière, Les Femmes Savantes, &c. French correspondence.	7	14	3	1 h.	3	3 h.	Hamel's French Ex. 69. Molière, Bourgeois G., pp. 38. Fénélon's Télémaque, 3 Books, &c.	12	10	3	1	3	3	Ahn's Fr. Gr. (pp. 1-30). Perrin's Fables Amusantes, pp. 1-30).
Arithmetic	50	4	—*	1	17	2	1 h.	—	2	Colenso; all	10	15	7	Varies.	—	4¼ h.	Colenso, Various Parts.	14	10	7	¾	—	5½	Chambers's Arithmetic.
†Book-keeping	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3	16	5	1 m.	—	5 h.								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	1	17	4	1 h.	—	4	Todhunter's Algebra, Bin. Theorem, Interest, Series. Contd. Fractions. Todhunter's Trig., Logms., Solution of Triangles, Heights and Distances. Drew's Geometry, Conic Sections, Euclid I.-VI.	10	15	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Algebra, Todhunter's Smaller. Euclid, Books I. II. Two or three have gone farther.							
											[10	15	4 Euclid.	1 h.	—	4 h.]								

* Each boy pays 15s. per qr. whatever he learns in this bracket.

† Book-keeping: boys who do this don't learn Greek; all in form.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	50	6	—*	4	16	2	1 h.	—	2	Smith's Roman History, last half.	7	14	5	½ h.	—	2½ h.	Collier's Eng. Hist., and Chepmell's Grecian, pp. 1–44.	9	11½	2	M. 30	—	H. 2	Menzies' History and Constitution of England, pp. 1–44.
Geography	50	6	—	4	16	2	1 h.	—	2	Pillan's Anct. Geo. Greece and Italy, &c.	7	14	2	½ h.	—	1 m.	Principally "Globes"	9	11½	2	30	—	2	
EnglishGrammar.	50	6	—	4	16	1	2 h.	—	2	Morell's, Angus' Hand Book (100 pages).	7	14	1	1 h.	—	1 h.	Morell's Larger Grammar. Inflexion of Words.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Darton's Sch. Library (John's), pp. (1–20).
English Literature.	50	6	—	4	16	1	1 h.	1	2	Shakespeare, Tempest	7	14	1	1 h.	2	3 h.	Morell's Exercises in Analysis and Structure of Words.	9	11½	1	30	—	1	Morell's Smaller Grammar.
†English Composition.	20 30	3 3	—	4	16	Done at home				- - - -	7	14	1	1 h.	—	1 h.	Shakespeare, Henry V.; also Repetition from same.	9	11½	5	10	—	M. 50	Twells' Poetry for Repetition.
Reading	All read their History aloud			4	16	—	—	—	—	"Tempest," "King Lear."														
Writing	42	Not classified.		Highest Class does not write.						- - - -	5	14	3	½ h.	—	1½ h.	- - - -	9	11½	3	H. 1	3	H. 3	
Music	1	—	pr. qr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	9	11½	3	M. 30	3	1½	
Drawing	5	Not classified.																						

* Each boy pays 15*s.* per qr. whatever he learns in this bracket.

† 3 highest classes write themes and analyse sentences; 3 lowest have dictation three times a week.

*** The average time of Lessons is shortened in winter months—*See* Time Tables.

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Service; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Marrack, J., 22nd Wrangler 1860.
Marrack, R. G., 14th Wrangler 1866.
Lee, J. B., 2nd Class Moderations. 2nd Class Final In Literis Human. Scholar of Exeter, Oxford (about 1861–2).
(*b*) Langdon, Cambridge, non-gremial; 1st Class Seniors (about 1864).
Symes; 1st Class Seniors, Cambridge, non-gremial (1st in all England in French, I am told, about 1864).
Marrack, R., Oxford, non-gremial; 1st Class Juniors about 1861.

The head master adds:—"The above are reported to me, and I will not be answerable for accuracy of information, especially dates."

DARTMOUTH LATIN SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A SCHOOL actually existed here within the memory of living men, which was called the Latin school. The building in which it was held was pulled down in 1837, being an obstruction to the street, and a resident gentleman informed me he remembered a stone with an inscription on it being over the door, stating the name of the founder, and calling the school the "Latin School." The endowment consisted of one fifth of the annual income of a charity known as Forder's Charity, payable only on condition that the corporation should supplement the sum by 10*l.* more out of the corporate funds, in default of which the one fifth of the Forder estate income was to be distributed amongst the poor. This one fifth amounts now to 2*l.* 12*s.* a year. The present rent of the whole estate is 17*l.* 8*s.* net. The property is on lease on a life aged 78. When that life falls in, it is supposed that after an outlay of 300*l.* for farm buildings, the rent will be increased to 80*l.*

At the time of the Municipal Reform Act the corporation were in debt, and the payment of 10*l.*, which seems to be quite voluntary, was consequently discontinued, and has not been revived.

In 1861, on a requisition from the chief inhabitants of the town, the mayor convened a meeting, at which a resolution was passed "That a good educational establishment in this town "would prove a great benefit to the inhabitants, as giving heads "of families the opportunity of providing their sons with an "education suitable to the present age on moderate terms, and "also as tending to increase the number of residents."

A committee was formed to consider the whole question, and, in reply to their applications, nearly 500*l.* were promised towards the object in view. But, like many other well-intended plans, the matter has dropped. The healthiness of the situation, its beauty as a place of residence, its growing importance since the opening of the railway, and easiness of access, the absence of any important school, all point to Dartmouth as a fit place for such an establishment; and it is a subject for regret that the committee were not able round the nucleus of the old endowment to develope a school required by the wants of the neighbourhood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 20; A.D. 1822. End. Gr. Ret., 1865.)

Foundation.—Original unknown.

Endowment.—One-fifth of profits of premises known as Forder estate. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

Objects of Trust.—Towards better maintenance of an able schoolmaster who should keep school and educate children within the borough, so as mayor and bailiffs should continue and yearly pay unto said schoolmaster annual stipend or allowance of 10*l.* as formerly they had done. In case they should diminish said yearly sum of 10*l.*, or in default of such a schoolmaster, endowment to be distributed amongst poor (deed declaring trusts of Forder estate, A.D. 1679).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin.

Government and Masters.—School has long ceased to exist in consequence of corporation having failed to meet endowment, income of which is accordingly distributed amongst poor.

The non-official trustees elect others to fill vacancies.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

The Mayor and Justice of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, *ex officio*.
Sir Hy. Paul Seale, Bart.
Revd. John Tracy.
T. Sidstone.
R. F. Burrough.
Geo. Hingston.
Samuel N. Elliot.
Robert M. Mortimore,
W. Ashford, Jun.
Revd. Frederick Morton Walter.
E. Kensington.
W. R. Creed.
W. Croft.

EXETER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE Grammar School at Exeter is part of a foundation called S. John's Hospital, and was originally founded by certain citizens of Exeter, and afterwards incorporated by King Charles I. In the letters patent, the hospital is amongst other things incorporated "For a free Grammar school and a free English school, "for the education of poor children or scholars born in or inhabit- "ing the said city," the free English school being in the recital described as instituted for the better preparing the children of the said hospital and others for the grammar school, and other fit professions. The letters patent seem to leave it to the discretion of the governors whether there shall be separate masters or one master over both schools. They do not order that the master shall be a graduate, or in orders, but merely that he shall be "fit and able."

At present the two schools are quite distinct, although they are included within the same boundaries. The free English school is united with the Blue Coat school, and does not in any way profess to prepare boys for the grammar school. The blue boys, to the number of 25, and the free boys, are chosen by the governors from the children of poor parents. The blue boys are clothed, and board with the master of the English school, Mr. Gould; and the whole of them, blue boys and free boys, to the number of nearly 200, receive their education gratuitously.

A house adjoining the hospital was built for the master of the grammar school about 1776, in which he now lives; it is in tolerable repair, and contains moderate accommodation for 35 to 40 boarders, but was only occupied at the time of my visit by 12. The schoolroom forms part of the nave of the church belonging to the old dissolved hospital of S. John, the east end of which is still used for service, and some small emoluments from the letting the pews is received by the head master, who officiates there. The schoolroom is large and well furnished. It unfortunately runs parallel with and against the high street, the windows opening on that side, and, owing to a cabstand immediately outside, is liable to disagreeable and noisy interruption. There are two fairly sized playgrounds at the back; one for the head master's boarders, the other for the day boys. The latter are not allowed, except by permission, to use the boarders' playground, but I believe the rule is not much insisted upon. Separate from these two, but adjoining, is a large playground for the boys of Mr. Gould's school.

When I visited the grammar school I was informed it consisted of 48 boys, 12 boarders and 36 day boys. The trustees, by custom, seem to have the power of electing four boys, sons of freemen, to the privilege of a gratuitous education. There was only one such boy in the school, and I understood they had no other applications. Only five of the day boys came from the immediate city, the rest from the suburbs. The master declined to allow me to examine the boys, or to see the work of an examination they

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were about to undergo, alleging that it was beneath the dignity of the school to be put on the same platform with other schools which he understood had been examined.

At the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the management and property of the hospital passed into the hands of the trustees of the church list of Exeter charities, who consist of 11 influential gentlemen connected chiefly with the city, who are also trustees of eight other charities. The exhibition fund, which for the size of the school is very large, amounting to nearly 500*l.* a year, is in the hands of different electors, seven of the exhibitions out of 18 being in the gift of the governors of the hospital. Some of the smaller exhibitions are given to the successful candidates for the larger ones; all of them, as far as I could learn, were given away fairly and after examination. There has not been of late much competition for them, and the examiners' duty has been seldom more than to certify the fitness of the candidates to hold them. I believe 10 years ago candidates were not always found to apply for them. Two a year, on an average, are vacant. The rule restricting some of them to natives of Exeter, sons of freemen, has not been always strictly observed. In the case of the exhibitions founded by Dr. Stevens, he excluded from any benefit therein all sons, grandsons, nephews, and first cousins of all bishops and deans of Exeter, and of all dignitaries and canons of the Cathedral Church. This is a restriction which might surely now be removed. It practically excludes a large body of residents requiring a a classical education for their sons from using the school. Dr. Stevens also by his will allows his exhibitioners to hold their exhibitions till the full term of seven years shall have expired, provided they are studying law or physic in England or in any foreign university, or are travelling for improvement in botany, architecture, foreign trade, or painting. According to present regulations, they are only tenable for four years, and residence at the university is required. He also allows the mayor to elect one exhibitioner exclusively to travel for the benefit of trade, without going to the university. I believe this power has never been exercised.

It would be more convenient if the exhibition property were all under one management. A proposal of Sir Thomas Acland to augment two exhibitions founded by an ancestor, and place them on a more satisfactory footing, which, he considers, involves some change in the trustees, has hitherto been unsuccessful, though the scheme is approved by the governors of the hospital, because some members of the city corporation, who at present form part of the electors, are unwilling to relinquish the small patronage, which the alteration contemplated by Sir Thomas Acland requires of them.

The school was founded for the benefit of the residents of the city, and certainly in so wealthy and populous a place ample material ought to exist for an upper school. A resident gentleman, himself educated here, informed me that 180 boys were at the school in his time.

The school has not been able, in point of numbers, to hold its own against the upper or middle class private schools of the city, which are numerous, and several of which are good. Within the last ten years its numbers have diminished by one half. The head master complained that Hele's school had interfered with the grammar school; but the class of boys who attend at Hele's is in no sense the class whom he in fact encourages to come to the grammar school; nor, indeed, is it desirable he should. He is anxious to change the site of the school, now much surrounded. This will undoubtedly be an advantage, if such new site remain sufficiently central. The governors have entertained the proposal favourably, and negotiations for the purchase of five acres of land within the county of the city are in contemplation.

The school suffers, perhaps, in some sense, from the smallness of the endowment, which makes it difficult to obtain, or, when obtained, to keep efficient assistant masters. Of late years they have been constantly changing. The head master used to send in candidates for the university local examinations; but since 1861 has discontinued it, owing, he says, to objections raised to "paying the fees, the pupils having been sent in not singly but in classes." Looking to all the attendant circumstances, the school probably should rather direct its aim towards satisfying the wants of a residential class than establishing itself as a boarding school for boys from a distance. Every day increases the reluctance of parents who live in the country to send their children into a populous city to be educated.

The Free School and Blue Coat School of S. John's Hospital.

The results of my inspection of the Free School and Blue School, which form part of the same foundation as the Grammar school, were quite satisfactory. Under their worthy master, Mr. Gould, the subjects taught and the manner of teaching were well suited to the needs of the scholars, and good of their kind. The discipline was admirable. The school is deservedly held in high estimation, and although I believe the parents of many of the boys could well afford to pay something towards their schooling, and thereby raise a fund towards improving the quality of the education given, yet I can well understand the reluctance there is to interfere with an institution which is unquestionably producing satisfactory results. The Blue boys do all the servants' work of their own establishment, and clean out the schoolroom, &c. Many of them are orphans or deserving objects of charity.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 85, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation.—By the citizens of Exeter. A branch of S. John's Hospital, founded by Hugh Crossing, Alderman, and others, incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I., 2 June 1637. Further endowed by

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Elize Hele, who, by an indenture 9 January 1632, enfeoffed John Maynard, Elize Stert, and others, with the manors of Fardell, Denaton, Brixton, Reigny Cofflute, Halwill, Teignharvey, Clist St. Lawrence, and Clist Gerrard in the county of Devon, and the rectory impropriate of Wolvington and St. Giles in the Heath in the same county, and all other his manors, lands, and hereditaments in the said county or elsewhere in England, in trust after his decease, to employ them to such godly, pious, and charitable uses as they or the survivors or survivor of them or his heirs in their discretion should think meet. On 18 December 1658 John Maynard and Elize Stert, survivors, conveyed* the manors of Clist St. Lawrence, Clist St. Giles, Gerrard's Clist, and Teignharvey, and certain lands, &c. in the parishes of Newton Ferers and Bovey Tracey, to the Mayor of Exeter and others in trust out of the rents reserved (which were not to be less than one-fourth or sixth of the whole) and profits, exclusive of fines, to pay 10*l.* a year for maintenance of school in Moreton, and 32*l.* a year for maintenance of divinity and Hebrew lecturer set up in Exeter College, Oxford, by John Maynard and Elize Stert, and the residue for maintenance, education, and apprenticing of poor children in St. John's Hospital, Exeter. Of the proceeds of the fines 1,500*l.* was to be expended on workhouses for the county of Devon and city of Exeter, and 1,500*l.* for maintenance of poor maiden children in Hele's Hospital in Exeter, and the remainder to such charitable uses as J. M. and E. S. or the survivor should appoint. Appointments having been made from time to time by the heirs, on a suit in Chancery being instituted, it was decreed, 22 Nov. 1825, that the right of apportioning the fines (then averaging 1,000*l.* a year) was in the Crown by sign manual. By a private Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 40, power was given (on determination of the existing leases for lives) to let the estates at rackrent for terms not exceeding 21 years, the rents to be reserved by which to be paid two-fifths to St. John's Hospital and three-fifths to the solicitors of H.M. Treasury, or to such other persons and for such purposes as Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual, should so direct.† Deeds in muniment room of trustees at hospital.

Property of St. John's Hospital.—Only property now belonging to hospital, exclusively appropriated to grammar school, premises in Paris Street given by Dr. Vilvayne in 1637. Present income 5*l.* 14*s.* Will be increased on falling in of two lives to about 30*l.* The average income for five years ending 1864, derived from property applicable to grammar and English (blue coat) school, was 336*l.* gross, 317*l.* net; from property applicable to English school only, 856*l.* gross, 797*l.* net. Large increase of the part applicable to the English school only expected on the expiration of the leases on lives of Hele's estate. Advowson of Clyst St. Lawrence belongs to Hele's estate. Last presentation sold.

Grammar School.

Income.—Amount paid to grammar school for salaries, examiners' fees, and prize books, about 105*l.* a year, besides repairs, rates, &c.

Exhibitions.—Seventeen, viz.:—

Six founded by Dr. Stephens, of 40*l.* a year, to any college at either university; restricted, two to natives of Devon, two to natives of Cornwall, two to natives of Exeter, sons of freemen; tenable for four years.

One by Mr. Stephens, of 40*l.* a year, to natives of Devon, Cornwall, or Exeter, as above.

To the above the school trustees elect.

Three by Canon Reynolds, of 40*l.* a year, open to all going into orders at Exeter Coll., Oxford preferably to other colleges, if they can be accommodated, until 24 years of age. Electors, the school trustees and dean and chapter of Exeter alternately.

Two by Mr. Vidal, of 25*l.* 8*s.* a year, at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, tenable for four years. Electors, the master and two senior fellows of St. John's, the dean and mayor of Exeter, and others.

One, in lieu of two founded by Sir J. Acland, Knt., recently augmented by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., now about 50*l.* a year; tenable at Exeter Coll.,

* Other parts of Hele's estates were conveyed for the benefit of the workhouse school in Plymouth and for Totnes school. See also Plympton Maurice, p. 336.

† Out of this three-fifths Hele's school (see p. 309) was founded.

Oxford. Electors, rector of Exeter College, Sir T. D. Acland, mayor and recorder of Exeter, and head master.

Four by Dr. Vilvayne, of 8*l.* a year for seven years, tenable at Exeter Coll., Oxford. Electors, the mayor, recorder, and head master.

Buildings and site confined. Head master's house ill adapted for reception of boarders. Trustees contemplate removal of school to better site.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the instructing, teaching, maintenance, and education of poor children or scholars born or inhabiting in the city or county of Exeter (letters patent). Four sons of freemen resident in Exeter educated gratuitously: none *maintained* at grammar school (present practice).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and cyphering, and the Latin tongue (statutes, A.D. 1638).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of municipal charities of Exeter, appointed by Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners, make ordinances, majority appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a learned, able, and sufficient person. In practice a clergyman is always appointed, and is required to perform two full services at St. John's Hospital Chapel throughout the year. Headmastership "is not remembered to have been held with any other office." The second master is also required to be a clergyman.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders. Total income from endowment 70*l.*, including 30*l.* towards French teaching, from fees 229*l.*, from profits of boarders 200*l.*, from chapel fees (he giving two full services throughout the year) 17*l.*, besides house. Assistants appointed (with sanction of trustees) and paid by head master. Second master's salary, 125*l.*; third master's, 108*l.*; fourth master's, 57*l.*; French master's, 20*l.* (two afternoons a week).

Day Scholars.—In 1867, forty-three, half of whom are under 14 years old. Pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drilling, 5*s.* Stationery, 12*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—In 1867, twelve, of whom ten are above 14 years of age, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 40 to 50 guineas. Private tuition, 10 guineas, very rarely required. School bills, highest (very exceptional), 94*l.*; average, 60*l.*; lowest, 50*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,068 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m., 9 p.m. for juniors, 10 for seniors. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently, write fairly, and work first four rules of arithmetic.

Classification by classics chiefly, and subordinately for French and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened with prayers and reading Bible narrative.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a quarter by head master and once a year by a graduate selected by trustees from three submitted to them by head master. Twenty-four guineas distributed in medals and prizes by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, consisting of repetition, etc., copies for juniors, and caning; all by head master only.

Two playgrounds, one a quarter of an acre open to all; the other one-third of an acre for boarders only. Cricket on a five-acre field within half a mile of school. Masters join in cricket. Boarders not allowed generally to go in country by themselves. Drilling taught.

Twelve boys gone to universities within the last five years. [In May 1867 five undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge from the School.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 31 hours in summer and 29 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders and day pupils at home. Play time, 20 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year ended 31 Dec. 1866.

St. John's Hospital, Exeter.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rack and conventionary rents of property at Exeter and other places in Devon, and rent-charges	513	3	2
Conventionary rents of estates at Clyst St. Lawrence, and other places (part of Hele's estate)	365	6	10
Two-fifth net rents and profits of estates in Clyst St. Lawrence and other places let at rack rent (part of Hele's estate)	401	17	6
Income Tax allowed by mistake	1	2	5
	£1,281	9	11
Balance against Charity	1,136	5	6
	£2,417	15	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance against Charity at commencement of year				1021	5	11
Taxes, insurance, water, and other rates	163	7	1			
Repairs to hospital, grammar school, chapel, and other premises	115	9	7			
Chief rents	0	13	3			
Share of management expenses of church charities	78	15	3			
Salary of Surveyor	15	0	0			
Postages, printing, &c.	5	13	3			
				378	18	5
Blue School.						
Salaries of masters, board and education of Blue Coat boys, and education of day boys	645	0	0			
Salaries of monitors	28	3	0			
Boys' bedding and clothing	80	0	9			
Stationery and books	51	19	4			
Cards of merit	0	17	6			
Blue boys' clothes on leaving school, 25*s.* each	5	0	0			
Coals for committee and schoolroom	0	13	0			
Medical attendant on Blue boys	16	16	0			
Salary of master School of Art	15	0	0			
Testimonial to head master of Blue school	20	0	0			
				863	9	7
Grammar School.						
Head master	60	0	0			
French master	30	0	0			
				90	0	0
Chapel, Clist sexton, altar cloth, clerk, &c.				20	11	6
St. Catherine's almspeople				1	10	0
Hebrew Lectures at Oxford				12	0	0
Divinity do.				20	0	0
Master of Morcton school				10	0	0
				£2,417	15	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES.

Patrick Miller, Esq., M.D., Mount Radford, Exeter.
George Braund, Esq., Clifton Road, Exeter.
Henry Hooper, Esq., Mount Radford, Exeter.
William Kennaway, Esq., Barnfield, Exeter.
Ralph Barnes, Esq., Bellair, Exeter.
John Clench, Esq., Exeter.
Wm. Wills Hooper, Esq., Northbrook House, near Exeter.
Sir Stafford Hy. Northcote, Bt., M.P., C.B., Pynes, near Exeter.
Ralph Sanders, Esq., Banker, Exeter.
Richd. Sommers Gard, Esq., Rougemont, Exeter.
Thomas Shapter, Esq., M.D., Barnfield, Exeter.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Daw, Solicitor, Exeter.

Head Master:
Rev. H. Newport, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
			Miles.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Ironfounder -	Sidney Cottage, Alphington.	1¼
,, ,, - 2	Surveyor in G.P.O.	Baring Place, Heavitree.	1
,, ,, - 3	Physician - -	Southernhay -	¼
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman -	Living with brother in Exeter.	¼
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon - -	Southernhay -	⅓
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do. -	⅓
,, ,, - 7	Widow lady -	St. Thomas', near Exeter.	1¼
,, ,, - 8	Solicitor - -	Living with uncle in Exeter.	¼
,, ,, - 9	Widow lady -	Mount Radford -	½
,, ,, - 10	Stockbroker -	Cathedral Close -	¼
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster -	King's Lodge, Exeter.	¼
,, ,, - 2	Captain in Army -	Living with aunt in Friar's Walk.	½
,, ,, - 3	Civilian, India - -	Living with mother at Mt. Radford.	½
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor - -	Ide - -	1½
,, ,, - 5	Merchant - -	Larkbeare House, near Exeter.	½
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Ide - -	1½
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman - -	St. James' Terrace, Exeter.	½
,, ,, - 8	Widow lady -	Mount Radford -	½
,, ,, - 9	County Magistrate	Heavitree - -	¾
,, ,, - 10	Merchant - -	Ide - -	1½

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Exeter - -	Head Master
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Chagford, Devon	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	North Huish, do.	
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor - -	Bodmin, Cornwall	
,, ,, - 5	Proprietor of estate	Barbados, W. I.	
,, ,, - 6	Do. do.	Do. do.	
,, ,, - 7	Orphan of Captain in Army.	Grandfather's address, Hamble Hse., Southmptn.	
,, ,, - 8	Captain in Navy -	Teignmouth, Devon	
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	Ashburton, do.	
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - -	St. German's, Cornwall.	

N.B.—The above are the only boys boarding in my house (except my 3 sons), and are all in the first 3 forms.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class, I. Form, in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	6	—	9	16·10		7	—	1½	St. Paul's Epist. to Rom. (Dr. Vaughan).	12	15·5	7	7	—	1½	Acts of Apost., I.–IV., in Greek, and Bible narrative.	4	10·6	7		—	1½	Bible narrative, pp. 356–400.
Greek	38	4	—	9	16·10	15	30	3	13½	Soph. Phil. and Herod. VI., c. 1–70.	12	15·5	15	30	3	13½	Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. c. 1, 2, and 3.	4	10·6					
Latin	50	6	—	9	16·10	15	30	4	14	Cic. pro Murænâ. Hor., Epistles, Book I.	12	15·5	15	30	4	14	Ovid's Fasti II., 1–510, and Livy I., 1–34.	4	10·6	22	30	4	15	Phaedri Fab., Book I. 1–5–26, and Book IV., 3.
French	50	6	—	9	16·10	8	30	2	4	Select. from Delille's Poésie and Grammar.	12	15·5	8	30	2	4	Select. from Delille's Répertoire and Grammar.	4	10·6	10	30	2	5	Delille's Beginner's Fr. Book, Rules and Grm., to p. 40, and Exercises, 1–24.
Arithmetic	50	6	—	9	16·10	(Included under Math.)				Examples from Hind's and other books.	12	15·5	(Included under Math.)				Examples from Hind's and other books.	4	10·6	6	45	—	4½	Examples from Hind's and other books.
Book-keeping.																								
Mensuration and Surveying.																								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	38	4	—	4	17·5	10	30	—	5 to 6	Euclid, usual course, including Book XI., with Todhunter's Algebra to Binomial Theorem.	9	15·6	10	30	—	5 to 6	Euc., I. and II., with Lund's Easy Algebra to Quadratic Equations.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class, I. Form, in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Chemistry.																								
History -	59	6	—	9	16·10	1	30	1	1	Gleig's Eng. History, pp. 190-296, and Schmitz's Rom. History, pp. 312-445, and Smith's Greek Hist., Books I. and II.	12	15·5	1	30	1	1	Gleig's E. Hist., pp. 296-366; Liddell's Rom. Hist., "Rome under Kings;" and Smith's Smaller Gr. Hist., c. I., 6 and 15, and 14 and 22 in part.	4	10·6	1	30	1	2	Gleig's English History, pp. 63-100.
Geography	50	6	—	9	16·10	1	30	1	1	Pillan's Ancient Geography, pp. 24-123.	12	15·5	1	30	1	1	Hughes' North America.	4	10·6	2	30	2	4	Goldsmith's Geog. Terms, and Europe, 1st course.
English Grammar.	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				References to Morell -	12	15·5	Occasional				References to Morell -	4	10·6	2	30	2	4	Morell to p. 49, and Exercises to p. 30.
English Literature.	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				References to Collier -	12	15·5	Occasional				References to Collier.							
English Composition.	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				Translations from Lat., Gr., and Fr. authors into Eng., with abstracts, essays, &c.	12	15·5	Occasional				Translations into Eng. from Lat., Gr., and Fr. authors, with letter-writing, &c.	4	10·6	Occasional				Letter-writing and dictation.
Reading -	50	6	—	9	16·10	Occasional				Portion of Bible narrative in turn each morning before prayers, publicly.	12	15·5	Occasional				Out of history text books.	4	10·6	6	15	—	1½	From English History or Geography books.
Writing -	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	4	10·6	6	30	—	3	Ordinary copies in books.
Music.																								
Drawing -	10	1	2l. 2s.	3	16·7	2	45	—	1½	Freehand, Landscape, &c.	1	17·0	2	45	—	1½	Freehand, Landscape, &c.	1	11·5	2	45	—	1½	Freehand, Landscape, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

OXFORD.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Moderations	-	-	2	Final Schools.	Classical.	1	-	2
				Do.	Physical Science.	-	-	1

CAMBRIDGE.

College Examination 8 3 –

(At Trinity and St. John's).

Mathematical honours, 2 Wranglers, 1 Senior Optimè.

Fellowship, 1.

Open Scholarships at Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, 13; University Scholarship (Oxford), 1.

Good Conduct and other prizes at Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, 7.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

In 1st Division at Matriculation Examination, 1; in high honours for Chemistry, 1.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Junior Mathematical Scholarship and Prize, 1; Senior Mathematical Scholarship, 1, with prox. acc. for the two Inglis Scholarships, with Council's Prize.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

One pupil was 13th on the list out of 200 candidates.

Woolwich Academy.—2nd on list for admission, and 29th ditto; 1 Pollok medal and 3 other prizes, and passed 2nd in order.

Incorporated Law Society.—One in select class of 5 at intermediate Examination, and 1 in select class of 4 at final Examination out of 112 candidates, and received Council's prize.

EXETER.—HELE'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 65, A.D. 1821. Act of Parliament (Private), 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 40.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Royal Warrant, under Royal sign manual, 4 March 1840, appointing* by virtue of decree in chancery (made 22 November 1825) part of proceeds of fines reserved upon old leases, or of rents reserved in lieu thereof on fresh leases, of part of the estates given by Elize Hele for charitable purposes, 9 Jan. 1632; (*see above, p.* 301.) The first annual payment was made in 1851. Deeds in custody of trustees of S. John's Hospital.

School Property.—Present income from endowment 300*l.* gross, 204*l.* net.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Two exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each for the advancement of boys in any calling, and 1,000*l.* for building of training school, were directed by the Royal Warrant to be paid, as funds accrued. Not yet paid, but the income of Hele's estates is largely increasing, and payment is expected soon.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys (Royal Warrant).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, algebra, navigation (if required), history, geography, English grammar, the use of the globes, and the rudiments of Latin. Bible to be read and Church Catechism to be taught, except to those children whose parents express an objection.

Government and Masters.—Trustees appointed by treasury; appoint and dismiss head and all other masters, and appoint annually examiners.

Practice is to appoint a member of the Church of England to be head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from fees and endowment 140*l.* (has since been raised to 150*l.*), and house; of second master, 116*l.*; of third master, 70*l.*; of first pupil teacher, 20*l.*; of two junior pupil teachers, 15*l.* each. Pupil teachers appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—One hundred and forty-two, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances within one mile. Pay for general work, per annum, under 10, 1*l.* 1*s.*; above 10, 2*l.* 2*s.* Stationery, 4*s.* Drilling, 6*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and cipher sufficiently well to join the lowest class.

School classified by one leading group of subjects solely. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scriptures read daily, and Church Catechism taught to those whose parents who do not object. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

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* The sums appointed by the above-named warrant were as follows, the order in which the charge was to take effect being as here set forth:
200*l.* for erection of school house at Broad Clyst; 50*l.* annually for maintenance of same.
30*l.* annually to ancient Free School in Bovey Tracey, for the master:
1,500*l.* for building (Hele's) school in Exeter; 300*l.* annually for maintenance of same; 100*l.* annually for two exhibitions by way of advancement in any profession or calling, for boys educated at Hele's school:
1,000*l.* for building, in Exeter, a training school for schoolmasters, to be called the Exeter Model School; 200*l.* annually for maintenance of same:
400*l.* for building an infant school in Exeter; 100*l.* annually for maintenance of same.
400*l.* for building a girls' school in Exeter, to be called Maynard's School; 150*l.* annually for maintenance of same.
There was a balance in hand in 1840 of 3,527*l.* The annual net rents and profits of that portion of the estates which is already let at rack-rent appears to be (see balance sheet of St. John's Hospital, p. 304) over 1,000*l.* a year, of which 600*l.* is applicable (less expenses) to the purposes named in this warrant.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotion by quarterly examination chiefly, some weight being given to a boy's age, time he has been in school, and general well doing during the quarter.

Examination once a year by clergymen and others accustomed to school discipline, selected by trustees. Prizes given by the trustees.

Punishments: cane by head master only, publicly, and impositions under his cognizance.

Playground about an acre and a half, parallel and horizontal bars, etc.

No boy gone to any university; some to other places of education.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week. Very few lessons prepared in school.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	309	11	9	Salaries to masters	341	7	0
Payment from Hele's estates	300	0	0	„ secretary and accountant	13	5	0
Rent of wall and sale of grass	3	2	0	Law expenses	3	18	0
Payments by boys	352	10	4	Ground rent	14	11	3
				Rates and taxes	18	14	2
				Building covered playground	230	0	0
				Repairs, gardener, &c.	53	5	7
				Books and stationery	83	16	9
				Fuel and cleaning	11	3	6
				Balance	195	2	10
	£965	4	1		£965	4	1

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., Wear House, Topsham, Devon.

John Tyrrell, Esq., The Cottage, St. Leonards, Exeter.

Mark Kennaway, Esq., Hoopern House, Exeter.

Edward Andrew Sanders, Esq., Stoke House, Exeter.

Clerk to Trustees:

Wm. Buckingham, Solicitor, Exeter.

Head Master:

Charles Long, A.C.P.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B. The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Innkeeper.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Bootmaker.
„ „ 2	Gardener.	„ „ 2	Grocer's Assistant.
„ „ 3	Brick and Tile Manufacturer.	„ „ 3	Builder.
„ „ 4	Accountant.	„ „ 4	Smith.
„ „ 5	Tailor.	„ „ 5	Stationer.
„ „ 6	Baker.	„ „ 6	Innkeeper.
„ „ 7	Accountant.	„ „ 7	Solicitor's Clerk.
„ „ 8	Boot and Shoe Maker.	„ „ 8	Draper.
„ „ 9	Glazier.	„ „ 9	Carver and Turner.
„ „ 10	Warehouseman.	„ „ 10	Provision Dealer.

All in Exeter within a mile of the school, and a very large number of them very much less.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	150	Into five classes; each class containing an Upper and Lower Division.	No extra fees.	Upper Division - 14 } Total - 29 Lower Do. - 15 }		6	hrs. ½	—	3	Holy Scriptures, Genesis. Watt's Scrip. Hist, Exodus. Pinnock's Hist., Sinclair's Catechism, St. Matthew.	Upper Division - 14 } 30 Total. Lower Do. - 16 }	Twelve years nine months.	6	5 hrs. ½	—	3	Holy Scriptures, Genesis. Watt's Hist,, Exodus. Catechism, St. Matthew.	Upper Division - 14 } 24 Boys. Lower Do. - 10 }	Nine years four months.	6	hrs. ½	—	hrs. 4½	Holy Bible and parts of Ch. Catechism, Genesis, St. Matthew, Chap. 1-10. Prophetic Psalms.
Latin - -	94			Thirteen years four months.		4	1¼	3	5	Valpy's Delectus to p. 40, Cæsar, Bks. II., III.			6	1	—	6	Valpy's Delectus, to p. 26.			4	1¼	—	5	Chiefly sums from Dictation in the 4 Simple Rules.
Arithmetic -	150					2	1½	3	3	Colenso's Arith., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.			4	1½	—	6	Colenso's Arith., Practice, Rule of Three, Interest, &c.			5	¼	—	1¼	Repeating Tables.
Book-keeping -	29					2	½	2	1	Brewer's Book-keeping -			—	—	—	—	- - - -							
Mensuration and Surveying.	14					—	—	—	—	Tate's Mensuration, Superficies, and Solids.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	29					2	Algba. 1 Euclid 1¼	} — } —	2 3	Lund's Algebra to Equations. Pott's Euclid, Books I., II., III.														
History -	124					2	½	2	1	Ince's Outlines (Edw. I. to Mary).			2	½	—	1	Ince's Outlines, (Edw. I. to Mary.)			2	½	—	1	Repeat. Hymns (Archdeacn. Allen's) (H.M.)
Geography -	150					2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography (Europe).			2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography (British Isles).			2	½	—	1	Andrsn's. Geog., Cnty. Twns. of Eng., &c.
English Grammar.	150					4	½	—	2	Morell's Analysis, and Dublin Gram. (Bidlake's in future.)			4	½	—	2	Morell's Analysis and Dublin Gram.			2	½	—	1	Dublin Gram., the Parts of Speech.
English Composition.	94					1	—	—	1	- - - -			4	½	—	2	Dictation - -			2	½	—	1	Dictation.
*Reading -	150					4	—	—	1	Irish Books, Parts of II., III., and IV. Bks., and English History.			3	—	—	1	Irish Books and English History.			4	¾	—	3	Sequel, No. 2, 2nd Irish Book.
Writing -	150					2	1	—	2	Swan's Copy-books -			3	m. 40	—	2	Swan's Copy Books -			5	¾	—	4½	Swan's Copy Bks.
Drawing -	150					1	1	—	1	From Copies and Examples from black board.			1	—	—	1	From Copies and Examples from black board.			1	1	—	1	Examples from black board.
Other Subjects	†			(Vide below)					4	- - - -			—	—	—	4	- - - -			—	—	—	4	

* Reading Lessons are given at same time with History, &c.

† Recess, from 11·10 to 11·20 every morning=1 hr. Prayers and Singing, ½ hr., Morning and Evening=3 hrs. } 4 hrs. per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1859, one in second class honours (Oxford).
In 1863, one in do. do. do.
In 1864, three in do. do. do.

In the same period (1859–64), twenty-one others have passed the examination.

HONITON.—ALLHALLOWS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THIS school has an endowment of 10*l.* a year, a house for the master, and schoolroom. The Rev. J. Mackarness, the rector of the parish, is the nominal head master; but the work of the school he practically confides to the Rev. T. Izod, who has the title of under master. The rector is also chairman of the trustees, and manages what little business may arise in the administration of the trust. Little seems to be known about the foundation, except that it was for the teaching of four boys whose parents were too poor to educate them. At present there are two foundationers in the school.

There were 48 boarders and 15 day boys present when I visited the school, of whom 52 were under the age of 14, 17 being under the age of 10. The charge for boarders is exceedingly low, for day boys sufficiently high to deter any but upper tradesmen sending their sons. The school is more especially intended for the sons of gentry and professional men, and as preparatory to the public schools. The schoolroom was somewhat confined for space, but the rooms in the head master's house were used for classrooms. The boarding accommodation was good. There was a large and active staff of masters. The younger boys were taught by a German governess, as I was assured, with good results. Throughout the school the work was fairly done, and bore marks of conscientious teaching. The Latin, as far as it went, seemed thoroughly learnt. One boy was going to the University. He was far removed in age and attainments above the rest. A class called up in Euclid, without preparation, showed considerable knowledge of it, and this branch of study was effectively taught.

The school was raised from an inanimate state by the present rector, and is a good instance of what enterprise and energy can accomplish in striking out a new line where old ones have failed. The neighbourhood all spoke well of it. If it cannot be said to be especially adapted for the bulk of the inhabitants of the town, yet it supplies a want which must not be overlooked, namely, of affording an excellent classical education, preparatory rather than finishing, at an exceedingly moderate rate, and rendering thereby great service to the clergy, gentry, and professional men who are of limited means yet require something more than a merely commercial education for their sons.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 20, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The first endowment (referring apparently to the grammar school as in existence) was by deed, 24 Oct. 1640, settling 6*l.* per annum, part of a rentcharge of 10*l.* payable out of lands in the parish of Buckerell, given by will of Rev. John Fley (dated 25 March 1614) for the bringing up of poor scholars as well in the university as in the country, at the discretion of the overseers of his will. By deed, 20 Dec. 1672, 2*l.*, further part of Mr. Fley's gift, was settled; and by deed, 2 Dec. 1662, endowment was augmented by a rentcharge of 4*l.*, issuing out of premises in Honiton purchased by subscription. The 2*l.* given by deed of 1672 is now applied to the National school of Honiton.

School Property.—Present annual income, 10*l.*; whole paid to master. No probable increase.

Buildings repaired at expense of Allhallows Charity Estate, as authorized by 5 Will. iv. c. 17. s. 41. (local and personal); well adapted to their purpose; site good. School house (occupied by second master) adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For increase of maintenance of the teacher of the grammar school, which for the time being should be within the town of Honiton, in full recompense for the teaching of such four boys as rector and churchwardens of Honiton should nominate, of parishes of Honiton and Buckerell, whose parents should not be otherwise able in respect of their real estate to educate their said children at school (deed of 1640). In full recompense for the teaching of such four boys of the parish of Honiton as rector and churchwardens of Honiton should nominate, whose parents in respect of their poor estate should not be otherwise able to educate their said children at school (deed of 1662). Either towards the education, teaching, and bringing up of such boy or boys in the parish of Honiton as the feoffees should nominate, at the English or grammar school there, whose parents should not be able to so educate their children, the nomination of the child or children to be in the feoffees; or towards buying books, especially Bibles, for the poor of Honiton; or towards maintenance of a poor scholar from the grammar school at Oxford or Cambridge, as feoffees should think fit (deed, A.D. 1672).

Subjects of Intruction by Foundation.—None specified.

Government and Masters.— Trustees of Allhallows Charity Estate, self-electing, appoint head master.

Practice is to appoint a clergyman to be head master. No restriction upon other employment. Second master appointed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master is rector of Honiton. Total income of second master from endowment 10*l.* and house, besides fees for instruction and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—Fourteen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, two being foundationers, all from within one mile. Pay (non-foundationers), for general work, under 14, 38 guineas; under 10, 35 guineas; above 14, 45 guineas. French, German, or drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Library, 5*s.* Use of playground, 10*s.* Drilling, 25*s.* Attend and go to church on Sunday (twice) and on Wednesday and Friday unless parents object.

Boarders.—Forty-nine; all in second master's house. Four meals a day, besides cup of coffee with bread and butter before school. Meat once, in many cases twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35 to 45 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Extras as day boys. School bills: highest, 66*l.*; average, 57*l.*; lowest, 45*l.* Hours, 6½ a.m., 8½ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified separately for classics, French, and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scripture read daily, besides special religious instruction on Sundays. School not opened or closed with prayers; boys go to church on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Promotions by general progress, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination twice a year by masters and examiners acting at their request.

Punishments: impositions and caning. The last by second master only (who is, in fact, supreme over discipline), and publicly. Under masters seldom set impositions without reporting them to second master.

Playground close to school. Boys walk out under charge of a master.

Two boys gone to Oxford within the last five years; several to other schools. (At least three undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.)

School time, 38 to 40 weeks per annum. Study, about 44 hours per week. Play time (including meal time), 40 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, Rector of Honiton.
Daniel Pidgeon, Retired Grocer.
James Basleigh, Capt., H.P.
William Woodward, Surgeon.
John William Elliott, Gentleman.
Thomas Avery, Grocer.
Edward Christopher Holland, Surgeon.
John Clapcott Jerrard, Surgeon.
William Kenward Newberry, Retired Draper.
Horace Vibart Mules, Gentleman.
John Savery Burd, Surgeon.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edmund Stamp, Solicitor, Honiton.

Head Master:

Rev. John F. Mackarness.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Honiton - -	300 yards.
" " - 2	Solicitor & Coroner	Do. - - -	100 do.
" " - 3	Physician - -	Do. - -	500 do.
" " - 4	Auctioneer & Survr.	Do. - - -	900 do.
" " - 5	Iron Founder -	Do. - -	800 do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor & Coroner	Honiton - -	100 yards.
" " - 2	Yeoman - -	Dunkeswell, near Honiton.	6 miles.
" " - 3	Railway Contractor	Honiton - -	500 yards.
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	Near Honiton -	1 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Butcombe Rectory, Somerset -	All boarding with the Reverend Thomas Izod.
" " - 2			
" " - 3	Do. - -	St. John's Parsonage, Dudley -	
" " - 4	Surgeon - - -	Nailsea, Bristol - - -	
" " - 5	Clergyman - -	Tiverton Rectory, near Bath -	
" " - 6	Do. - - -	Babbicombe, near Torquay -	
" " - 7	Merchant - -	Straits, near Dudley - -	
" " - 8	Physician - -	Ottery St. Mary, Devon -	
" " - 9	Clergyman - -	Rectory, Honiton - -	
" " - 10	Do. - - -	Whatley Rectory, near Frome -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	St. John's Parsonage, Dudley -	
" " - 2	Do. - - -	Batheaston Vicarage, Bath -	
" " - 3	Solicitor & Coroner	Honiton - - -	
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	Tornewton House, Newton Abbott	
" " - 5	Do. - - -	Manor House, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.	
" " - 6	Clergyman - -	Revelstoke Rectory, near Plymouth	
" " - 7	Do. - - -	Barkley, near Frome - -	
" " - 8	Army Surgeon -	India - - - -	
" " - 9	Colonel India Army (deceased).	Penzance, Cornwall - -	
" " - 10	Gentleman - -	Tornewton House, Newton Abbot	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examination for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

* (*a*) Scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.
Scholarship at St. Mary Hall, Oxford.
First Class Moderations, Oxford.
Scholarship at Winchester College.

Ten boys or so in previous years passed in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, taking in some instances good places. Of late there have been no boys sent in for these examinations.

Some boys have matriculated at London University.

* These have been gained during the last two years and a half.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	59	6	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Acts of the Apostles -	8	14	—	—	—	—	St. Luke - - -	18	9	—	—	—	—	St. Matthew.
Greek - -	43	5	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Latter part of the 1st Book of Thucydides, Euripides' Helena.	8	14	—	—	—	—	Parry's Extracts from Herodotus, Chaps. IV.–VIII. inclusive. Homer Iliad, Books I. and II.	9	9	—	—	—	—	Collis' Greek Pontes, Chaps. I.–XX.
Latin - - -	62	6	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Cicero's 2nd Philippic, 4 Books of Virgil's Georgics, 1 Book of Livy.	8	14	—	—	—	—	Horace, Satires, I.–V.; Odes Bk. IV.; and Carmen Seculare. Virgil, Books VIII. and IX. Parry's Origines Romanæ, Chaps. XII.–XXI. inclusive.	3	9	—	—	—	—	Thring's Latin Gradual, pp. 19–30.
French - -	18	3	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	Don Quichotte - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Don Quichotte - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Noël et Chapsal, Grammar and Exercises.
German - -	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"William Tell," Schiller.														
Arithmetic -	63	7	—	9	14	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	11	11	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	First four rules simple and compound.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	3	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra and Trigonometry. Pott's Euclid, Books I.–IV.	13	11	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra. Pott's Euclid, Books I. and II.							
History - -	53	5	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	Dr. Smith's History. Grote's History of Greece, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Smith's Histories -	15	9	—	—	—	—	"Kings of England. A history for young children." Published by Parker, Oxford.
Geography -	48	4	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography -	12	11	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography.							

All learn reading and writing; 8 learn music, 14 drawing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KINGSBRIDGE.—CRISPIN'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THIS school, like some others in this district, has suffered from disputes concerning the rights of the inhabitants of the town as against the boarders of the head master. Unquestionably the founder, by his will, had primarily in view the interests of the town.

In his "grammar school" he directs a master to teach 15 boys of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge, in default of whom strangers may be imported; but no stranger is to be placed there so long as any can be found in the town.

In former years the school prospered, and educated the sons of the surrounding county families.

Some 20 years ago it was thought that the intentions of the foundation were not properly fulfilled, that the head master unduly favoured his boarders at the expense of the day boys, especially in not allowing the latter the full use of the playground; and other complaints were made. This resulted in a lawsuit, which cost the charity about 2,000*l.*, and the town substantially carried the day. The school is now governed by a scheme of Lord Langdale, 1846.

The trustees are composed of two sets, Crispin's and Duncombe's, consisting of seven each: both bodies unite for the purpose of governing the school, but they hold separate properties: three of each body are required to be resident in the town. Crispin's trustees are, I believe, all dissenters: they represent the original foundation; Duncombe's trustees represent a later endowment for a lectureship at the church, and for exhibitions from the school to the university. These two bodies work harmoniously together. The scheme, but not the original foundation, requires the master to be a member of the Church of England. Some of the trustees differ as to the interpretation to be placed on some of the clauses in the scheme, which indeed does not work satisfactorily.

The general idea of the scheme is to establish an upper school. There is to be one uniform system of education for boarders, free boys, and day boys, to include as complete an instruction as may be in Greek, Latin, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, competent instruction in algebra, and mathematics, and such other branches of useful learning as are necessary or proper for a liberal education. The teaching French, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish and German, is also contemplated. Four exhibitions of 50*l.* each to the universities are to be given away to boys after examination, provided they have been five years at the school, but any free boy can claim one in preference to a boarder if he reaches a certain standard of fitness. For three years there has been no candidate. The head master is to receive 50*l.* a year, and is compelled to appoint and pay an assistant master, who must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. 20 free boys

may be elected by the trustees, who at the age of 14 are entitled to receive an apprentice fee of 20*l.*, provided they have been four years at the school.

When I visited the school there were 31 boys—16 free, 8 pay-boys, 7 boarders. The appreciation in which the school is held will be seen by the fact that out of the whole parish and a mile beyond, boys cannot be found to fill up the foundation even with the bribe of the apprentice fee; and only 8 others availed themselves of a cheap education at 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, out of a population of 5,000. That the material existed for a school was evident, for a commercial school was carried on close by, used chiefly by farmers and tradesmen.

The 16 free boys occupied one side of the same room with the other boys. They were kept quite separate and heard in classes by themselves. They made use of the playground at stated times, but the boarders were forbidden to use it on those occasions. Of the pay boys some were sons of tradesmen who did not choose to avail themselves of the foundation, and paid the 4*l.* 4*s.* a year.

The majority of the trustees consider that they are bound by the scheme to admit as free boys the poorer class of tradesmen's sons, and are not inclined to press the preliminary examination enjoined by the scheme. Some of the free boys could only read with hesitation, and three of them lately admitted could not tell me what time of the year Christmas was, and could hardly reproduce a word of a very easy piece of dictation. It was commonly said that they were sent by their parents more for the sake of the apprentice fee* than of the education. These children have to be taught the elementary learning of a National School, and are required to proceed onwards to Greek and Latin. Influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, themselves educated there, were unwilling to send their sons to the school on account of their association with the free boys, and the professional residents had likewise deserted it for Marlboro' and Sherborne. The school appeared to afford a good illustration of the difficulty under which many of the endowed schools labour; viz., of being compelled to give a high classical education, which deters the farmers and tradesmen, and does not, owing to the lower element which the foundation requires them to admit, attract the gentry.

For the foundationers, too, the length of the holidays and the shortness of time required to be spent in school are quite unsuited.

The upper class in the school construed Cæsar fairly, and care seemed to be taken to improve their writing of English composition. The arithmetical knowledge was not high; that of the foundationers very poor, whose acquaintance also with Latin, which the head master considers himself bound to teach them, was merely nominal.

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* I was told instances were known where boys were only colourably apprenticed for the sake of the fee.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The schoolroom is substantially built and large and tolerably convenient. The master's house is good and comfortable, with a garden and playground adjoining, and has accommodation for 30 to 35 boarders. The whole premises stand in about an acre. I am compelled to say that I think this foundation under its present constitution has failed. The present free boys would be better educated according to their needs in the National School.

For whatever class of boys the school may be best adapted, Kingsbridge has many natural advantages as a place of education. Aided by the existence of a fair endowment, a school here ought to have a good start over rival establishments. The abolition of apprentice fees, and the establishment of scholarships to be held at the school, the result of merit ascertained by examination, an increase of the salary of the head master, a better system of electing free boys, if indeed it be necessary to retain them at all, the removal of the order which requires the second master to be a graduate of the university, a modification of the uniform course of instruction now strictly prescribed for all, permission to the head master to take day boarders; these, I believe, are improvements which have suggested themselves to those most immediately interested in the matter, and appear to rest on solid ground.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 316, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Crispin, 31 Jan. 1689, who gave 5*l.* per annum to the teaching 25 poor children of Kingsbridge to read, 5*l.* per annum for teaching 12 poor children of Kingsbridge to write and cypher, 20*l.*, the profits to be laid out in buying books and paper, 15*l.* per annum for the master, and 5*l.* per annum for repairing the grammar school which he had already built; and for securing the payment of such yearly sums, he gave his estate called Washbearhays, in Bradninch.

School Property.—Augmented from surplus revenues of Duncombe's charity. Annual income, 220*l.* gross, 204*l.* net., besides repairs.* Applied to school, 190*l.* No probable increase. Scheme provides for four exhibitions of 50*l.* for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. The number to be reduced by the governors if funds insufficient. Apprentice fees of 20*l.* each annually for four Kingsbridge free boys.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

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* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31 Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
From surplus funds of Duncombe's Charity	190	0	0
From surplus funds of Crispin's Charity	30	0	0
	£220	0	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, &c.	11	6	4
Master's salary	50	0	0
Clerk's „	12	0	0
Exhibitioners	50	0	0
Four apprentice fees	80	0	0
Examiner and printing papers	11	7	6
Balance transferred to trustees of Duncombe's Charity	5	7	2
	£220	0	0

Objects of Trust.—For teaching at least 15 boys of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge. Discretion to trustees, in default of Kingsbridge boys, to fill up the number from any other place. (Founder's Will.) Twenty boys, to be called free boys, to be educated free from all expenses, to be elected by the governors, and taken from boys whose parents are residents of the town of Kingsbridge, or boys born and resident at Kingsbridge, whose parents or parent were or was resident at Kingsbridge at the time of his, her, or their decease. Power to governors to fill up number from any parish or place within one mile of school house. In addition to free boys, all boys resident within Kingsbridge, or in case of there not being sufficient applicants from Kingsbridge to fill the school, then any applicants within one mile distant from the school house, admissible on payment of one guinea entrance fee, and one guinea a quarter to head master. (Scheme, A.D. 1846.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Described as a grammar school (founder's will). Include, in addition to as complete instruction as may be in the Greek and Latin languages, instruction in English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography and history, and competent instruction; also in algebra and mathematics, and such other branches of useful learning as are necessary or proper to a liberal education, regard being had to the circumstances and income of the school. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 29 July 1846.

Bishop of Exeter, visitor. Governors, trustees of Crispin's charity and trustees of Dunscombe's charity respectively, both self-electing, consisting of seven persons, three at least of whom must be residents in Kingsbridge, or within three miles thereof. Five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; make rules for management of school and expenditure relating thereto, and for the election, government, suspension, or removal of the master and all other matters connected therewith. Appoint head and remove under master.

Exhibitioners appointed upon master's recommendation after being examined by the examiner.

Head and under masters must be graduates of Oxford or Cambridge and of the Church of England. Former must be licensed and latter approved by visitor. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 36 boarders. Total income from endowment 50*l.*, besides house, and profits from boarders. Under master appointed and paid by head master, as required by scheme.

Day Scholars.—20 [29 in 1867], from distances within a mile. Non-foundationers pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; 4*l.*4*s.* for French; 6*s.* for fires. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five [four in 1867]; all in head master's house. Three meals a day; four to seniors. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including washing), 35*l.* to 45 guineas. School bills: highest, 49*l.*; average, 47*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,540 feet per boy. Hours of rising 6½ to 7½ a.m.; of going to bed 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and to work the first four rules in arithmetic. Day boys examined in these subjects by governors; boarders by head master.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boys about to leave. Religious instruction forms part of school course. Church Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School course opened and closed with collects and the Lord's Prayer; all boys not necessarily present.

Promotions by half year's work.

Examination once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, not resident within 20 miles of Kingsbridge, selected by visitor. Prizes given by the head master.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly, and by head master only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Playground twenty perches. Masters constantly join in games. Boarders allowed to walk in country, but not in town without leave. Drilling optional.

Only two boys gone to any university within the last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Play time, 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

The present Governors are "Crispin's Trustees" and "Duncombe's Trustees," viz.:—

Crispin's Trustees:

William Fabyan Windeatt, Solicitor, Totnes.
Richard Peek, Esq., Hazlewood, near Kingsbridge.
Charles Prideaux, Esq., Kingsbridge.
William Hancock Balkwill, Chemist, Kingsbridge.
Thomas Adams, Esq., Boxhill, Kingsbridge.
George Fox, Esq., Banker, Kingsbridge.

Duncombe's Trustees:

William Blundell Fortescue, Esq., Fallapit, near Kingsbridge.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Devon, Powderham Castle, near Exeter.
The Rev. Thomas Twysden, Charleton, near Kingsbridge.
The Rev. Peregrine Arthur Ilbert, Thurlestone, near Kingsbridge.
The Rev. George Dawson, Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge.
John Elliot, Esq., Surgeon, Kingsbridge.
William Roope Ilbert, Esq., Bowringsleigh, near Kingsbridge.

Head Master:

Rev. A. Middleton.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Kingsbridge -	A few yards.
" " - 2	Parent dead (Master Mariner).	"	"
" " - 3	Maltster - -	Dodbrooke -	$\frac{1}{6}$ of a mile.
" " - 4	Blacksmith -	Kingsbridge -	A few yards.
" " - 5	Carpenter - -	"	"
" " - 6	Shoemaker -	"	"
" " - 7	Tailor - -	"	"
" " - 8	Mail Cart Driver -	"	"
" " - 9	Banker - -	"	"
" " - 10	Lawyer - -	"	"
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Innkeeper -	Dodbrooke -	$\frac{1}{6}$ of a mile.
" " - 2	Tinman - -	Kingsbridge -	A few yards.
" " - 3	Mail Cart Driver -	"	"
" " - 4	Broker - -	"	"
" " - 5	Mechanic -	"	"
" " - 6	Shoemaker -	"	"
" " - 7	Innkeeper -	"	"
" " - 8	Coach Driver -	"	"
" " - 9	Tailor - -	"	"
" " - 10	Shoemaker -	"	"

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Edgefield, Thetford, Norfolk.	Head master.
" " - 2	Surgeon - -	Modbury, Devon	"
" " - 3	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Edgefield, Thetford, Norfolk.	"
" " - 4	Wine Merchant -	Modbury, Devon	"
" " - 5	Parent dead (Clerk in Holy Orders).	Freshford, Bath -	"

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) A. Russell.—Exhibitioner of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.
C. B. Davies.—Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; High Wrangler and 9th 1st Class Classic.
F. R. Elliot.—Honorary 4th in Mathematics at Oxford.
J. Pulliblank.—Elected to a Hare Exhibition in 1862; now (1865) a Scholar on the Foundation of St. John's College, Cambridge.

(*b*) R. W. Beachey.—A Commission in the Army; having passed a very good Examination at Sandhurst.

(*c*) W. L. Rogers.—The Preliminary Examination before entering into Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	2	14½ yrs.	2	½ hrs.		1 hrs.	*Watts' S. Hist. cap. 19, fin.	3	13 yrs.	2	½ hrs.	—	1 hrs.	*Watts' S. Hist. cap. 19, fin.	10	11 yrs.	2	¼ hrs.	—	½ hrs.	Watts' S. Hist. p. 15-74 and p. 232-243.
Greek	9	3	—	1	14½	3	½	—	1½	Adams' Gr. Delec., p. 27 fin.	3	13	2	½	—	1	Gr. Gram. to end of τύπτω.	5	12½	2	¼	—	½	Greek Grammar, p. 1-21.
Latin	18	5	—	2	14½	4	½	6	3½	Virgil's Æneid. B. VI.	3	13	6	20 m.	6	4	Jacob's Lat. Reader, p. 62-81.	2	13	4	20 m.	6	2½	Jacob's Latin Reader, p. 1-8.
French	7	3	4l. 4s. pr. an.	2	14½	2	½	2	1½	Schneider's First Reader, p. 31-69.	3	12½	4	½	4	2	De Fivas' French Gram., Ex. 1-56.	2	13	3	½	3	1½	De Fivas' Fr. Gram., Ex. 1-14.
Arithmetic	All	4	—	3	14½	4	½	—	3	Colenso, Ex. 36-Ex. 64	11	13	4	1½	—	6	Colenso, Ex. 20-60	3	11	4	2	—	8	Colenso, Ex. 1-7.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	14½	2	½	—	3	Algebra (Todhunter.) Ex. 1-13. Euclid (Potts'). B. I.-III.														
History	All	6	—	2	14½	2	½	—	1	Student's Hume. Hen. II.-Mary.	3	13	2	½	—	1	Student's Hume, Hen. II.-Mary.	10	11	3	20 m.	—	1	Gleig's, Part I.
Geography	All	6	—	2	14½	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith, Asia and Africa.	3	13	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith, Asia and Africa.	10	11	3	20	—	1	Gleig's Europe, as far as Spain and Portugal.
English Grammar.	23	5	—	6	13		½	—	½	M'Leod (Gleig's Series)	5	12½	2	½	—	½	Thring, p. 1-91	11	11	2	20	—	40 m.	Gleig's, p. 1-86.
English Literature.	5	1	—	2	14	1	½	—	½	Trench's Study of Words, —Sect. 1-3.—Feb.-June /65.	3	13	1	½	—	½	Trench's Study of Words. Feb.-June /65.							
English Composition.	All	6	—	2	14½	1	½	1	½	Letters and Essays	3	13	1	½	1	½	Letters and Essays	10	11	3	20	3	1	Letters.
Reading	All	6	—	6	13	3	¼	—	¼	The Text of Eng. Hist. Less.	5	12½	4	¼		1	Text of Eng. Hist. Lessons.	10	11	3	10	—	½	Text of Eng. Hist. Lessons.
Writing	All	6	—	2	14½	2	¼	2	½		3	13	2	¼	2	½		10	11	3	20	3	½	

* Those boys whose parents are Churchmen also learn the Catechism (Sinclair's), twice a week. Kennedy's Latin, Wordsworth's Greek, and De Fivas' and Schneider's French are the Grammars used.

OTTERY S. MARY.—KING'S NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE foundation of this school forms part of a trust called the Church Corporation Trust, and is of a similar character to that of Crediton. The trust was created by letters patent of King Henry VIII., whereby certain property was vested in four governors and assistants for the support of the church and parsonage, of a vicar, chaplain priest, and schoolmaster. The vicar and the four governors appoint the schoolmaster, who occupies a well built house and premises belonging to the foundation, and also receives 10*l.* from the Church Corporation Trust, and payments from other sources, amounting to about 20*l.* a year. The present head master also holds the office of chaplain priest, which is a donative in the gift of the governors, to which he was elected immediately after his appointment, on condition he took no parochial duty, and for which he receives 75*l.* a year. His duties do not extend beyond the liturgical services of the Church.

The governors are the vicar and some substantial farmers in the neighbourhood, self elective, who usually choose one of their own class to supply any vacancy in their body. I am told son commonly succeeds father.

The present master was elected two or three years ago, and it was hoped that under his auspices the school might become as famous and flourishing as it had been under Dr. Cornish and other masters. During the 39 years' rule of Dr. Cornish, the predecessor of the present master, 115 boys went from the school to the universities, and 88 to the public schools and military colleges; and the school seems to have strictly been fulfilling the intentions of His Majesty, who, "led by the particular love and affection "with which We favour the young subjects of our kingdom, "within our county of Devon, that from their cradles they may "be well instructed in more polite learning, ... and certainly "thinking that the Church of Christ, whose vicegerent We imme- "diately are on earth, will not be less advanced and graced by "men learned in languages than by men prudent for the good of "the whole kingdom, do hereby create and establish a free "grammar school in the parish of S. Mary of Ottery."

The house of the master is well placed and in good repair, as, indeed, it ought to be when an average sum from the Church Corporation Fund of 26*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* is devoted yearly towards it. The schoolroom is of moderate size and well lighted, but somewhat dilapidated. The furniture in it is out of repair and much of it unserviceable. A trapeze and rings are erected in it for gymnastic feats, at which one of the boys, at the request of the head master, performed in my presence with considerable agility. A small yard used as a playground adjoins. There is admirable boarding accommodation and sleeping room for 40 boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

When I visited the school there were six boys, all day boys, and very young. Four of them had been at the school for six months. Three of them were sons of farmers, and three of small shopkeepers. Their number was swollen to its present dimensions by the recent breaking up of a commercial school in the place. The master objected to take boarders except at high terms, about 120*l.* a year, which in these parts were practically prohibitory. The boys were taught Latin, chiefly through Robson's Constructive Latin Exercises, which contains a vocabulary giving the roots of words, and is intended to supply the place of a grammar, which was not used. Two of them had begun Cæsar. Their knowledge in other subjects was quite elementary. There was an assistant master who had resided at Oxford, but had not graduated. The old playground was turned into a kitchen garden. The boarders' dining room was occupied as a coach house by two of the master's carriages, the night study was a laundry, and the large dormitory a billiard room. I was informed by one of the governors on whom I called, who seemed anxious to remedy the existing state of things, that when they elected the present master, it was with the full understanding that he should take boarders. The master, however, by the arrangements of his house, obviously has no immediate intention of so doing.

On his election, the Governors required that he should teach Latin and Greek at 6*l.* 6*s.* a year for each boy, and 2*l.* 2*s.* in addition if the boy learnt English and arithmetic, but he was not to be allowed to learn English and arithmetic without learning Latin and Greek. The master informed me that in practice he was obliged to considerably lower these terms.

At present the school is useless, and cannot be said to be doing any work whatever. Holidays of three months in the year are excessive for the class of boys to whom alone it seems inclined to open itself. In the opinion of the late head master the reputation of Honiton, which is only six miles distant, adds materially to the difficulty of resuscitating the school. Ottery, however, is the centre of a large though scattered population of nearly 12,000 persons, many of whom are farmers who farm their own estates; and there seems no reason why the two schools, each taking its own line, should not flourish side by side. Considering the altered circumstances of the country, it is probable that a secondary rather than an upper school would now best meet the wants of the locality. There is an exhibition of 20*l.* a year attached to the school for the maintenance of a scholar at the university, and, in default of any candidate, it may be held by two boys at the school itself. It has not been filled up for some time past.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 99, Appendix p. 110, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Branch of Church Corporation. By letters patent of King Henry VIII., 24 Dec. 1545, who gave premises belonging to late college of S. Mary and all tithes lately belonging thereto, except tithe of corn, for the maintenance of a preacher, two chaplain priests (reduced to one by decree of Court of Exchequer, 1598), and a schoolmaster. Endowment augmented by Thomas Axe, by will, 20 July 1691. Deeds in corporation muniment chest.

Property of Church Corporation.—Tithes commuted at 251*l.*, oblations and mortuaries average 11*l.*

Property of School.—From funds of Church Corporation; master's stipend (as fixed by letters patent) 10*l.*, and repairs of schoolhouse averaging for five years ended 1864, 26*l.* a year. Master also enjoys 12*l.* (average of five years) per annum under Thomas Axe's will, a chief rent from a house of 1*l.* a year, and a field worth 8*l.* per annum. Increase on expiration of lease of house will be 24*l.* a year. One exhibition (founded by Edwd. Salter in 1665, rental about 20*l.*) for four years at Oxford, or in default two of 10*l.* at school; candidates must be natives.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust of School.—A free grammar school for the instruction of the King's young subjects of the county (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Polite literature (letters patent).

Government and Masters.—Four governors of hereditaments and goods of church of Ottery, self-electing, incorporated and eight assistants parishioners of Ottery. Governors and vicar appoint; and remove master for absenting himself.

Present master is also a chaplain priest.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 31*l.* and residence, besides stipend as chaplain priest, 75*l.*, and fees for instruction.

Day Scholars.—Four. Sons of farmers and tradesmen; from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work, 6*l.* 6*s.*; writing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English.

School classified separately. School course modified to suit particular cases. No religious instruction save reading Bible. No prayers used.

Promotions by examinations during half year, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examinations by master and at his discretion. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions and occasionally corporal punishment in presence of boys.

Playground 12 yards square.* A small gymnasium in a small playground.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 23 hours per week. Exercises and translations done out of school.

* Trustees add (1867), "When the present master was appointed there were two playgrounds, "the larger one containing about 1 rood and 29 perches; but by him converted into a kitchen garden, &c. without the sanction of the trustees."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees of property granted by the charter, the four Governors, viz.:
John Dening, Pitt Ottery, Devon.
John Collin, Cadhay, Devon.
Robert Warren, Gosford, Devon.
Wm. Taylor Thomas, Fluxton, Devon.

Eight assistants were subsequently agreed to be associated with the governors; vacancies in the corporation are filled up from the assistants, and they have a controlling power over expenditure, viz.:—
F. A. Smith, Esq., R.N., Escot, Ottery, Devon.
Geo. Salter Snell, Knightstone, Devon.
John Salter, Coombe, Devon.
Richard Dening, Waxway, Devon.
Thos. H. T. Dening, Pitt, Devon.
Henry Farrant, Wine Merchant, Ottery.
Wm. Pearce Blake, Metcombe, Devon.

Trustees of the Augmentation by Axe's Will:
The above-named four Governors.

Trustees of Salter's Exhibition (Order of Charity Commissioners, 3rd June 1863):
The Rev. S. W. Cornish, D.D., Vicar, Ottery, Devon.
The said John Dening.
John Collin.
Robt. Warren.
W. Taylor Thomas.
John Hy. Kennaway, Esq., Escot, Ottery.
Wm. Rennell Coleridge, Esq., Salston, Ottery.
Rev. Augustus Archer Hunt, Clerk, Tipton, St. John, Ottery.

Clerk to Trustees:
Henry Davy, Ottery S. Mary.

Head Master:
Rev. George Smith, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
	Bookseller - -	Ottery St. Mary -	60 yards.
	Farmer - -	Fair-Mile, near Ottery.	One mile.
	Chemist - -	Boy lodges with grandfather at Ottery St. Mary. Parents reside in London.	Grandfather's house 150 yards.
	Farmer - -	Larkbeare - -	Three miles.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The four boys are stated all to learn arithmetic (Colenso and B. Smith's), history, geography, English grammar, (Morell's), English composition (from dictation and translation), reading, writing, and to have occasional instruction in English literature by reading and writing. One boy learns Greek from Robson's Constructive Exercises; three learn Latin, two from Cæsar, Books I., II., one from Robson's Exercises; three learn French from Ahn's First French Book. Religious instruction is given by reading the New Testament every morning without comment.

PLYMOUTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In this town, or aggregation of towns, with a population of nearly 130,000, what is called the grammar school has no distinctive visible presence. The master is elected by the corporation, and receives from them 50*l.* a year towards his house rent in lieu of an old house, in a confined situation close to St. Andrew's church, which the school used to occupy, and 20*l.* a year, representing the old money-endowment, for which he has to educate gratuitously 10 boys, elected by the corporation, sons of decayed tradesmen.

It seems that a pension of 8*l.* a year, due to Queen Elizabeth from the vicarage of Plymouth, fell into arrear, and the corporation having pleaded the inability of the living to pay it, Her Majesty granted and assigned to them all the arrears, the pension itself, and the advowson of the church, on condition that they should support a free grammar school for ever for the education of boys in grammatical knowledge, for which purpose they were to pay annually to the master 20*l.*

It will thus be seen that the same sum of 20*l.* is now paid, the relative value of money represented by it being nearer 250*l.* The corporation have sold the advowson at a price probably far above its value in Queen Elizabeth's time; and if not an equitable, there would certainly seem to be a strong moral claim on them to do something more to support their grammar school. The present so-called grammar school is, in fact, no more than one of the many private schools for the upper middle class, which are a characteristic of Plymouth; for the master cannot be said to derive much benefit from the foundation, 70*l.* a year being barely adequate to recompense him for having to teach the 10 free boys; he takes his office *cum onere.*

The school is held in an ordinary private house, in a healthy situation in the town, the rooms being adapted as best they may for school purposes. There were 46 boys at the school, of whom nine were boarders. All learnt Latin, and half of them French; Euclid and algebra were carefully taught. Nine were learning Greek. Considerable pains were taken with their English composition, which indeed, with the study of French, was a marked and praiseworthy characteristic of all the Plymouth schools. The discipline appeared good.

I believe the majority of the corporation, the patrons, do not hold in any great favour a classical education, and regard the poverty rather than the *social status* of the free boys whom they elect. A gentleman in the town had removed his sons from the school on account of the presence of the free boys. The mayor, Mr. Norrington, expressed to me his great desire to see the grammar school enlarged into a good school for the sons of gentry and the upper class of tradesmen, for which there is in Plymouth so large a material, and spoke strongly in favour of a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

classical education, the want of which was ever regretted, and by none more than those who afterwards raised themselves in life. The Rev. Dr. Holmes, who now has a large private school at Mannamead, when he was head master of the grammar school, offered to forego 80*l.* a year if the corporation would build him a new school house. There was not, however, sufficient unanimity upon the subject among that body for the proposal to be favourably entertained.

There are certain exhibitions or funds available for educational purposes at Plymouth.

A fund called Kellway's trust, of which the head master of the grammar school and the incumbents of St. Andrew and St. Charles the Martyr are trustees, amounting to 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year, is applicable in the first place to the support in some trade or calling of the heirs of the founder till they are 24 years of age, and, in default of such, to the support of any stranger being a boarder in some school at Plymouth or Saltash. The election at present is by means of testimonials, and not the result of any examination. Two strangers were elected in 1865, both of whom were boarders at the grammar school. The trustees paid 10*l.* a year to the parents towards clothing each of these two boys, and 40*l.* to 50*l.* to the master for their board and instruction. The trust was established by will in 1732, and several of the founder's heirs are in receipt of its benefits.

There are also two exhibitions, and by accumulations there soon will be a third added, of 50*l.* a year each for four years, founded by Joan Bennett in 1650, which are regulated by an order from the Court of Chancery. They are to be held at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge by the sons of inhabitant householders intending to go into orders. There were two vacancies last year, and two candidates. The election is entirely a matter of private interest and canvassing. The trustees are the members of the corporation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 237, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 20 February 1573, who granted to mayor and commonalty advowson of vicarage of Plymouth, and annual payment of 8*l.* issuing thereout with 112*l.* arrears of same, to the intent that they should find a fit person to serve cure and should support a free grammar school. Master's stipend to be 20*l.* Foundation confirmed by letters patent of King Charles II., and Act of Parliament of 17th year of his reign.

School Property.—70*l.* a year paid by municipal corporation of Plymouth, viz., 20*l.* stipend, and 50*l.* in lieu of house.

Objects of Trust.—For the education and instruction of boys and youths (letters patent of Q. Elizabeth).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatica knowledge (letters patent of Q. Elizabeth).

Government and Masters.—Municipal council appoint master and nominate 10 boys, sons of poor or decayed tradesmen, as free scholars.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

N.B.—The school is a private school, but receives 10 boys, nominated by the corporation, free, in consideration of 70*l.* paid to the master.

General Character.—Classical.

Day Scholars.—43 [62 in 1867], about half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile and a half, 10 on foundation. Pay for French, German, and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. General work, foundationers, 2*l.* 2*s.*; non-foundationers, under 14, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 14, 10*l.* 10*s.* Stationery, 10*s.*

Boarders.—Ten [18 in 1867], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including French), under 14, 42*l.*; above 14 and under 16, 50 guineas; above 16, 63*l.* German, and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Laundress, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest, 63*l.*; lowest, 49*l.* Hours, 6½ to 7 a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write fairly, and to work sums in first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer graduate of Oxford or Cambridge invited by head master. After latter prizes given by corporation to two boys best in classics and mathematics respectively.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and rarely corporal punishments; the last publicly and by head master only.

No playground. Boys, with others, use the Plymouth Hoe, fifty yards off. Strict bounds are defined. Master generally present with boarders.

Four boys gone to Cambridge, and one to King's College, London, within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867

Trustees:

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Plymouth by the council of the borough.

Clerk to Trustees:

Charles C. Whiteford, Guildhall, Plymouth.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Bennett, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Major General -	Stonehouse -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Notary - -	Plymouth - -	Under 100 yards.
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	Do. - -	¼ do.
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Do. - -	⅓ do.
" " - 6	Linen Draper -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 7	Major, R.M.L.I. -	Stonehouse -	1¼ do.
" " - 8	Wine Merchant's Clerk.	Plymouth - -	200 yards.
" " - 9	Barrister - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 10	Gentleman (J.P.) -	Do. - -	200 yards.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Tanner - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Linen Draper -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 3	Tailor - -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 4	Builder - -	Do. - -	100 yards.
" " - 5	Major, R.M.L.I. -	Stonehouse -	1¼ mile.
" " - 6	Wine Merchant -	Plymouth - -	300 yards.
" " - 7	Surgeon Dentist -	Do. - -	150 do.
" " - 8	- - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 9	- - -	Do. - -	⅓ do.
" " - 10	Baker - -	Do. - -	¼ do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Late Schoolmaster	Plymouth.	
" " - 2	Surgeon - - -	St. Columb, Cornwall.	
" " - 3	Tea Planter -	India.	
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Plymstock.	
" " - 5	Paymaster (Army)	Dublin.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Plymouth.	
" " - 2	Major - -	India.	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	Plymouth.	
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	Starcross.	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do.	

PLYMPTON S. MAURICE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The school of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Eastlake, Haydon, and Northcote, has for many years been in a state of prostration. In the earliest deeds relating to its foundation, which was in 1658, money is directed by the founders to be raised and land bought "for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and building "a school-house in a convenient part of Plympton, to be a free "school for all poor persons children, of Plympton, Brixton, or "elsewhere, who were not able, or should profess themselves not "well able, to pay for their children's schooling;" and power is given to the trustees to make rules for the management of the school, the dismissal of masters, &c.

Custom, almost from the time of foundation, has sanctioned the use of this school as a Grammar school for classical education, and equally by custom only, the master has been a priest of the Church of England. The hereditary governors are the Marquis of Lothian and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who apparently do not interest themselves in the school, and hand over their duties to be discharged by their agent.

The school-room is a remarkable and handsome building supported by seven pointed arches and pillars of grey Dartmoor granite, and lighted by seven large granite mullioned windows. The space underneath forms a covered arcade, and is said to have the subject of one of Sir Joshua's earliest essays in drawing. The whole is sadly out of repair. I found boards of the staircase loose, the framework of windows blown out, panes of glass broken, huge cracks in the plaster, and a grievous want of whitewash. There are two class-rooms, both in a dilapidated condition. In the winter the school-room is not used, and the boys are taught in the master's house. The master's house is comfortably arranged, and has good boarding accommodation. It is also out of repair. In some rooms the plaster had dropped from the ceiling, and the window cills were rotten. There is a good garden.

Seven boys were present at my visit, of whom two were boarders. Of these, five translated Xenophon's Anabasis and Virgil fairly, and were above the average in their parsing of Greek. Their dictation was fair, three having no mistakes and one seven. They were very ignorant of arithmetic. No French was taught, nor English history read; the knowledge of geography was slight, and almost entirely confined to England.

When the head mastership was last vacant in 1846, the trustees, as they had done on a previous occasion, transferred the nomination to the Exeter Diocesan Board of Education. Candidates were invited by an advertisement, which stated the salary of the master to be 80*l.* a year, and on those terms the present master was an applicant for the office.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

An indenture entered into by the master with the trustees, January 9, 1846, on his appointment, recites a portion of a decree in Chancery, dated March 23, 1829, whereby the charity school at Plympton is ordered "to be a Free Grammar School "for gratuitous education in English grammar and the Greek "and Latin languages of the children of all the inhabitants "of the borough of Plympton, and the parish of Brixton, "who are not able, or shall profess themselves not to be well "able, to pay for their children's schooling; the trustees are "to decide disputed cases; the master may take boarders "not exceeding 25, except with the trustees' consent; the "master is to be appointed by the trustees, and with their "consent may expel boys." After this recital, the indenture by its operative part appoints him master *dum bene se gesserit;* fixes his salary at 80*l.* a year; orders the duties of the said recited decree to be observed; directs that the sons of gentlemen resident in or adjacent to Plympton are not to be entitled to the freedom, but are to be educated as day boys at 6*l.* 6*s.* a year each; but that the trustees may raise these terms, and writing and arithmetic are not to be considered to be included within them, but to be charged 2*l.* 2*s.* extra, or more, if taught; and the master covenants to keep his residence and the school-room in repair, and also to allow his school to be examined once a year, as often as required by the trustees, by an inspector appointed by the Exeter diocesan board, and the said inspector is to furnish a report to the trustees on the school.

It appears that the Chancery decree, of which certain extracts are contained in the recitals of the above-mentioned indenture of 1846, directed *also* that a reserve fund of 500*l.*, to be invested in the three per cent. consols, should be accumulated, and that out of the interest of this sum and of the income of the Charity estates, first, that the master's income of *100l. a year* should be paid; secondly, that any surplus funds should be applied in effecting all necessary repairs; and, thirdly, wholly or in part in increasing the salary of the said master, and in providing a master to teach writing and arithmetic.

I cannot but draw attention to the fact that the master is made to covenant, in his indenture of appointment, *against* the specific orders of the Court of Chancery, both in accepting the salary of 80*l.* instead of 100*l.*, and in undertaking to keep the school premises in repair. Undoubtedly there was some negligence shown by him in not procuring a copy of the decree, to which his attention might well have been directed by the terms of the indenture, which he himself executed. On the other hand, there is some ground for the imputation of a *suppressio veri* on the part of those who must have known of, and did not draw his attention to, its existence. The master professes that at the time he was elected, and executed this indenture, he was entirely ignorant of the purport of the decree in Chancery, which the agent of the trustees also admits to be the fact. The master considers that the trustees are bound to pay him at least 100*l.* a year; to do all the repairs; and

to appoint a writing master, the accumulations having, it is said, reached the sum of 1,600*l.* All these circumstances were investigated by the inspector sent down by the Charity Commissioners shortly before my arrival, and I presume will specially engage the attention of that board. The inspector held a meeting at Plympton, to which all persons interested in the matter were invited to attend, and the following scheme seems to have been accepted as embodying the general opinion of all parties resident in the neighbourhood:—

There should be one school for two classes, both to be educated in the same school-room by the upper and lower master; one class to be taught Latin and Greek; the other English grammar, writing, French, and arithmetic.

The upper master to have 100*l.* a year, the lower 80*l.*

Foundation boys to pay nothing for classical education in the upper school, but if receiving the education of the lower school to pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for that.

Foundation boys in the lower school to pay 2*l.* 2*s.* if below 10, and 3*l.* 3*s.* if above.

Non-foundation boys in the upper school to pay 6*l.* 6*s.*, for which they were to have the benefit of the education of the two schools.

A wish was also expressed that the trustees should associate with themselves in the trust some of the neighbouring gentry.

Some such remedy as that suggested above seems imperatively called for in the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs. The district is a favourite one for residence, and is a convenient distance from Plymouth, which is itself deficient in endowments for the education of the upper and middle class. There are two commercial schools in the place.

The trustees have declined all personal interference in the appointment of master or management of the school; and the diocesan board has never examined it.

The history of this school during much of the present century has been a continued series of calamities and misunderstandings. There has been misconduct on the part of some masters, and misfortunes have overtaken others. I cannot think that the agent of the trustees was justified in withholding from the present master, at the time of his election, all knowledge of the existence of the Chancery decree fixing his income at 100*l.*, although the master himself cannot complain of the hardship or injustice of an arrangement to which he himself deliberately assented. In the present state of feeling on both sides, accommodation seems almost impossible. The sympathies of the residents seem to incline to the side of the master. Meanwhile, *delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*

Mr. Nicholas, the perpetual curate of Plympton, thinks that the parochial school is entitled to some portion of the funds of this foundation, as falling within the intention of the original deed of Sir John Maynard and Elize Stert, the founders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 213, A.D. 1821.)

N.B.—No answers were received from the head master.

Foundation and Endowment.—By schedule to deed, 7 September 1658, John Maynard, Serjeant-at-Law, and Elize Stert (trustees for charitable purposes of the estates of Elize Hele) directed 1,800*l.* to be raised by fines on granting estates conveyed by deed, to be laid out in land for maintenance of master, and building school and school-house. Endowment consists of farm in Plympton S. Mary, besides school premises. Some of papers with solicitors to trustees; others with corporation of Plymouth.

School Property.—Annual income, in 1864, 244*l.* gross, 155*l.* net; of which 80*l.* is applied to school. Residue accumulated by investment in funds.

Buildings adapted for a large number of scholars, but much out of repair. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for all poor persons' children of Plympton, Brixton, or elsewhere, who are not able, or profess themselves not well able, to pay for their children's schooling (Schedule). School to be a free grammar school for the gratuitous education in the English grammar and Greek and Latin languages of the children of all the inhabitants of borough of Plympton and parish of Brixton, who, &c. (Scheme A.D. 1829).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English grammar, Greek and Latin languages (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 23 March 1829.

Master appointed by hereditary governors: allowed to take 25 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 80*l.*, besides house and fees.

Scholars.—Only 8 or 10. (Letter from incumbent of parish, 4 March 1865.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

The Marquis of Lothian, Blickling, Aylsham, Norfolk;
The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Mount Edgcumbe, Devonport.

Solicitor to Trustees:
Deeble Boger, Esq.

SOUTH MOLTON SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

This school was founded in 1686 by Hugh Squiers, as a school for writing and arithmetic, and endowed by him with a schoolroom and master's house, with a garden and playground, and 20*l.* a year, charged on an estate at Northam. The house is only suited for a person in humble circumstances. The wants of the poorer classes seem to have been his primary concern, and his intention is best gathered from his own words. The property is vested in trustees, who are to choose out of the parish of South Molton, "20 poor people's children, who are to be taught gratis "the most necessary and good arts of writing and arithmetic." The schoolmaster is also to be allowed to take in and teach gentlemen's sons and daughters living adjacent, at rates to be agreed on between them, that the whole country may have "the con- "veniency of an extraordinary good school to send their sons and "daughters to." The founder goes on to say, that as, at the first opening, the school probably would be too thinly peopled with scholars, Latin and grammar, together with the most useful arts of good writing and arithmetic, should be allowed to be taught, until the school was replenished with a sufficient number of writing scholars without the aid of the Latin scholars, his chief aim being to promote the arts of good writing and arithmetic, for the good of the poor, more than the sciences of Latin and grammar for the good of the rich; and that the writing schoolmaster therefore should always have the greatest encouragement. He then directs a Latin master to be appointed, and to receive 20*l.* a year, and have also the use of the schoolroom; but the two offices are not to be united, unless the master be completely qualified for both, especially in the teaching of writing and arithmetic.

These instructions seem to have been followed. In an airy and well proportioned schoolroom 30 poor children of the town are taught gratis the ordinary course of National school subjects; and the master is allowed to take others at a payment of 1*d.* to 3*d.* a week, the whole number thus being raised to 50, some of whom are girls, and taught by his wife. He had attempted to take boarders at 16 guineas a year, but it did not pay him, and he had given it up.

Separated by a partition from the chief schoolroom is a room about 24 feet long by 21 broad, where, after an abeyance of 20 years, the Latin school is again opened. The master was appointed in August 1865, and is a graduate of London University, and besides having the use of this room, receives in cash 35*l.* from the charity, which is made up partly from the original gift to the Latin master, partly from the interest of a legacy lately bequeathed, and partly from the interest of the accumulation of arrears which were duly funded. There were 60 applications for the office of Latin master when it was last advertised.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Four boys were present at my visit, all learning Latin grammar, and several more were expected at Christmas. The modern languages were also taught. The revival of the Latin school seemed very acceptable to the inhabitants; and, from inquiries I made, I believe the establishment of an upper school, *i.e.*, one where at all events the elementary parts of a liberal education could be taught, is much wanted here. Mr. Bawden, an active trustee and magistrate, and the vicar, Mr. Maitland, both spoke strongly in favour of it. There is an abundant educational establishment for the poorer class. Besides Squiers Free school first above-mentioned, there is a large and wealthy Blue Coat school, modelled after the usual fashion. Its funds have been lately increased by a legacy of 1,000*l.*, as also have those of the National school by a similar amount. The farmers objected to make use of any of these three schools, viz., Squiers, the Blue Coat, or the National School, as being charity schools.

West Buckland proprietary school is in the neighbourhood, but many farmers well able to do so would not make up their minds to pay 25*l.* a year; with some, perhaps, it would have involved some sacrifice, the farms running small, and being tenanted by a class of men many of whom do labourers' work themselves.

There were other private schools in the town, one of which was celebrated for its penmanship, and therefore popular. It was suggested to me by a resident gentleman, whose remarks are entitled to weight, that here an opportunity existed, by an amalgamation of the four endowments, to provide one great establishment for all classes in gradation; containing an upper, middle, and lower school, from which *pro re natâ*, promotions could be made, and for which, by the imposition of a small capitation fee on each scholar, a really good education could be cheaply provided, but not given away, to all classes.

The town is ill provided with any school where professional men or the poorer gentry can obtain a fitting education, even of an elementary character, for their daughters; and the want of a girls' school for the neighbourhood was made the subject of remark to me by more than one inhabitant.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 115, A.D. 1824. End. Gr. Ret. 40.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 1 Oct. 1686, and will, 24 Feb. 1709, of Hugh Squier, who by former instrument gave site for school and master's house, and by latter all his estate in parish of Northam (except presentation thereof) to mayor and aldermen of Southmolton, upon trust, to pay vicar of Northam 16*l.* per annum, 5*l.* 15*s.* to Whicher's almhouses in Westminster, and 40*l.* for maintenance of free school, viz., 25*l.* to master, 5*l.* to trustees, 3*l.* for feasts at visitations, and 7*l.* for repair of buildings and approaches. Endowment augmented by Hugh Maire Passmore, A.D. 1840.

School Property.—Present income applicable to educational purposes 77*l.* net (End. Gr. Ret., A.D. 1865).

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of young people. Twenty poor people's children, chosen by trustees out of whole town and parish, to be taught gratis. Master allowed to teach any gentlemen's sons and daughters, and any adjacent neighbour's children, at such rates as master and parents may agree upon, so that whole country adjacent may have conveniency of an extraordinary good school to send their sons and daughters to (deed, A.D. 1686). Thirty scholars to be taught gratis (will, A.D. 1709).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Most necessary and good arts of writing and arithmetic. In regard that school may probably be too thinly peopled with scholars at first opening thereof, trustees to permit Latin and grammar to be taught until school be replenished with a sufficient number of writing scholars, whereof trustees to be the only judges; founders' chief aim being to promote arts of good writing and arithmetic for good of poor, more than sciences of grammar and Latin for good of rich (deed).

Government and Masters.—Five trustees; appoint and remove master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments: one semi-classical (Latin school); one non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Latin School.—[At Midsummer, 1865, the Latin school was reopened after having been closed for 20 years. Master a B.A. In 1867 the number of scholars was 20. Fees, 4*l.* a year under 10 years of age; 6*l.* above 10 years. School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week.]

Writing School.—One master.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-six, learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, chiefly under 10 years of age, and from distances up to one mile. Thirty foundationers pay weekly pence amounting in all to 25*l.*; the remaining twenty-six pay in all 10*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School work begins and ends with form of prayer prescribed by founder.

Examinations twice a year by trustees. No prizes.

No corporal punishment.

Playground about 16 perches.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week; one-fourth of lessons learnt at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret. 1865).

John Gilbert Pearse.
Rev. Joshua Bawden.
Rev. Thomas Henry Maitland.
Francis Maunder Hitchcock.

Master of Latin school, John Thies, B.A.:
Do. Writing school, John Honey.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TAVISTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The constitution of the Grammar School of Tavistock is in an exceptional state. Long tradition, supported by evidence, confers on it the title of Grammar School, but the head master receives his salary and appointment from the Duke of Bedford, living in a house built at the sole expense of a late duke, and pays yearly to the present owner of the title a nominal rent for the use of it. I will only here say that from time immemorial a "Grammar School or Free Latin School" seems to have existed in some shape; and in a private Act of Parliament relating to the Duke's property, 3 Geo. III., c. 27, mention is made of a certain sum as having been "for a great number of years then passed paid to the schoolmaster of the Free Latin School in Tavistock." On the other hand a sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* directed to be paid "to the schoolmaster of the Free Latin School" was withheld by the trustees of the Ford Street charity on the ground that there was no such school to which that definition applied, and the Charity Commissioners at one time seem to have sanctioned this view. They have, however, I am informed, abandoned it. The head master has only twice received the payment from the Ford Street trustees, and seems clearly entitled to the accumulations, which they still withhold from him. The school register speaks of this sum as having been regularly paid to the then head master up to his death, 28 years ago.

Besides the words in the Act of Parliament and the payment due from the Ford Street charity, there is this additional evidence of the early existence of the school. An exhibition was founded by Judge Glanville, in the reign of Charles I., tenable for four years, and amounting now by accumulations to 50*l.* a year, which is directed to be "held only by natives of the borough, and is established "for the better maintenance of one such boy of the best ingenuity "and towardliness, born of honest parents, a grammar scholar "in the free school of Tavistock, under the principal master of "of the said school, for his bringing up in good literature, and "for his maintenance, after leaving the school, at Oxford or "Cambridge, till he should take the degree of Master of Arts." The election is to take place in the schoolhouse, and the opinion of the chief master there is first to be maturely consulted.

All the above-mentioned facts point undoubtedly to the long established existence of a superior school, whether under the name of "the Grammar" or "the Free Latin" school.

Convenient and handsome school buildings were erected by a late duke of Bedford in 1837; a playground with gymnastic apparatus adjoins. The schoolroom and classroom are both well adapted for their purpose. The boarding accommodation is good and quite full, and the arrangements for washing very complete. At his own expense the master has built a laboratory. The boys also have the use of a carpenter's shop, and the master has himself provided a sanatorium in case of sickness.

The duke every quarter pays a salary to the head master and to two assistant masters, one a graduate of Cambridge and one of Dublin, both appointed by the head master. This sum has varied, according to the pleasure of the duke. At present it is 50*l.* a year to the head master, and 30*l.* to each of the assistants. Day boys pay 8*l.* 8*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* according to age: in practice the latter sum is usually paid by all. French was included in these terms, but the inhabitants, in a spirit which does them credit, volunteered to pay 10*s.* a quarter extra for it. 24 boys were learning it. The head master lived 16 years in France himself, and is a graduate of the university of Paris; he commonly conversed in French with his boarders.

At the time of my visit there were 65 boys present, 20 being boarders and the rest day boys. The work of the school generally was good. A few were learning Greek. Both in Latin and French the upper boys showed attention and thought in their translations. The arithmetic of several was very good. The junior boys showed a fair knowledge of the early propositions of Euclid. The school generally was weaker in the knowledge of geography and English history than in other subjects. The head master had a chemistry class, selecting for it those boys on whose intended career it would more especially bear. Some of these boys gave me creditable answers in elementary physics.

The school appears to be doing good and useful work. As a fact it is the only upper and middle-class school in Tavistock, and educates all classes above those for whom the National and British Schools are thought sufficient, both of which schools here are highly spoken of. It has driven out of the field one or two commercial schools which were set up, and which attempted by reduced terms to get scholars. The society in Tavistock is primitive, and the admixture of classes, as represented chiefly by the boarders and day boys, seems to work; but there have been difficulties, and it is a rock of which much tact and vigilance is required to steer clear. The school is very popular, and has shown an elasticity in adapting itself to the wants of the place, as lying on the skirts of a great mining district, which deserves, as it commands, success. There were only 13 boys when the present master succeeded to the school.

The legal position of the master is not satisfactorily established. In some sense, he may be said to hold office at the pleasure of the duke of Bedford, and much as the school owes to ducal munificence, yet obviously, where no duties nor powers are defined on either side, an occasion might arise when the authority of the patron might be brought harshly into operation. For the perfect discharge of his duties, a more independent position for the head master might be wished, as not only being a security for the interests of the public, but as relieving the mind of those who occupy the post from a sense of dependence and from the pressure of some anxiety.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 341, A.D. 1821.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Foundation and Endowment.—Original foundation unknown. Endowed by private Act of Parliament, 3 Geo. iii. c. 27., a yearly rent of 20*l.*, issuing out of lands in parish of Tavistock, property of Duke of Bedford, was vested in trustees, upon trust, amongst other things, to pay a yearly sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* to schoolmaster of Latin school. An exhibition tenable by a native of Tavistock borough or parish, given by Judge Glanville.

School Property.—4*l.* 4*s.* a year. Present master received endowment during first two years after his appointment; payment since discontinued. Duke of Bedford allows use of school, and master's house rent and tax free, and pays head master salary of 50*l.*, and 30*l.* per annum towards salary of each of two under masters. Glanville's exhibition has not been paid during present master's incumbency, but is to be paid to a pupil now (1867) in the school, for 4 years, beginning in 1868, at the rate of 50*l.* per annum.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known.

Government and Masters.—The Duke of Bedford is regarded as the exclusive proprietor of the school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master with two assistants.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-seven, nearly half under 14 years old, from distances up to seven miles. Pay for general work (including books, stationery, and school expenses), 6*l.* 6*s.* French, 2*l.* Drilling, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twenty-nine (including four sons of head master), all boarding with head master. Four meals a day. Meat once, for weakly boys twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 40 to 50 guineas. Hours of rising, &c., 6½ to 7¼ a.m., 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified nominally by classics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scriptures read and commented on daily besides special religious instruction on one day in the week. School work begins with prayers chosen at master's discretion.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination every half quarter by masters and occasionally by neighbouring clergy. Prizes given by master, the Duke of Bedford contributing 3*l.*

Punishments: extra lessons, detention, and caning; the last privately.

Playground 30 yards square. Drilling three times a week.

On average of last five years not one boy gone to any university.

School time, 40 to 41 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation. Play time, 40 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

(See, however, above.)

Thomas Burnaford Harness. Rev. Osborn John Tancock. Edward Chilcott. John Carpenter Garnier. William Honey. Surrey Carpenter. William Gill. Richard Dennis. John Stapleton. John Martin. James Stannes.

Head Master:
Rev. E. Spencer, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Land Agent -	Tavistock -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Clerk -	Do. - -	A few yards.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman -	Whitchurch -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor - -	Tavistock; Okehampton, Grandmother with whom he resides	16 miles; and few yards.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	South Sydenham	7 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman -	Tavistock -	Few yards.
,, ,, - 7	Land Agent -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Tradesman -	Do. - -	Few yards.
,, ,, - 10	Land Surveyor -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Chillaton -	6 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Mining Captain -	Horrabridge -	4 do.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer -	Lamerton -	3 do.
,, ,, - 4	Mining Captain	Tavistock -	½ do.
,, ,, - 5	Tradesman -	Do. - -	Few yards.
,, ,, - 6	Mining Captain -	Gulworthy -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Postmaster -	Tavistock -	Few yards.
,, ,, - 8	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Employed in a Foundry.	Do. - -	½ do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Devonport -	Rev. E. Spencer.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Tavistock -	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 4	Medical Man -	Devonport -	
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Plymouth -	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman -	Bristol - -	
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Michaelstow (Cornwall).	
,, ,, - 8	Captain in the Army	India - -	
,, ,, - 9	Captain in the Navy	Tavistock -	
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman -	Do. -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Lifton - -	
,, ,, - 2	Captain in Army -	Bodmin - -	
,, ,, - 3	Do - -	Penzance -	
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman -	Duloe (Liskeard)	
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Tavistock -	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Jacobstowe (Cornwall).	
,, ,, - 7	Captain in Army -	Penzance -	
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman -	Bodmin -	
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	St. Dominick (Cornwall).	
,, ,, - 10	Clerk - -	Devonport -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H M					M		H M			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	66	6	—	4	15	8	18	—	2 30	1 Sam., ch. 21-end. 2nd Saml., 1-21. St. Luke. Analysis Script. History, 187-229. Berens on Prayer Book, p. 32-48. Grk. Test. ch. v-x.	8	15	8	20	—	2¾	1 Saml. ch. 21-end. 2nd Saml. 1-21. St. Luke. Analysis Script. History, p. 187-229. Sinclair on Catm. 25-35. Introd. to Bible, 111-133.	13	12·7	7	18	—	2	Bible as in higher Classes. Catechism, Collect and Gospel of Week. Sunday Conversations with Head Master. The latter refers to all the Boarders whose Sunday Readings with the Head Master have been omitted.
Greek	24	4	—	4	15	10	30	2	5 10	Anab. I., ii. § 27—ch. VI. (end). Hecuba, line 401-1012. Arnold's 1st Gr. Bk. Ex. 44—end. Gr. Prose, Ex. 36-44. Wordsworth's Gram. 102-109 + 42 + 49 + 50 + 51. Theatre of Gks., 23-67 + 147-154 (Walford).	5	15	9	25	2	4	Gram. 1-116. (Eton). Analecta Minora, Anacreon, and Bion. Arnold's 1st Gr. Bk. 31-39.	No Greek in Lower School.						
Latin	62	7	—	4	15	10	30	4	4 50	Horace, Lib. I., Ode 28 to end of Lib. II. Livy I., 7, § 5. Arnold Lat. Pr. Comp. I., and Lat. Pr. Comp. II., Ex. 33-43. Lat. Verse. Comp., Ex. 40-48. Edward VI. Lat. Gr. 87-98. Zumpt's Lat. Gram. 1-35. Viva voce, Ecl., Ovid, Piece I.-V. + 63-end. Virgil, Georg. IV., line 480-end + 1-72. De Officiis, ix. § 29-(end.) Hor. Ode VI-XIII.	8	15	10	25 to 30	4	4 50	Georgic IV., line 1-138. Ecl., Ovid, Piece 47-151. Cæsar Lib. IV., ch. 24-38. Lat. Pr. Comp. 1-41. Sallust, Jug. ch. 1-9. L. Verse Comp. 2 and 3. Viva voce Georgic IV., line 1-81. Eclog., Ovid, Piece 35. Syntax *passim*.	7	11·9	10	22	6	2 25	How. Ex. p. 80-end. Henry's 1st Lat. Bk., p. 1-42. Smith's Accidence to end.

French	36	6	2*l.* a yr. for day boys.	3	15	3	30	2	1	30	Noël and Chapsal, Gram. 116–153 + Exercices sur le participe passé et l'emploi des adverbes, translations and re-translations *passim*.	2	12	3	30	2	1½	Gram. de Noël and Chapsal, p. 40–97, Exercises 1–8. Translations into English and into French.	8	11	3	30	2	1½	This Class was formed during the half for Gram. (Caron's), p. 1–32. Hall's 1st Bk. 1–22.
Arithmetic	66	5	—	12	15 & a fraction	Occasionally only, higher subjects taking its place.					Colenso and B. Smith, &c., *passim*.	6	13	4	1	20	—	5½	Colenso's Arith. *passim*	11	10·7	4	1	20	—	5½	B. Smith, 1st Book, Part I. *passim*. National Society Tables *passim*.
Book-keeping	5	1	—	5	15	1	45	—	0	45	Whole work done viva voce.															
Mensuration and Surveying	6	1	—	6	15	1	1½	—		1½	Do. do.															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	3	—	Afternoons are employed in mathematics, and are broken up among the different subjects, such as Algb., Euclid, Trigonometry.							Euclid IV.–XI. Colenso's Alg., pt. 1. Hymer's Trigonometry except the transcendental parts.	As in first Class.							Euclid, Bks. I.–IV. Colenso's Algeb. to end of Simple Equations.							
Chemistry	8	1	—	8	15	1	1	—		1	Viva voce Lectures and Questions, Zinc to Bismuth included.															
History	66	5	—	4	15	2	37 min	—		1½	Smith's History of Greece, p. 146–290.	8	15	2	30	—	1		Collier's Eng., p. 66–118. Essentials of Eng. Hist. by heart, p. 1–3, 10–13.	11	10	3	30	—	1½	Mrs. Gibbons E. History, p. 37–end.
Geography	66	5	—	4	15	2	30	—		1	Stewart's Mod. Geo. *passim*, but specially looking to Great Britain and Possessions and France.	8	15	2	30	—	1		White's, p. 26–53.	11	10	3	30	—	1½	White's Smaller, p. 1–13.
English Grammar.	42	4	—	8	14	2	20	2		40	Allen and Cornwell *passim*. Morell, p. 107–end + 66–72.	8	13	4	30	4	2		Allen and Cornwell Gram., p. 1–63 + 148–end.	11	10·9	3	30	3	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Smaller, p. 1–26.
English Literature.	16	2	—	8	14	4	20	—		1½	Trench on Words, all. Milton's Paradise Lost, Bk. 1, p. 21–39 (Hunter).	—	—	—	—	—	—		Goldsmith's Deserted Village. Hunter's Julius Cæsar, p. 1–30.	Same boys as above.		2	15	—	30	Pieces here and there in Cook's Selection by heart. In all 6 pages and a fraction.
English Composition.	30	3	—	8	14	1 or 2	30	1		30m. or 1 h.																

Twenty-five learn reading for 1 to 1½ hours a week; 66 learn writing for 2½ to 3 hours a week; 5 learn music at a fee to the music master of 4 guineas a year; 5 learn drawing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Scholar, Fellow, and Lecturer, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, formerly of this School.
Scholar and Divinity Prizeman Do.
Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (open Scholarship on entering).
Open Scholarship at University College, London.
Second place in the Chemical Examination, University College, London.

(*b*) First of 12 Competitors for Somerset House.
Sixth place in Sandhurst Examinations.
Second place (38 Competitors) for Assistant Clerkship in the Navy.
The young man who was third at the last Indian Civil Service Examination was for five years a pupil of this School, but went to College from Marlborough.

(*c*) Christmas 1861, the only boy distinguished for Chemistry in the Cambridge Local Examination.
1865, 3 first class boys Oxford Local Examination.
First of 105 Competitors for Engineer Students' Competition.

NORTH TAWTON MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 5 Sept. 1864, Earl of Portsmouth gave three roods of land in parish for a school for the education of middle classes. School-room and master's house erected by subscription of Earl of Portsmouth and others.

School Property.—Only the site and buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of the middle classes (deed). To supply sons of farmers, tradesmen, and the middle class generally with a sound and useful English education (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and a thoroughly English, commercial, and mathematical course of study, with Latin and French classes (prospectus). "It shall be a fundamental regu- "lation and practice of the said school that the bible be read daily therein "by the pupils, and that the religious teaching shall be confined to learning "the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and Ten Commandments," with permission to master to teach Church Catechism to any pupil upon written request from parents. (Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Control and management of school, funds, endowments, income derived from pupils, instruction, appointment and dismissal of masters, general scheme of management, including scale of charges for admission of pupils, vested in committee of management consisting of rector or curate and twelve resident ratepayers or non-resident landowners of parish. Vacancies in committee filled up by the election of ratepayers or non-resident land owners, or original subscribers of 10*l.*, or their successors in estate by continuing members of committee, landowners and ratepayers of parish who are respectively rated to the poor in respect of land of 100*l.* gross estimated rental or houses of 15*l.* like rental. (Deed.)

Property vested in six trustees. Vacancies to be filled by Earl of Portsmouth's appointment, and after his decease by the rector.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head and second master. Head master receives whole net income of school; under master receives for board and lodging 26*l.*, residence during vacation 4*l.*, and laundress 2*l.* 12*s.*

Day Scholars.—15; more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of farmers; from distances up to three miles; pay for general work, under 12, 3*l.*, above 12, 4*l.* Drilling 10*s.* French 2*l.* 2*s.*

Boarders.—Nine; all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms: daily boarders 10*l.* 10*s.*; weekly 18*l.* 18*s.*; yearly 21*l.* under 12 years of age, and 23*l.* above 12 years. Laundress extra. School bills, highest 27*l.*; lowest 22*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 288 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read monosyllables.

Boys classified according to their general attainments. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Scriptures read daily; boarders receiving special religious instruction on Sundays. School work begins and ends with prayers, some of collects from Prayer Book being used.

Promotions by examination and by boys' ability to work with class.

Examination twice a year by rector and school committee, and annually by a gentleman selected by Lord Portsmouth. Prizes given twice a year.

Punishments: impositions, and for wilfully bad conduct, caning; last publicly and by head master only.

Playground about 60 yards by 30. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boarders in school 42 hours; day boys 26¼ in the week. Playtime about 15 or 16 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - -	North Tawton -	About 200 yards.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Nicholls Nymett -	„ 2 miles.
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Baron's Wood -	„ 3 „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Week Farm -	„ 1 „
„ „ - 5	Excise Officer -	N. Tawton -	„ 50 yards.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Slade Farm -	„ 1½ mile.
„ „ - 7	Supervisor, Inland Revenue.	N. Tawton -	„ ½ „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Crooke Farm -	„ 1½ „
„ „ - 9	Engineer - -	N. Tawton -	„ ½ „
„ „ - 10	Butcher - -	N. Tawton -	„ ½ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter -	N. Tawton -	„ 200 yards.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	N. Tawton -	„ 1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Nicholls Nymett -	„ 2 „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	N. Tawton -	„ 300 yards.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	N. Tawton -	„ 1 mile.
„ „ - 6	Draper - -	N. Tawton -	„ 200 yards.
„ „ - 7	Corn Dealer -	N. Tawton -	„ 300 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Bookseller and Stationer.	Tenby, Wales -	J. Marsh.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Dulverton, Somerset.	
„ „ - 4	Gentleman living on his means; was Farmer.	Exeter - -	
„ „ - 5	Father deceased -	Holsworthy - -	
„ „ - 6	Nobleman's Stud Groom.	Hawthorn Priors, Hants.	
„ „ - 7		London - -	
„ „ - 8	Both Parents dead	Sticklepath, Devon.	
„ „ - 9	Manager in Woollen Factory.	North Tawton -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
Religious Knowledge.	10	1	—	10	Y. 12	5	M. 40*	2	H. 3	Scriptures	9	Y. 11	5	M. 40	1	H. 3½	Scriptures.	7	Y. 8	5	H. ½	—	H. 2½	New Test.
Latin	5	1	—	5	11	5	H. 1	5	5	Smyth's Principia and Valpy's Delectus, 1867.														
French	7	2	2 gs. per an.	—	12	6	1¼	5	7½	Ahn's First and Second Course and Grammars.	4	11	6	H. 1¼	5	7½	Ahn's First Course Grammar.							
Arithmetic	10	1	—	10	12	10	¾	—	7½	Davis; Colenso; Irish.	9	11	10	¾	—	—	Davis.	7	8	10	¾	—	7½	
Book-keeping	3	—	—	—	12	5	¾	—	—	Brewer; Chambers.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	—	—	—	13	—	¾																	
History	10	1	—	10	12	2	¾	2	1½	Collier.	9	11	—	—	—	—	New Series Nat. Soc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pinnock's First Steps and Darton and Co.
Geography	10	1	—	10	12	2	¾	2	1½	Cornwell.	9	—	—	—	—	—	John Guy's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
English Grammar.	10	1	—	10	12	2		2	—	Murray, Lennie; Irish.	9	—	—	—	—	—	Irish Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Reading	Included above with History, &c.																							
Writing	10																							

* Including Scripture Reading.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TIVERTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Peter Blundell, a clothier, a native of Tiverton, founded this school in 1599 for "150 boys and no more at any one time," none to be "under a grammar scholar," with the intention of raising up "godly preachers of the Gospel" and establishing "students in Divinity at the two universities." The school was to be "a free school and not one of exaction." Natives, *i.e.*, boys born, or for the most part before their age of six years brought up, in the parish of Tiverton, were to have the preference, and after them, certain duly qualified "foreigners."

Up to 1852 the school was a large boarding school, and during the present century numbered over 200 scholars. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report in 1822 there were 160, of whom 100 were boarders and 33 "natives." The boarders occupied premises attached to the schoolhouse, for whom it is said there was accommodation for 140 in the official residences of the headmaster and usher.

The trustees are all taken from among the most influential residents of the county, their present chairman being the Earl of Devon, and none of them are resident in the town.

In 1852 a lawsuit took place, at the cost it is said of 6,000*l.* to the charity, on account of divers reputed deviations from the founder's will; it was promoted by an influential resident in the town against the trustees, and resulted in a victory for the former. A decree was consequently made whereby the head master and usher were forbidden to take boarders or receive payment for any private pupil, and a scheme was drawn up fixing the payments to the head master and usher at 400*l.* and 150*l.* respectively, and providing for the gratuitous instruction in Greek and Latin of natives and properly qualified foreigners, and providing also for the appointment of a mathematical, writing, and foreign language master at 50*l.* each. To provide funds, capitation fees were imposed on those who learnt subjects other than Greek and Latin. With the exception of the head master and usher, the other masters were allowed to take boarders not exceeding 10 in number. The existing school was upon this practically broken up, the boarders dispersed, and a large influx of boys of a lower class from the town and immediate neighbourhood came in, but gradually dropped off on finding the classical education was unsuited to them. A clergyman, with the consent of the headmaster, opened a boarding house in the town, and gave his services as mathematical teacher without directly receiving any payment from the foundation, thereby being enabled to exceed the limit of 10 boys imposed by the scheme, looking to his boarding house and to private tuition for his remuneration. This boarding house now has accommodation for 42 boys.

In 1864 the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for an amended scheme, in order to place the arrangements for boarding on a more satisfactory footing, and to provide a larger fund for the payment of masters by raising the capitation fees on boarders; one chief object of the application apparently being to establish the principle, that the income of the school should increase with the increase of the work caused by boys coming to board in the town for the sake of a cheap classical education. Some agitation again took place in reference to this application, a considerable party in the town being unfavourable to the proposed alterations, and a meeting was held under the presidency of the mayor, and a committee was formed to oppose them. Ultimately a compromise was effected, and I believe the inhabitants now generally acquiesce in the present scheme, which came into operation in July 1865, although undoubtedly there are those who would have preferred that what is called a commercial or English education should have been more definitely provided for. By the scheme of 1865 the numbers may exceed the founder's limit of 150; no house is to be opened for the reception of boarders except by licence from the trustees; the limit of 10 is removed; and a sum not exceeding 4*l.* may be charged for each boarder, to increase the fund applicable to the payment of new, or the increased payment of existing masters. The gratuitous teaching of Latin and Greek is still maintained; this being one of the points insisted on by the town party as against the trustees. The provision is practically a dead letter, as all learn other subjects, for which they have to pay.

It will be seen that the school is rich in scholarships and exhibitions, the conditions of the tenure of which have, under the authority of the university commission, been altered and greatly improved, and all of which are awarded after a report by examiners from the universities. The numbers in the school rose immediately after this alteration, and, perhaps, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc.* One exhibition is only tenable by a native of Tiverton, and in 1862 had not been filled up for several years.

At the time I visited the school there were 90 boys present, of whom about one half were boarders.

The translation of the upper boys from Greek and Latin was good and fairly accurate; that from English into Latin only indifferent. The translation from Latin of the middle and lower forms was unequal, and in some of the lower forms very indifferent, as was also their knowledge of grammar; and although due allowance must be made for the time of my visit, which fell at the beginning of the half-year, yet there seemed generally, as the headmaster himself complained there was, a want of teaching power in the classical department. The school is distinguished in mathematics, which are effectively taught by the present mathematical master. The arithmetic of the upper boys was exceedingly good, and their work very intelligently done. I had some good exercises also in English composition from several boys. The knowledge of French seemed to be very small; nearly the whole school learnt it,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

but discontinued it on entering the monitor's form. The discipline of the school and the demeanour of the boys seemed all that could be desired.

The boys come principally from a distance, as they seem always to have done, and are for the most part the sons of gentry and professional men. In 1863 there were only 16 "natives," which is about the proportion now, nor can I find that the permanent residents have ever actually availed themselves largely of the school.

The town itself has large National schools, well endowed, and contains also a school founded and endowed by a nephew of Peter Blundell, called Chilcott's school, for the gratuitous instruction of 100 boys, which seems to have been intended partly as a preparatory school to the grammar school, and partly for those who were under "grammar scholars." Sixty boys were receiving instruction there when I visited it, at the payment of 16*s.* a year. They were chiefly the sons of the small tradesmen and farmers of the parish, and were learning subjects a little above those taught in the National or British schools.

The buildings belonging to the grammar school consist of two residences, one for the head master and one for the usher, with extensive accommodation for boarders in each house, now disused and falling into disrepair since the decree of 1852. There are two large schoolrooms, the desks and general apparatus of which did not strike me as being very convenient, but I believe are strictly fashioned after the precise directions of the founder. There is no classroom. There is a fairly sized playground or green in front of the school buildings which is not much used, as there are no boarders at the school house. A cricket ground is hired by the trustees in the immediate neighbourhood for the use of the school.

The new scheme of 1865 contains a provision for the increase of the salaries of the head-master and usher when the funds permit. It is unnecessary to remark that 400*l.* a year (and that sum liable to abatement) for the one and 150*l.* a year for the other, are inadequate sums for the two first masters of a great school, and leave them both in a worse position, in a pecuniary point of view, than the master of a well-filled boarding house, who is also allowed to take private pupils.

The almost unanimous opinion of the gentry of the county with whom I conversed, many of whom had been educated at the school themselves, was in favour of restoring to the head master and usher the power of taking boarders. There is some opposition to the plan amongst certain inhabitants of the town, who fear undue favouritism from the masters towards their own boarders. But looking to other schools, we may well doubt whether these fears are well grounded. By allowing the head master to take boarders, for whom accommodation actually exists, his position is benefited in a pecuniary sense; and by being brought into a closer and personal contact with individual boys, his influence in the school materially strengthened. If any alteration be ever made in this respect the vested interests

of those who have already provided boarding accommodation elsewhere would not of course be overlooked.

Considering the situation of Tiverton, the traditions of the school, the long connexion it has kept up with the universities by means of its scholarships and exhibitions, the intention of the founder, and its present condition, the school may well seek to continue to discharge an useful work not as a merely local school, but as a classical school for the whole surrounding country, and as affording also an opportunity for such as may desire it, to obtain at a small cost, by residence, the advantage of giving a gentleman's education to their sons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 135, Append. p. 132, A.D. 1820. End. Gr. Ret. 42.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Peter Blundell, 9 June 1599, who gave all his lands in Devonshire for the maintenance of a free grammar school, and directed that 2,400*l.*, if necessary, should be expended in building a school house, and further sums in the purchase of lands, besides giving 2,000*l.* for six scholarships (now five scholarships and three exhibitions) at Oxford or Cambridge. Deeds in custody of trustees; not accessible to public. (*See extract of part relating to School, below, p.* 357.)

School Property.—852A. 2R., and sums of 1,146*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and 756*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 2½ per cent. annuities, and 2,478*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* in 3 per cent. reduced annuities. Annual income from above, 1,006*l.* Net (in 1867-8), 695*l.** No probable increase.

Residences for head and under masters adjoining school, and adapted for reception of boarders.

Exhibitions, &c.—Fourteen, viz.:—

Five scholarships at Balliol College, Oxford, of 60*l.* for five years; and,

Three exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of 60*l.* for three years, to which three examiners, nominated respectively by Balliol College, Sidney College, and the school feoffees, elect;

One (given by John Newte, 1715), of about 42*l.* for five years at Balliol College, to which the rectors of Tiverton elect;

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* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS, July 1867 to June 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,169	5	4¼
Rents	870	6	9
Rentcharges, customary rents, &c.	16	5	11
Dividends on 1,902*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* 2½ per Cents.	46	19	7
Dividends on 2,478*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* 3 per Cent. Reduced	72	13	5
Income Tax returned	12	3	7
Copies of school scheme	0	1	6
	2,187	16	1¼
Head money from boys	630	7	6
Fees from licensed boarding-house keepers (Duckworth)	83	10	0
Do. (Davie)	1	0	0
	£2,902	18	7¼

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Chief rents and tithe rentcharge	3	1	1
Repairs and expenses of estate in South Devon	134	5	3½
Rates and taxes and insurance of school, &c.	27	15	11½
Clerk and clerk's sundries	57	13	9
Repairs of school and masters' houses	83	13	3
Income Tax on estate (to be reclaimed)	17	7	3½
Trustees' lunch	5	0	0
School porter, lighting, warming, &c.	23	0	0
Income Tax on masters' houses	1	7	1
Masters' salaries	1,100	0	0
Examiners (three)	25	5	0
Exhibitioners, four at 30*l.*	120	0	0
Printing and stationery	14	13	6
Advertising new masters, &c.	10	10	0
Prizes	10	0	0
	1,633	11	2¼
Balance in treasurer's hands†	1,269	2	5½
	£2,902	18	7¼

The following note is appended to accounts as sent to Charity Commissioners:—

Salaries, stipends, and other sums to be paid forthwith - £687
Amount ordered to be invested in 2½ per cent. Annuities - 360

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

One of 21*l.* for seven years (given by Richard Down), to which the founder's descendant appoints; and

Four of 30*l.* for four years, in gift of trustees.

Additional class-rooms needed.

Objects of Trust.—For 150 boys not above the age of 18 or under six, and none under a grammar scholar, born, or for the most part before the age of six brought up, in the town or parish. If number not filled up, want to be supplied by children of foreigners, to be admitted with assent of such 10 householders of Tiverton as, for the time being, should be most in the subsidy books of the Queen and her successors (founder's will), subject to preferential right of boys of the description aforesaid (not foreigners). Foreigners to be admitted with the assent of any 10 of following persons; viz., the three rectors of the portions of Tidcombe, Pitt, and Clare, in the parish of Tiverton, the lord of the manor, the mayor, the ex-mayor, the aldermen, and magistrates of the borough, being resident householders, and not trustees, master, or usher. Number of scholars to be regulated by trustees from time to time (Scheme, A.D. 1865).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and the Latin and Greek languages, gratis; French and German languages, mathematics, writing, and arithmetic, on payment (Scheme, 1865).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 4 Aug. 1852; modified by scheme confirmed by Charity Commissioners, 11 July 1865.

Trustees, 27 in number, self-electing. Majority present at meeting convened for that purpose elect head master and usher; majority appoint assistants, on nomination of head master or not, at their discretion; remove all masters for sufficient cause.

Head master and usher may not hold any ecclesiastical office with cure of souls, or, without consent of trustees, any office whatsoever; but may not take boarders.

Trustees may license assistant masters or other persons to take boarders, and require the payment for such licences of a sum not exceeding 4*l.* per boarder per annum.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment and fees: fixed stipend of 500*l.*; of usher, 200*l.*; of assistant composition master, 100*l.*; of mathematical master, 50*l.*—licensed to take boarders; of French and German master, 100*l.*; of writing and arithmetic master, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Fifty-seven, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. Pay for French and German, mathematics, or writing and arithmetic, 5*l.*; for any two of these groups, 6*l.*; for all, 7*l.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Forty-four, boarding with licensed boarding-house keepers, of whom 43 board with the mathematical master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be "grammar scholars."

School course modified, at request of parents, to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination once a year (at Midsummer) by an examiner appointed by trustees at Christmas examination, conducted by master. Prizes given by trustees and borough members.

Punishments: detention, impositions, caning, and flogging; the last by head master only, publicly and privately.

Playground about an acre. Masters join in games. Drilling taught.

On the average of last five years, two boys have annually gone to University. [Seven at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week. All lessons, except construing and composition, prepared at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., Tavistock Court, Devon. John Francis Worth, Esq., Worth House, Devon, Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, Esq., M.P., Peamore, Devon. Edward Ayshford Sandford, Esq., Ninehead Court, Somerset. Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart., Haccombe, Devon. Wm Blundell Fortescue, Esq., Fallapit, Devon. Sir John Lewis Duntze, Bart., Exeleigh, Devon. Sir John Kennaway, Bart., Escott, Devon. Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., Weir House, Devon. Edward Simcoe Drewe, Esq., The Grange, Devon. Thomas Daniel, Esq., Stoodleigh Court, Devon. John Sillifant, Esq., Combe, Devon. Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., Bridwell, Devon. Thomas Carew, Esq., Collipriest House, Devon. John Walrond Walrond, Esq., M.P., Bradfield, Devon. The Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., M.P., Pynes, Devon. The Right Honourable the Earl of Devon, Powderham Castle, Devon. Sir Henry Fergusson Davie, Bart., M.P., Creedy, Devon. John Carew, Esq., Knightleys, Devon. Arthur Bastard Eastabrook Holdsworth, Esq., Widdicomb, Devon. The Right Honourable Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Heath's Court, Devon. Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P., Sprydoncote, Devon. The Honourable Mark Rolle, Stevenstone, Devon. John Heathcote Amory, Esq., Bolham House, Devon. William Carew Rayer, Esq., Holcomb Court, Devon. Charles Arthur Williams Troyte, Esq., Huntsham Court, Devon. William Henry Dunsford, Esq., Ashley Court, Devon.

Clerk to Trustees:

Mr. Arthur Cruwys Sharland, Tiverton.

Head Master:

Rev. J. B. Hughes, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS (1864).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Dorchester.	
" " - 4	Do. - - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Do.	
" " - 6	Tradesman - -	Torquay.	
" " - 7	Editor of Newspaper.	Bristol.	
" " - 8	Banker - - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 9	Gentleman - -	Bideford.	
" " - 10	Surgeon - -	Tiverton.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Colonel on half-pay	Chettiscombe -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Gentleman - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 3	Wine Merchant -	Do.	
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	East Indies.	
" " - 5	Merchant - -	Collumpton - -	6 miles.
" " - 6	Gentleman - -	Ashbrittle - -	10 do.
" " - 7	Colonel on half-pay	Bruton.	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -		
" " - 9	Polish Count - -	Tiverton.	
" " - 10	Merchant -	Cork.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	The School is divided into Upper and Lower; 4 classes in the former, 2 in the latter.	A fee of 6l. is paid for learning French and German, Mathematics, Writing, and Arithmetic; 5l. for two of these branches, 4l. for one.	9	yrs. 16½	26	hrs. "	6	hrs. 1½		19	yrs. 15	27	½ hour for each lesson learnt by heart. 1 hour each construing lesson.	6	hrs.		12	yrs. 12	34, besides Modern Languages.	hrs. ½	6	hrs.	Lowest class in upper school.
Greek	All except 10.								2	Books of Joshua and Judges.						1½	Old Testament, Books of Joshua and Judges.						1½	[Grk. Testament, 2 Chapters.
Latin	All								4	Gospel of St. Luke, Epistle to Hebrews, in Greek.						1½	Greek Testament.						1½	Tomline, 20 p.
French	50								4	Thucydides, Lib. II.						½	Acts of the Apostles, 7 Chaps.						½	Sinclair, 10 p.
German	50								½	Æschylus, Prom. Vinc.						3	Sinclair, 10 p.						3	Greek Grammar.
Arithmetic	97								2	Homer, Odyssey, XI.						3	Greek Grammar.						3	Latin Grammar.
Book-keeping	97								3	Cicero, Epistle ad Quintum, Fr. 41.						4	Latin Grammar.						6	Ovid, 2 Epistles.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	68								3	Livy, Lib. XXI.						4	Horace, Odes, Lib. II.						4	Greek Delectus, Act., Mid., and Pass. Voices.
Physics	1								5	Horace, Odes, Lib. IV., Sat. Lib. I.						4	Tacitus, Agricola.							Modern Languages (if learnt): Frnch. 2 hours; German 1 hour.
Chemistry	1								4	Mathematics.						6	Euripides, Hecuba.							
History	All								1½	Arithmetic.						4	Mathematics.						1½	Roman History, 25 p.
Geography	All								1½	Greece, from Peloponnesian War to Alexander the Great.						2	Arithmetic.						1½	Grecian History, 30 p.
English Grammar.	2								2	Rome, from Kings to Gracchi.						1½	Roman History, from expulsion of Kings to the Gracchi.						1½	English, 35 p.
									1½	England, George III.						1½	Greece: from Peloponnesian War to Alexander the Great.						2	Geography, Ancient: Italy; Modern: Gt. Britain.
									1½	Geography as other Forms.						1½	England: Reign of George the III.						4	Mathematics.
									2							2	Geography as Lowest Form.						2	Arithmetic.
																							2	Writing.

All learn English Literature and Composition; 2 learn English Grammar, 46 Writing, 12 Drawing.

EXTRACT from Will of PETER BLUNDELL, of all relating to the Tiverton School.

(Ch. Com. Rep., App. iii., 135.)

" Item, I will that my executors or the survivors of them, by the advise and directions of my overseers and of the survivors of them, with all convenient speede, upon a fytt and convenient platt and piece of grounde in Tyverton aforesaide, by my executors for that purpose to be purchased and procured, shall erecte and buyld a faier school house, to conteyne for the place for teaching only, in length one hundred foote, and in breadth fower and twenty foote, a hawle, buttery and kitchin, all of convenient space and biggness, to be joined unto it, with fit and convenient roomes over the same hawle, buttery and kitchin, all the windows well and strongly glassed and barred with iron barrs, and well covered, the floor of the school to be well plancked with plancks of oke, supported and borne from the ground with strong ledges or beames, with soe many fitt and strong settles and formes as shall be convenient, having regard to the bigness of the same schoole, and number of schollars to be taughte therein, and to be devided on or neere the middest, with some fit partition of fower foot in height or thereabouts, yf it shal bee soe thoughte fitt, and this schoole to be strongly wainscotted rownde abowte, and the same wainscotte to extend abowte five or six foote above the settles or formes, and with such settles formes and seates, and in such manner to be framed placed and devised as shall be thought most convenient; the haulle to be alsoe plancked or paved, and also wainscotted round abowte as high as the lofte, and to have in the hall and chamber over the same, one or other chimney, and in the kitchen, one faier great chimney, with an oven, and a chamber over the kitchen, with a chimney therein, as to my said executors and overseers, or the survivors of them, shall be thought meete; and that there shall be adjoining to this school-house, a convenient garden and woodyard, with a fit house and easements therein, of and for the ease of the schollars, uppon or as near the river of Ex there, or Loman, as may be; and the said schoolhouse, garden, woodyard and house of ease to be rounde aboute well walled and inclosed with a strong wall, the goinge in and forthe to be at one only place, with a fair strong gate, with a little dore, as is usual in the schooles, and for that my desier is, that theis things shall be very well, strongly, artificially and substantially done, my will is, that my executors shall bestowe therein twenty-fower hundred poundes within the least, if the premises requier; and my will and meaning is, that in and aboute theis severall buildings, plott, frame and all the partes thereof, the advise and directions of my saide righte deare and honorable friende Sir John Popham, knighte, lord chief justice of England, shall be taken and followed, and to him I give power and authority to alter and chaunge what parte or partes thereof, for the manner of building, largeness and conveying the premises he shall think good, and his directions in every thinge for the effectinge of my said purpose herein, and in all other things hereafter in my will mentioned, towching the same, or other circumstances thereof, hereafter mentioned, to be still followed and executed. Item, my will and meaning is, that in the said schooles shall not be taughte above the number of one hundred and fiftie scholers, at any one tyme, and those from tyme to tyme of children born, or for the most parte before their age of sixe yeares broughte upp in the towne or parrish of Tyverton aforesaid; and if the same number be not filled upp, my will is, that the wante shall be supplyed with the children of forreyners, and those forreyners only to be received and admytted from tyme to tyme for ever, with the assent and allowance of such tenne householders of the said towne of Tyverton aforesaide, as for the tyme beinge shall be most in the subsidie bookes of our sovereigne lady the Queene's majesty, and of her successors for ever, and not otherwise; and my meaning and desier is, that they, from tyme to tyme, will make choice of the children of such forreyners as are of honest reputation, and feare God,

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without regarding the riche above or more than the poore, and that there shall bee noe scholer bee or continue in the said schoolle, as a scholer but boyes, and none above the age of eighteen yeares, or under the age of six yeares, and none under a grammer scholler; and my will and meaning is, that the said schoolmaster who shall for hys tyme beinge have the use of the roomes and buildings aforesaide, and alsoe one usher, who shall have in the saide buildinge, one chamber to himself only; and the schoolmaster for the tyme being shall have yearely for ever fiftie powndes, to be paide quarterly, and the usher twentie markes, to be paied in the like manner quarterly; and my hope and desier and will is, that they hould themselves satisfied and contente with that recompense for their travell, without seeking or exacting any more either of parent or children, which procureth favour to givers and the contrarie to such as do not or cannot give, for my meaning is, yt shall be for ever a free schole, and not a schole of exaction. And for the better makeing, establishing, meyntenance and continuance of the saide free grammar schole and scholeing for ever, I doe by this my last will and testament, give appoynte and devise all my landes tenements and hereditaments, in the countie of Devon, unto Sir Frauncis Popham, knight, Anthony Pollerd, esquier, Richard Blewett, esquier, Charles Beere, esquier, Roger Ayshford, esquier, Roger Warre, esquier, Roger Gifford, esquier, James Clarke, esquier, Henry Worth, esquier, John West the elder, Humphrey Colman, John Waldron, Edward Amy, Nicholas Skinner, George Slee, Richard Hill alʒ Sporwaie, Richard Prows my cousin, John West the younger, Peter West Robert Chilcot alʒ Comyn, John Demond, John Blundell, Peter Blundell, William Tanner, Roger Slee, William Cras, Anthony Crasse, and to their heires and assignes for ever, who I hope will accept the same as feoffees, whom I have specially chosen to bear trust and confidence in the premises, out of which the fiftie powndes, and the said thirteen powndes sixe shillings and eight-pence shall be quarterly paied as aforesaid, and fortie shillings yearly for ever to a perfecte clarke for the tyme being, to be appoynted by the said feoffees, or the most parte of them, from tyme to tyme, for keeping a true and perfecte booke of survey and of granting and demising the saide landes, and of the monie received and paied of and for the same, and of other their proceeding in and aboute the premises, taking alwaies warrant of all his doeings from the saide feofees, or the most part of them, with their handes alwaies to bee subscribed, as well in that behalf as for and concerninge the other thinge to them committed by this my last will and testament; and other eight powndes yearely to goie alwaies to the repairations of the saide schoole, and other things necessary concerning the same for ever, and what else shall be needfull or requisite in or aboute the said schole, or other circumstances thereof, I leave to the direction of the saide lord chief justice, which my executors shall perform and accomplish. And soe as much as the true laboure and exercise of husbandry is a thinge very profitable in the common welth, and acceptable and pleasinge to Almightie God, and yet at this present in most places much neglected and decaied, my will and desier is, that twentie powndes yearely shall bee ymploied and disbursed by the said feoffees yearely for ever, as followeth, that is to saie, the sum of five powndes yearly for ever, of such fower poore boys born and for the most part brought up in the said towne or parrish of Tyverton, of the age of fifteen years or under, as to the saide tenne inhabitants for the tyme being, for ever, shall be thoughte meetest, whose parents shall be dwellinge in the said towne or parrishe, to be bounde to serve in husbandry for seaven yeares, or upwards, the saide five powndes to be delivered to the master he shal soe serve, with assurance to be taken by the said clarke for repayment, as followeth, that is to saie, to the servante yf the same seaven yeares service or more, bee by him duely and truely done with the saide master, or his assignes; and yf the same service bee not donne accordingly in the servants default, in every such case the same five powndes to be repaid and be bestowed towards the relief of poor householders, in Tyverton towne aforesaid, at the discreation of the said tenne inhabitants, or of the most part of them, and yf the same service bee in parte done accordingly, and then the said

servaunte happen to die in the said service within the tyme agreed of, then to goe to the executors and assignes of the same servaunte, with that I doubte not but the master of the saide servaunte will, dureing the tyme he hath the saide monie, ymploye the same to some good and godly uses for the said servaunt's benefitt, as my meaning is; and if in the saide parish of Tyverton there shall not yearely goe forth in the service of husbandry soe many as aforesaide, then the want to bee, from tyme to tyme, of forreyners, of and in other places adjoyning, as to the said feoffees, or to the most parte of them, shall be thoughte meete, the same order and course to be observed of the same forreyners, as is before limitted of the others: And my will and meaninge is, that the said feoffees for the tyme beinge, or the most part of them, shall, from tyme to tyme, make abolish and set down such orders laws and directions, both touching the schole and matters of husbandry, and all matters and circumstances thereof, and touching all parties to be interested therein, or to have any thing to doe abowte the same, as to them or the most parte of them for the tyme being shall be thoughte meete, for the governance, mayntenance and continuance thereof, according to my true intente and meaning; and that the scholemaster and usher for the tyme being shall bee elected, nominated, appointed, displaced and removed by the said feoffees for the tyme being, for ever, or the moste parte of them, having alwaies the approbation and allowance of the ordinarie of the diocese of Devon, for ever, for the tyme beinge, to the said election, nominating and appointinge onely; and my will meaning and desier is, that the said feoffees, by mee nominated and appointed as aforesaide, and thear and all other feoffees of the saide landes for ever hereafter, when and as often as by deathe or otherwise they shall come to the number of thirteen with the least, the saide same with the heires of the others deceased feoffees yf they be not unfitt, and for such as shall be unfitt, then others nere inhabitinge, of honest reporte and reputation, by alteration of their possession, shall make up with themselves the number of five-and-twentie feoffees again with the least, soe as the continuance of the said schole and matter of husbandry, and other good purposes aforesaid: and my true meaning herein expressed, resteth in the trust, providence, circumspection and care of the said feoffees for the tyme being, which, I hope, they will accomplishe and perform accordingly, as they will answer the same before the majestie of Almightie God, at the dreadfull daie of judgment, the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed. And for that my landes in Devon are not yet of sufficient vallewe by the yeare to supplie my said will entente and meaning concerning the said scholeing and matter of husbandry, my will therefore is, that my executors, after my death, shall, with the advise aforesaide, purchase landes or rentes to a full supplie thereof, and what overplus hereafter shall happen to bee, the same shall be imployed to the performance of the rest of my will, or to such other imployments as I shall hereafter appointe. And for the increase of good and godly preachers of the gospell, my will is, that my executors forthwith after my deathe shall disburse and bestowe the some of twoe thousand powndes in and abowte the foundeing and establisheinge six schollers, to be studients in divinitie in the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or in both, for ever; and in abowte the purchaseinge, procureinge, foundeinge and establishing of landes and tenements, the yearly profitts whereof shall be ymployed for and abowte their said placeing and maintenance for ever, in such manner as to the said lord cheefe justice, or in his defaulte to my executors uppon good advice, or the most parte of them shall be thoughte meetest: And my meaninge is, their exhibition and payment shall be and continue to them severally from their said first cominge to the saide universities untill they severally shall be, or by the orders and constitutions of theire howses might bee, bachilers in divinitie, or otherwise shall bee fellowes of any howse or howses, or shall be beneficed in the country: And as they shall be soe, or in the like manner severally preferred or promoted, or as they in the mean tyme shall fortune to dye, my will is that theire several places shall for ever be supplied with scholers to bee elected and chosen by the saide feoffees, or the most parte of them, with the advise of the scholemaster there for the

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tyme being, out of the saide grammer schoole of Tyverton, and not elsewhere, and that of the aptest and most towarde in learninge, and such as of themselves or parents, or otherwise, lest able to mainteyne themselves in the saide ministrie, and for the foundeinge establishinge and perfectinge of the said sixe schollers for ever, and of the saide landes for theire maintenance, and of the elections and orders aforesaide, and for all other things fitt to be donne in and abowte the same I wholly referre to the direction and finishyeing of the saide lord cheefe justice, most humbly prayeing his good lordshipp to bee pleased to take the same uppon him, and to finishe the same with all convenient speede, and in his defaulte to my saide executors, uppon very good advise as aforesaide, and for the first sixe to be placed in the saide university or universities, I leave to the nomination and appoyntment of the said lord cheefe justice and of my said executors, not doubting but as they shall be afterwards promoted or removed as aforesaide, or otherwise shall fortune in the mean tyme to dye, others fitt to be there placed as aforesaid will arise and spring upp into the saide gramer schoole of Tyverton."

TOTNES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Totnes is seven miles from Ashburton and contains 5,881 inhabitants, there being a diminution of 513 since the last census. The endowment of the grammar school consists of a farm at Harberton, which yields about 70*l.* a year, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. The master is and always has been elected by the corporation, and the election is said to be more or less influenced by politics. There is no house or schoolroom belonging to the endowment. The present master is in orders, but not a member of any university. By permission of the corporation he occupies for his schoolroom a room of moderate size on the first floor (the ground floor being occupied by the National School) of what was once the refectory of a Benedictine priory. He gave a bond on entering his office to give up the use of the room when required to do so by the mayor and corporation; to follow their suggestions, and to acknowledge them his visitors; not to reside beyond the town, nor to accept permanent cure of souls anywhere; and to keep the school room in repair. He undertakes to educate gratuitously for three years three boys, who are elected by the corporation by interest alone. Twenty-one day boys, principally sons of shopkeepers, with a sprinkling of sons of professional men, were present on my visit, all very young.

The master once took boarders, and his intention was to prepare boys for the public schools, but he gave it up as parents did not like the association of their sons with the day boys. The senior boy, said to be reading Xenophon and Horace, was absent; 12 boys showed some acquaintance with an elementary book of Latin exercises in which they translated Latin into English, and *vice versâ*. They were not good in English history and geography. In dictation out of 15 boys the best had two mistakes; the five worst had respectively 19, 20, 24, 31, 33; their knowledge of arithmetic was very elementary, but several of them did quite simple sums correctly. French, which only three boys were learning, had just been commenced. The master had great difficulty in enforcing regularity of attendance. The discipline was good.

The external appearance of the school room was that of a ruinous building.* The narrow approach to it down an alley, the noise of the children below, the smells around the entrance, where all sorts of abominations abounded, made the situation most unfit for a schoolroom. The scanty playground was used as a place for drying clothes. Without imputing any blame to the master of the grammar school, it is not surprising that a flourishing private school existed in the town, containing 45 boys, boarders as well as day boys, where classics were taught or paid for as extras, the master of which had graduated at Cambridge. He was brought

* I have since heard that the school has been repaired. C. H. S. 1868.

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here principally through the exertions of a member of the town council, and it is said partly on political grounds.

The full value of the endowment of the grammar school is certainly at present not reaped or appreciated by the inhabitants, or properly cared for by those who are its guardians and patrons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 71, A.D. 1822. End. Gr. Ret. 42.)

N.B.—No answers were received from the trustees.

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Maynard and Elize Stert (trustees for charitable uses of Elize Hele's Estates), who conveyed in A.D. 1658 a messuage and lands called Rostbridge in the parish of Harberton for the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Totnes in fulfilment of Elize Hele's intention. Present value of income applicable to educational purposes 57*l.* gross, 54*l.* net (End. Gr. Ret., A.D. 1865).

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Totnes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by corporation (End. Gr. Ret.) Gives bond for performance of certain duties, and agrees to educate freely three boys nominated by corporation.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment, 54*l.*; from fees, 78*l.* No house (End. Gr. Ret.)

Day Scholars.—Twenty, nine between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to half a mile; three on foundation free. Drilling, 6*s.* French, 3*l.* Non-foundationers pay for general work, under 14, 6*l.* 6*s.*; above 14, 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have an elementary acquaintance with arithmetic. School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction forms daily part of school work, which invariably begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination and other evidence of general fitness.

Examination half-yearly. Prizes given annually by master.

Punishments: impositions, abstraction of good marks, and degradation. Corporal punishment never resorted to.

No playground. Drilling regularly taught.

Three boys gone to universities within the last five years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, from 28 to 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation estimated at 14 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

Charles Webber.
Edward Stanley Cary.
Captain Boardman.
Robert Gill.
George Preswell.
Frederick Cooper Farwell.

Head Master:
Rev. J. Powning.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENT.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
" " 2	Blacksmith.	" " - 2	Land Agent.
" " 3	Hotel Proprietor.	" " - 3	Yeoman.
" " - 4	Farmer.	" " - 4	Grocer.
" " - 5	Artist.	" " - 5	Clergyman.
" " - 6	Saddler.	" " - 6	Solicitor.
" " - 7	Grocer.	" " - 7	Yeoman.
" " - 8	Solicitor.	" " - 8	Grocer.
" " - 9	Ironmonger.	" " - 9	Yeoman.
" " - 10	Coach Builder.	" " - 10	Do.

All but one within ¾ mile of school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1 First Class and Honours on Matriculating at London University.
1 First Class in Classics at Dublin University.
1 The highest distinctions at S. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
1 Successful Examination for Clerkship at the Admiralty.
1* *First* place at his first Examination at Woolwich.
1 Successful Candidate in Competitive Examination for Clerkship at the Treasury.
1 The Silver Medal and highest honours at the Royal Veterinary College.

* This boy after leaving the school was placed with a gentleman who prepared especially for Military Examination.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		M.		hrs.			yrs.		M.		hrs.			yrs.		M.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	22	3	—	3	15¼	6	30	—	3	Watts' Script. History. White's Sacred Geog. Bibl. Reading, daily Examination.	9	12½	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.	10	11½	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.
Greek	3	—	—	2	—	3	30	—	1½	Testamt. Xenophon's Anabasis.	1	—	2	30	—	1	Greek Delectus.							
Latin	15	—	—	3	—	6	30	4	3	Virgil's Æn., Sallust. Horace, Odes.	7	—	6	30	4	3	Cæsar's Commentaries.	5	—	5	30	4	2½	Latin Delectus and Grammar.
French	9	—	3l.	1	—	2	75	2	2½	Gram. and Dialogues	3	—	2	75	2	2½	Gram. and Exer.	5	—	2	75	2	2½	Gram. and Exer.
Arithmetic	22	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Barnard Smith and Saul's Arithmetic.	9	—	6	30	—	3	Saul's Arith. Mental Arith. daily.	10	—	9	30	—	4½	Saul's Arith. Mental Arith. daily.
Book-keeping.																								
Mensurat. and Surveying.	5	—	—	2	—	3	30	—	1½	Griffin's Mensuration	3	—	3	30	—	1½	Griffin's Mensuration.							
Math., pure or app., beside preceding.	9	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Pott's Euel. Colenso's and Lund's Algebra.	4	—	6	30	—	3	Lund's Algebra. Euclid.	—	—	6	30	—	3	Euel. and Elementary Algebra.
Physics	13	—	—	3	—	4	20	1	1½	Text Books of Crossley and Brewer.	6	—	4	20	1	1½	Crossley, Brewer, & White's Text Bks.	4	—	3	30	1	1½	Crossley and Brewer.
History	22	—	—	3	—	5	20	1	3	Scott and Farr's and Ince's Eng. Hist. Hogarth's Roman Hist. Browne's Grec. Hist.	9	—	3	30	1	3	Scott and Farr's and Ince's Hist. Hogarth's Rom. Hist.	10	—	3	30	1	3	Scott and Farr's Eng. Hist., Kings of Eng. Ince's Hist.
Geography	22	—	—	3	—	2	30	1	1½	White's Geography	9	—	2	30	1	1½	White's Geography	10	—	2	30	1	1½	White's Geog.
English Grammar.	20	—	—	3	—	2	30	2	1	Morell's Grammar	9	—	2	30	2	1	Allen and Cornwell's Geography.	8	—	2	30	2	1	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.
English Composition.	20	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	Allen and Cornwell's Young Comp. Orig. Composition, Epistolary and Literary.	9	—	3	—	3	—	Allen and Cornwell. Orig. Composition, Epist. and Literary.	8	—	3	—	3	—	Allen and Cornwell's Composition.
Reading	22	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Prose and Poetical Reading Books.	9	—	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.	10	—	6	30	—	3	Same as First Class.
Writing	22	—	—	3	—	6	30	—	3	Farnall's Copy Books	9	—	6	30	—	3	Farnall's Copy Bks.	10	—	8	30	—	4	Farnall's Copy Bks.

UFFCULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The original will founding this school is lost, and the present constitution is established by a decree in Chancery made in 1802, which requires the master of the Free Grammar School to be a member of one of the universities and in orders, and to teach four boys gratuitously, two from Uffculme, two from the adjoining parishes of Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus. The vicar was the chairman of the trustees. The house, schoolroom, and premises were large and well arranged, in good repair, with good sleeping accommodation for 30 to 40 boarders. The late master laid out himself 1,600*l.* on the premises, in consideration of which his widow is allowed for her life 20*l.* by the trustees. There was a good playground and fives' court adjoining, and a cricket field a short distance off. No free boys were in the school. The two villages of Holcombe Rogus and Burlescombe are somewhat far for day boys to come; and the trustees were not very desirous of introducing into the school any but gentlemen's sons, for whom the school during this century seems always to have been intended.

The present master succeeded last year to a barren inheritance, owing to the breaking up of the school from some reputed misconduct of the late head master; all of whose boys, about 50, were then dispersed; and who, in the interval which elapsed before the election of the new master, were settled in other schools.

There were 12 boys, most of them very young, present at my visit, all boarders, learning the usual course of a classical education. They had most of them only just come to school, and their knowledge was at present quite elementary. The only endowment of which the master actually reaps the benefit, is his house, school, and premises. Of the income of the foundation, besides the 20*l.* annuity to the widow, 12*l.* a year goes to pay interest on 300*l.* borrowed for school buildings by the trustees, and 8*l.* is kept for contingencies.

The inhabitants seem never to have much availed themselves of the use of this school, which, for its scholars, looks entirely to boarders from a distance. The average expense of a boarder is about 75*l.* a year.

The school has enjoyed some reputation in past years during the present century as a school for the upper classes. At one period, however, owing to the negligence of the master, scholars ceased to attend it.

There are good middle class schools in the immediate neighbourhood at Sampford Peverell and Collumpton; and Tiverton, which is only seven miles off, is a formidable rival to an upper school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 47, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Nicholas Ayshford, before the year 1701 A.D., who gave, by will, 1,200*l.* for building school and school house, and purchasing lands for endowment. Founder's will cannot be found.

School Property.—1,551*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced. Annual income 45*l.* gross in 1867, only 22*l.* net. School premises stand on 1½ acres.

Objects of Trust.—Original trusts unknown. School described in chancery decree of 1802 as a free grammar school. School to be at all times free for tuition, gratis, to four boys to be chosen by trustees, two of parish of Uffculme and two of parishes of Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus, or one of them (Scheme, A.D. 1802).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 3 June 1802.

Trustees, self-electing, twelve principal inhabitants of parish and neighbourhood, majority a quorum, appoint, with approbation of bishop of diocese, and remove, master.

Master must be "a graduate of one of the universities of this kingdom, in holy orders, and of adequate learning to be the master of the Free Grammar School of Uffculme" (Scheme).

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master takes boarders.

Day Scholars.—Two [in 1867 one], both on foundation, one under 10, the other between 10 and 14 years old, from within a mile. Pay for drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*; stationery, 5*s.*; music, 5*l.* 5*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Boarders.—Eighteen, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 50 to 60 guineas, with entrance fee of 3 guineas for all ages. Washing and mending, 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills (one half year only): highest, 37*l.*; average, 36*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 550 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7 a.m., 9 p.m. Head master's, or perhaps trustees', permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by one leading subject solely. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism and Scripture history. Prayers are read morning and evening, at which day boys are not present.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by masters. Prizes given in each subject.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and corporal punishment.

Playground three quarters of an acre. Drilling and athletic exercises taught as part of system.

One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 36½ hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is about two hours per day for boarders. Play time, 32 to 34 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to charity	4	16	2¼
Dividends	45	5	0
	£50	1	2¼

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Payment to head master	20	0	0
One year's interest on debts (300*l.*)	11	6	10
One year's insurance	2	0	0
Land tax	1	10	2¼
House duty	1	4	0
Property tax	1	0	6
Charges on receipt of dividends	3	8	10
Painter's bill	2	15	10
Balance due to charity	6	15	0
	£50	1	2¼

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret. 1865).

Richard Hall Clark, Esq.
Rev. J. Wollaston Karslake.
Rev. G. T. Marker.
E. Ayshford Sandford, Esq.
W. Ayshford Sandford, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Tanner.
J. W. Walrond, Esq.
Rev. Will. Wills.

Head Master:
Rev. W. Trafford, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS (1864).

Boarders and Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Thorverton, Cullumpton, Devon.
2	County Magistrate -	Treworgey, Liskeard, Cornwall.
3	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Uffculme, Devon.
4	County Magistrate -	Paschal, Bow, N. Devon.
5	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Witheridge, N. Devon.
6*	Barrister at Law -	Paignton, S. Devon.
7	County Magistrate -	Brixham, S. Devon.
8	Doctor of Medicine -	Holcombe Noyes, Wellington, Somerset.
9	County Magistrate -	Manadon, Plymouth.
10	Surgeon - - -	Uffculme, Devon.

* No. 6 lives with an uncle about ½ mile from the School during the half-year.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.	hrs.			yrs.		hrs.	hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	10	2	4	14	2	1	—	2	20 chapters of 1st Book of Samuel. 8 sections of Dean Ramsay's Catechism. 15 chap. of St. Matthew's Gospel.	6	10	2	1	2	St. Matthew, 1-15. Watts's Script. History, 5th sec. Beaven's Help to Catechising, 5th sec.						
Greek	6	3	1	12	3	¾	—	3	4 chapters of Greek Test. (St. Mark). 3 chapters of 1st Bk. of Xenophon's Anabasis. Greek Gram., Wordsworth, to end of verbs.	3	15	2	¼	1½	Greek Grammar to end of τύπτω. Greek Delectus.	2	10	2	¾	1½	Greek Grammar to end of declension of simples.
Latin	10	3	1	12	10	1	7	9	Last 300 lines of Æneid, Bk. I. Cæsar, Bk. V., chaps. 9-21. Ovid; first 11 sections of Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ. Lat. prose and verse, and Latin Gr. (Kennedy).	3	15	5	9/10	4½	Cæsar, Book V., c. 31-45. Eclogæ Ovidianæ, secs. 1-19.	6	10	—	—	—	Adams' Delectus, first 30 pages.
French	10	3	1	12	4	1	4	3	- - - - -	3	15	6	1	6	French Course of Ollendorf, first 30 Exercises, or Hull's 1st French Course.	6	—	—	—	—	Hall's 1st French Course, Baxter's English and Fr. Linguist.
German	2	1	2	10	—	¼	—	—	Ahn's German Exercises, &c.												
Arithmetic	10	2	4	14	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Practice and Proportion, and Vulgar Fractions.	6	10	5	1	1	First 4 rules in arithmetic						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	4	14	1	1	—	1	Euclid I., 1-24. Algebra, elementary rules.												
Chemistry	10	1	10	12	1	1½	—	1½	Fownes' Manual (lectures).												
History	10	2	4	14	2	1	—	2	English; Smith's Smaller Hist., from the earliest times to end of reign of Henry 1st.	6	10	3	¼	2¼	Miss Corner's History of Greece and of Rome.						
Geography	10	2	3	14	1	¾	—	¾	Sullivan's Geography, 55 pp.	6	10	1	¾	¾							

Six learn English Grammar (1 hour per week); six Writing, four of whom give 2½ hours a week; five learn Music (¼ hour, at extra charge of 5l.); eight learn Drilling (1½ hour, at extra charge of 1l. 1s.)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 61.]

County of Devon.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for last Five Years ending 1864. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Barnstaple	10,743	- - -	Charity trustees of borough.	Yes.	- - -	—	Trustees	13	—	—	—
Bideford	5,742	Farming and seafaring.	Secretary to trustees.	Yes.	Observed -	Bad	Trustees	69	60	60	Stat.
Chudleigh	2,108	Farming chiefly.	Solicitor to trustees.	Yes.	Observed -	Bad	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.
Crediton	4,048	Agricultural.	With governors.	Yes.	Scheme A.D. 1852.	Good	Governors.	3,996	660	500 or 600	Stat.
Exeter (Grammar School).	41,749	Trading, professional, and independent.	Muniment room, St. John's Hospital.	Yes.	Observed -	Fair	Trustees	6	6	6	Inc.
Honiton	3,301	Agricultural.	None exist	—	- -	Good	Rent-charge.	10	10	10	Stat.
Kingsbridge	1,585	Farming and seafaring.	No statutes	Yes.	Scheme 1846	Good	Governors.	235	214	190	Stat.
Plympton	1,591	Farming -	Solicitors to trustees and Corp. of Plymouth.	Yes.	Scheme A.D. 1829.	Bad	Trustees	236	156	80	Stat.
Tavistock	8,857	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	-	4l. 4s.	4l. 4s.	0	—
Tiverton (1867)	10,447	Farming -	With trustees.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1865.	Need alteration.	Clerk to trustees.	901	685	685	Slightly increasing.

(*Continued on p. 380.*)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force. in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	—	One	—	Mayor and corp. ex officio.	—	- -	—	Town -	Children	- - -	By vote of Mayor and Corporation.	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence absolute.	Nomination.	Not dim.	None prescribed.	Apprenticing
3	00	Six	60	Twelve local.	Residence	Governors.	No	Parishes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, and co. of Devon.	Boys	Residence in Crediton, Sanford, and Exminster preferred.	- -	Inc.	- - -	Church and charities.
18	488	None	—	Municipal charity trustees	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Sons of freemen abs.	Nomination by Trustees.	Diminishing.	Semi-classical.	Hospital.
None	—	None	—	Trustees of Allhallows charity, local.	None	Master	?	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence and poverty, abs.	Nomination.	—	None prescribed.	None
4	200	None	—	Trustees of Crispin's & Duncombe's chrities.	Residence of 3 at least.	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence preferred.	Nomination.	Stat.	None prescribed.	Apprenticing &c.
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Trstees.	—	Poor people's children.	—	Residence absolute.	- -	—	- - -	—
One	55	—	—	Local	—	Master	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
14	671	None	0	County	None	Trustees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence pref.	Merit -	Inc.	Classical -	Apprenticing to husbandry.

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H. M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars.	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools— Barnstaple	Master	Mayor and corporation.	- - -	- -	- -	M.A. pref.	None	B. D.	No change.	—
Bideford	H.M. and assist. M.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	1 B. 18 D.	Usefulness.	2
Chudleigh	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Conformable to Church of England.	H.M.	9 B. 8 D.	Usefulness.	1
Crediton	H.M.; second, French, and writing M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- -	H.M.; send, M.	9 B. 41 D.	No great change.	5
Exeter (Grammar School).	H.M.; 3 assistants and Frnch. M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M. with snction. of trustees.	H.M.	Clergyman	H.M.	12 B. 43 D.	Fewer scholars. Changed in class of Scholars.	5 at present; none fixed.
Honiton	H.M., second M., and assistants.	Trstees.	?	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman in practice.	Send. M.	49 B. 14 D.	No change.	1
Kingsbridge	M.H. and under M.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M. also paid by H.M.	H.M. or governors.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, of Ch. of England.	H.M.	5 B. D.	No change.	1
Plympton	Master	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	Master.	- -	- -	—
Tavistock	3 masters	Duke of Bedford.	Appointment for life or during good behaviour.	By H.M.	By H.M.	- - -	H.M.	29 B. 37 D.	-	7
Tiverton (1867)	H.M., usher, 4 assistants.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	None prescribed	H.M. and usher.	*101 D.	Population has decreased	1 to 4

(*Continued on p.* 382.)

* Of these some board in licensed boarding houses. *See* Digest.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
Per cent. A.	Per cent. A.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	(a) 6 (b) 9	- - -	—	—
100 A.	45 A. 55 B.	·2	—	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	45	—	(a) 6½ (b) 9	Master -	797	None
100 A.	50 A. 30 B.	—	·4	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	63	59	50	(a) 7 (b) 9	Prefects -	—	None
- -	65 A. 35 B.	1	—	By scheme to H.M. and Usher.	H.M. and second M.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	90 A. 10 B.	2·4	5·4	Governors.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	94 Including tradesmen's bills, &c., &c.	60	50	(a) 7½ (b) 9-10	Senior boy and house-master.	1068	None
100 A.	55 A. 45 B.	·4	Several.	- -	Second master.	—	Yes	66	57	45	(a) 6½ (b) 8½-10	Master -	—	None
100 A.	50 A. 25 B. 65 C.	·4	3·6	No rule	H.M. alone	—	Yes	49	47	38	(a) 6½ to 7½ (b) 8½	H.M. -	1540	None
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
95 A. 5 B.	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	—	4·5	Only one boarding house.	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	52	—	42	(a) 6½-7½ (b) 8½	By each room being responsible for itself to the H.M.	—	One for senior boys.
- -	90 A. 10 B.	·2	·2	Trustees	Math. master and one other person.	H.M. has right to visit.	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject. &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Barnstaple	About 40	40	No special requirement.	-	-	-	—	—	5	1	1
Bideford	39	29	Reading, writing, and first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One third out of school; brdrs. sup.; other boys at home.	21	11	7	1	—
Chudleigh	40	28	No standard	By classics	Examination and judgment of masters.	First morning lesson and exercise out of school; no sup.	—	—	—	—	—
Crediton	40	29 to 32	Reading and writing.	Separate for classics and math.	Examination	Half in school, half out.	50	17	41	—	—
Exeter (Grammar School).	38	31 to 29	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Hour and a half's work out of school; brdrs. sup.	50	38	50	7	—
Honiton	38 to 40	44	-	Separate for classics, mathematics, and French.	By general progress.	All under sup.	62	43	18	3	—
Kingsbridge	39	26	Reading, writing, and first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By Latin chiefly.	Marks	Three-fifths in school, rest out; no sup.	18	9	7	—	—
Plympton	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Tavistock	40 to 41	26	Reading and writing.	By classics nominally.	Marks and examination.	All out of school; under sup. or at home.	62	24	36	—	—
Tiverton (1867)	38	28	Elements of grammar.	-	Marks and examination.	Construing and composition in sch., rest at home.	101	86	88	4	—

(*Continued on p.* 384.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) Short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	*Natural History.*	Chemistry.	
- - -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P V.	- - -	—	4	All -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Translations rarely; all other ways.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentence and continuous pieces chiefly.	s 21	12	All three -	3	10	21	21	—	Text books and specimens.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	—	—	Text-books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	50	—	All - -	3	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	50	38	All three -	10	—	—	—	—	(*b*) all school have lectures on chemistry, two or three a quarter.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences chiefly and continuous pieces.	63	26	Generally text books.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	35	3	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	60	26	All three -	5	6	—	—	8	All - -
Tutor -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	All three -	69	63	All three -	69	—	1	—	1	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools— Barnstaple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All	-	-	-
Bideford	21	21	21	—	21	21	21	9	2	P.; D.F.; C.; T.M.; P.M.	-	Once a month.	-
Chudleigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All branches of drawing; not according to mod. school of art system.	-	Half-yearly	-
Crediton	50	50	50	50	50	50	42	5	1	Not as part of system.	-	-	Half-yearly; governors.
Exeter (Grammar School).	50	50	50	50	50	50	28	10	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.; C.; and P.M.; and T.M. occasionally.	-	Once a quarter.	Governors annually, from names submitted by H.M.
Honiton	53	48	—	—	—	All	All	14	8	G.D.; D.F.; and C.	-	Twice a year, with assistance.	-
Kingsbridge	35	35	33	5	35	35	35	—	—	-	-	-	Midsummer; by bishop.
Plympton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Tavistock	66	66	42	16	30	25	66	5	5	Regular course of Government sch. of art.	-	Every half quarter.	-
Tiverton (1867)	All	All	15	All	All	—	38	12	—	Drawing in all its branches, but not in school; geometrical in school.	-	At Christmas.	Yearly by trustees; by examiner at Midsummer.

(*Continued on p.* 386.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	Vicar or H.M. at parents' desire.	—	Boarders, 2
No; except at parents' request.	Yes -	Yes -	21	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	H. M. and vicar.	Scripture lessons prepared.	Boarders, 2
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M. - -	None -	No regulations.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	No one -	None -	Boarders.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	Brdrs., H.M.; day boys, clergy of their own parish.	Two for boarders; one for day boys said on Monday.	Boarders, 2
Yes -	To some extent.	Yes -	59	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	None used in the schoolroom; those of the Rev. D. Moore in the boarding house.	—	H.M. - -	Whole sch., but in practice only the boarders are present on Sundays.	Boarders, 2
No -	When a boy is about to leave.	No - -	35	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	No	H.M. - -	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
- -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Yes -	Yes -	To some extent	66	Open to all.	H.M.	Before school	All	H.M. -	Boarders	Boarders, 2
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	None -	None

(Continued on next page.)

County of Devon.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Barnstaple	Yes	In school.	- - -	- - -	- -	About 30	Less than 200 ft. long.	100 yds.	Both with H.M. permissic
Bideford	Yes	Public and private.	Heavier impositions and corporal punishment.	General supervision.	Monitors.	—	40yds. × 25 yds.	Quarter of a mile.	Boarders on
Chudleigh	Yes	Public but rare.	None - -	Can set impositions.	- -	36	Half an acre.	Close	Both
Crediton	Governors supreme.	As case requires.	None - -	Can report -	- -	—	More than 3 roods.	Close	Both
Exeter (Grammar School).	Yes	Public and private.	All - -	General superintendence.	None	20	One a quarter of an acre, another ½ acre.	Close Close	Both Both
Honiton	Yes; but second M. practically so.	Public -	None -	No monitors -	- -	40	- -	Close	Both
Kingsbridge	Yes	Public -	None - -	General superintendence.	By monitors assisting the masters.	24	20 perchs., also cricket field provided by H.M.	Close	Both
Plympton	Trustees expel.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	-
Tavistock	Yes - -	Private -	Dismissal -	No monitors -	As little as possible	40	30 yds. square.	Close	Both
Tiverton (1867)	Trustees can interfere.	Both public and private.	Flogging -	General superintendence.	- -	—	About an acre.	Close	-

(*Continued on p.* 388.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- - -	Drilling part of system.	No	Yes; to all	Classics, math.; mod. lang.	- - -	Possibly expedient.	Possible; expediency sometimes questionable.	
No - -	No -	No	Yes -	Classical	Commercial -	Trustees subject to approval of H.M.	Inexpedient.	Indifference of Trustees; bad state of school buildings.
No - -	Yes -	Yes	Yes -	Classics, mathematics, &c.	Those taught at ladies' schools.	By government.	Inexpedient.	Number of subjects required.
Parallel bars, &c.	No -	None at present.	None -	Classics, math., French.	Commercial education.	Present examination sufficient.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of definite rules with regard to discipline, &c.
Yes for boarders.	Yes -	Yes	Yes -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Governors or government.	Not possible, generally inexpedient.	Noisy site; confined buildings.
No - -	Yes -	Boys walk with mastr.	Yes -	Ancient and mod. lang., history, &c. with mathematics.	Those in use -	By universities.	Not for boys of this school.	Want of home preparation and parental interest in school studies in some cases.
No - -	Drilling optional.	Yes	Boarders	English	English -	School is so examined.	Both, if staff of masters be sufficient.	Lowness of standard for admission; want of an English master.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
Climbing pole, &c.	Drilling three times a week.	No	Yes -	Classics and math. and physical science.	- - -	Expedient. University Examinations virtually exist already in the middle-class local examinations.	Generally inexpedient; but sometimes advisable, possible, and adopted.	None.
No - -	Drilling -	—	None -	Classics, math., and modern languages	Generally classics and mathematics and modern languages.	School is examined by independent examiners.	Generally possible and expedient.	Want of class rooms; school rooms need rearrangement.

County of Devon.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for Five Years ending 1864. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Ufculme (1867)	2,020	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1892.	Good	Trustees	About 45	About 42	42	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Ashburton -	3,062	Mining and farming.	Parish chest	No	? Obsolete -	Fair	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
Exeter - - (Hele's School).	41,749	Agricultural.	Trustees of St. John's Hospital.	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	300	300	300	Stat.
North Tawton -	1,840	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed -	Good	- -	Only site and buildings			
Ottery St. Mary (1866.)	T. 2,420	Farming -	Corporation muniment chest.	Yes.	- - -	Good	Governors.	262	31	31	Stat.
Totnes -	4,001	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Non-classical School—											
South Molton - (Writing Sch.)	3,830	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Schools in Alleyance, &c.—											
Dartmouth -	4,444	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Plymouth § -	62,599	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	?None	- -	—	—	—	—

* Two exhibitions of 50*l.* each for advancement of holder in any calling, though
† These are alternative; there
‡ *See*
§ The School is private, but receives 10 boys nominated by corporation

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
			£											
None	—	None	—	Local	—	- -	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Appointment by Trustees.	Stat.	Unknown	—
Two	60	Two	14	Local	—	Master	—	For parishioners of Ashburton.	Boys	Residences in Ashburton.	- -	—	Classical	—
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Trustees.	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Committee local.	Ratepayers or landowners.	Committee.	Yes	Middle classes.	—	- - -	- -	—	Non-classical.	None
One†	20	Two† 10*l.* each.	20	Local	Residence	Governors.	No	County -	Boys	- - -	- -	Inc.	Polite literature.	Preacher, &c.
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- -	Yes	Parish -	Both	Poor people's children abs.	- -	—	Non-class.	‡
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Borough -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms, &c.
—	—	—	—	Corporation ex off.	—	- -	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	Sons of householders of Plymouth.	- -	—	Grammatical knowledge.	—

Continued on next page.)

contemplated by Foundation, have never yet been paid.
is only 20*l.* a year in all.
Digest.
in consideration of payment of 70*l.* a year.

County of Devon.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—cont.										
Uffculme (1867)	H.M.	Trus., with approval of Dean of Sarum.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate clergyman.	—	18 B. 1 D.	No change.	½
Semi-classical Schools—										
Ashburton	H.M. and assistants.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	- -	None specified in deed.	H.M.	4 B. 23 D.	Usefulness.	3
Exeter (Hele's School).	H.M., 2 under M., 3 pupil teachers.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	156 D.	No change.	1
North Tawton	Two	Committee.	Committee	Committee.	Committee.	- - -	One	9 B 15 D	Neither	3
Ottery St. Mary	Master	Governors and Vicar.	Vicar and Govenors.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate	H.M.	D,	No change.*	4 or 5
Totnes	-	- -	- - -	- -	- -	-	—	20 D.	Usefulness.	½
Non-classical School—										
South Molton (Writing Sch.)	- - -	Trustees.	Trustees	- -	- -	- - -	—	56 D.	No change.	—
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—										
Dartmouth	None	-	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	- -	School has ceased to exist.	1
Plymouth	Master	Corporation.	- - -	H.M	- -	-	None	18 B. 62 D.	- -	1½

* Trustees state that the school is changed in both respects by the discouragement of

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional } A. Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving[a] ing School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 100 A.	—	—	H.M., and perhaps trustees.	H.M. alone	H.M.	Once	£ 37 (half-yearly bills.)	£ 36	£ 30	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 9	Senior boys	550	None
100 A.	20 A. 80 B.	—	·4	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	49	44	38	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 9	Master's supervision.	14,280	None
- -	100 B.	—	·6	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
10 A. 90 B.	100 B.	—	—	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	27	—	22	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	- - -	288	—
- -	25 A. 75 B.	—	—	- -	No one	—	Yes	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 A. 70 B. 5 C.	6	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -		—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 B.	—	—	No boarding houses at present.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	50 A. 50 B.	·8	2·6	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	63	—	49	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 9½	- - -	—	None

[a] Orders by present master, who has raised the terms for boarders from 50*l.* to 120*l.* a year.

Continued on next page.

County of Devon.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—cont.											
Ufculme (1867)	38	36½	No fixed standard.	By one leading subject.	Examination	All under sup.	19	16	19	5	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Ashburton	40	32	Nothing	By classics chiefly.	Proficiency	One fourth out of sch., boarders sup., others at home.	19	3	4	—	—
Exeter (Hele's School).	43	28	Reading, writing, ciphering enough to join lowest class.	By one leading group of subjects.	Marks and examination chiefly.	Very few in school.	94	—	—	—	—
North Tawton	43	42 B. 26 D.	Read monosyllables.	Uniform	Examination	(*a*) ⅓ (*b*, *c*) ⅓ each	5	—	7	—	—
Ottery St. Mary	39	28	Reading	Separate	Examination	Exercises and translations done out of school.	8	3	8	—	—
Totnes	42	28 to 30	Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.	By classics chiefly.	Examination and general proficiency.	14 hours a week at home.	15	3	9	—	—
Non-classical School—											
South Molton (Writing Sch.)	46	30	Reading	—	—	One fourth at home, rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—											
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	40	26	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	Separate	Marks and examination.	Greater part out of school; boarders under supervision.	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences	19	7	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	10	. . .
Chiefly without aid.	P.V.	P.	—	—	All three	25	13	Text books	10	—	—	—	—	. . .
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	156	29	All three	29	14	—	—	—	. . .
Tutor	P.	—	P.	—	Continuous	10	—	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	3	1	—	—	—	. . .
(*a*) none; (*b*) yes; (*c*) yes.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All three	All	4	All	—	4	—	—	—	Not taught.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	From exercise books.	22	9	Text books and other sources.	—	5	13	—	—	Text books and oral explanations.
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	56	—	. . .	2	—	—	—	—	. . .
—	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—	Rudiments by text books, and orally.

(Continued on next page.)

County of Devon.	Instruction—cont.											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—cont.													
Uffculme (1867)	19	19	19	—	7	—	12	5	3	P.; D.F.; D.M.; and P.M.	-	Half-yearly	-
Semi-classical Schools—													
Ashburton	20	25	—	—	20	25	25	—	—	-	-	-	Half-yearly by Masters.
Exeter (Hele's School).	124	156	156	—	94	156	156	156	—	G.D.; D.F.; D.M. occasionally T.M.	-	-	Trustees once a year.
North Tawton	10	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	-	-	-	Twice annually by Committee; once by examiner.
Ottery St. Mary	All	All	All	—	4	—	All	—	—	Not taught	-	H.M. at his discretion.	-
Totnes	22	22	20	—	20	22	22	—	—	-	-	Half-yearly	-
Non-classical Schools—													
South Molton Writing Sch.)	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	—	—	-	6	-	Half-yearly by Trustees themselves
Schools in Abeyance, &c.—													
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.	-	Christmas; H.M.	Midsummer by H.M.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	Yes	Yes	19	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning, family prayers evening.	Boarders only.	H.M.	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Nearly all.	H.M	Boarders	Boarders
No	No	Yes	156	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbents	—	None
—	Yes	—	10	*See Digest.*	H.M.	Common Prayer Book.	—	Brdrs., H.M., day boys, parents.	—	Twice
Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Open to all.	No one.	None used	—	—	None	Optional
No	Yes	Yes	22	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbents	—	—
—	—	—	—	Open to all.	—	Form prescribed by founder before and after school.	—	—	None	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M. for boarders.	—	Boarders, 2

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Devon.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Uffculme (1867)	Yes	Corporal; public.	Corporal	No monitors	Yes	32 to 34	¼ of an acre and field 2¾ acres.	Close ¼ mile.	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Ashburton	Yes	Public	—	No monitors	None	30	50 yds. × 30 yds.	Attached to house.	Boarders.
Exeter (Hele's School).	Yes	Public	Corporal	Slight impositions.	—	—	An acre and a half.	Close	—
North Tawton	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	By mastrs.	16	60 yds. × 30 yds.	Close	All
Ottery St. Mary	Yes	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	12 yds. square.	Close (*See Digest.*)	—
Totnes	Corporation can interfere.	Not used	—	Maintenance of discipline.	—	—	None	—	—
Non-classical School—									
South Molton (Writing Sch.)	—	None	—	—	—	—	Sixteen perches.	Close	—
Schools in Abeyance, &c.									
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	Yes	Public	Corporal	Cannot inflict punishments.	Master generally present.	—	Small	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Parallel and horizontal bars, &c.	Drilling, 13	Yes	All	Those in use.	Those in use	By Trustees	Possible, and in some cases expedient.	Variety of ages and attainments of scholars.
No	Drilling optional.	No	None	Commercial.	Commercial	By government.	Partly possible.	—
Parallel and horizontal bars.	Drilling 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	—	None	English, math., &c.	The same	Inexpedient	Not possible.	None.
Yes	Drilling	None	None	Reading, arithmetic, English Comp., and writing.	Same, but writing first.	—	Special preparation not possible; general preparation expedient.	Irregularity of attendance, neglect of early education.
es, on a mall scale.	No	—	—	Classics, math., mod. lang., &c.	English, writing and arithmetic.	By governors.	Possible, in direct proportion to number of scholars.	None at present.
o	Yes	—	None	Elementary class. and such subjects as will be useful.	The same. Some do not like even elementary class.	Inexpedient	Quite possible, but generally inexpedient.	Difficulty of persuading parents to let their sons learn even elementary classics.
		—		Reading, writing, and arith.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	—	Both	None.
		—						—
None	Drilling	Yes						—

COUNTY OF DEVON.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 79.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to: Education.	Applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ASHBURTON: Lord Midleton's School.	3,062	Lord Midleton and Mr. Harris.	1754	120	75	—	Yes	1*d.*	Small farmers, shopkeepers, tradesmen, and labourers.	145	70
AXMINSTER	2,018	P. Saffin	1742	20	20	(Information from Charity Commissioners).					
BARNSTAPLE: Blue Coat (boys).	10,743	Unknown	1710	78	11	66	Yes	(2*s.* 6*d.* a qtr.)	Poorer mechanics.	68	—
" " (girls)	"			89	49	40	Yes	None		—	42
Horwood's School for girls.	"	Alice Horwood	1659	106	40	54	Yes	None	Support themselves by manual labour.	—	30
BEERFERRIS	2,847	Sir John Maynard.	17th cent.	26	*	—	Yes	(16 free.)	Agricultural labourers and miners.	56 about	—
BISHOPSTEIGNTON	974	Benj. Coleman	18th cent.	40	24† about.	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	9	11
BOVEY-TRACEY	2,080	Wm. Stawell and others.	1725 about	60	66	—	Yes	1½*d.* about.	Labourers and tradesmen.	20	—
BOW	904	John Gould	1682	10 about.	10	—	Yes (included in income).	None	Various		10
BRAUNTON:— Dame's School.	2,168	Arthur Acland. Nich. Beare	1690 1751	4	4	—	No	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	12	12
Chaloner's Free School.	"	Rev. William Chaloner.	1667	78	61	—	Not at present.	None	Chiefly small farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, &c.	93	—

* Absorbed this year in repairs; usually paid to master.

† Of this 10*l.* a year goes to Luton, formerly part of parish of Bishopsteignton); from 4*l.* to 10*l.* a year besides usually spent in clothing; none however in 1866.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	13 boys B.	None	Thirty-two.	Trustees	Cert. (Union Workhouse)	No	Mast. and sewing mistress.
45	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Master cert.	Yes	Two.
—	22							Mist. not cert.	No	One.
—	22	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Mistress not cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	About 2 E.A. and 4 M.B.	None	Founder's representative.		Neither.	No	Master only.
9	11	—	—	None	None	Four	Vicar	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Master, mistress, and 2 paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Master only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mistress.
—	—	—	—	15 A., 24 M.						One mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to: Education.	Applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
BRIXHAM	4,390	John Kellond	1712	66	66*	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Fishermen, sailors, and small tradesmen.	150	100
BROADHEMBURY	817	Rev. J. Burrough.	—	2	2	—	No	(5*s.* a qrtr.)	Small farmers and tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	42	—
BUCKLAND MONACHORUM.	1,489	Lady Modyford. Sir M. Lopes	1702 1830	10	7	2	Yes	(Six free.)	Agricultural labourers.	41	21
CLIST-HYDON	329	R. Hall, D.D.	1667	28	15	13 Apprenticing.					
CLIST S. GEORGE	300	Lady Seaward	1705	34	34	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	22
COLYTON	2,446	Letters Patent, Hen. VIII.	—	—	37†	—	Yes	None	Labourers	25	—
COMBMARTIN	1,484	Geo. Ley	1716	32	31	—	No	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Mechanics, sailors, miners, and labourers.	158	112
CORNWOOD	1,087	Rev. Duke Yonge.	1859	10	10	—	Yes (mast.)	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agriculturists chiefly.	49	57
CREDITON: Hayward's Charity Schools.	4,048	Decree of Court of Chancery.	1864	530	275	145	Yes (both).	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Shoemaking and agriculture.	231	181
Dunn's School	„	Sam. Dunn	1794	35	35	—	No	None	Mechanics	11	—
DARTMOUTH	4,444	(School entitled to ⅓ of net rental of Forder estate.‡)	1678	18 (Mixed charity.)	None at present.	—	No	None	Labourers, sailors, &c.	None at present.	

* Besides 75*l.* from Kelly's gift; usually 25*l.*
† Feoffees assert that they have the right of withholding endowment or making such allowance as they see fit.
‡ This estate, valued at 80*l.* per annum, was leased by corporation at an annual rent of 18*l.* fifty years ago; such lease now depends upon life of a man nearly 80 years of age, said to be living in America.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three (eight of Kelly's gift).	Trustees (mast.), School Comm. (mist.)	Certificated	Yes	Three (boys' sch.) two (girls').
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Charity Comm.)	Vicar	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Sir M. Lopes.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-five.	Feoffees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Heir of Founder.		Master certificated.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar, virtually.	Mast. cert. mist. not.	Yes	Three.
40	20	—	—	None	(128 boys and 94 girls rewarded.)	Seven	Trustees	Master and mist. cert.	No	Four (boys' sch.), five (girls'), two (infants').
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Twelve Governors of Church of Crediton.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Twelve	Trustees	—	No	None at present.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
EXETER: Blue Maids' Hospital.	41,749	John Tucker and others.	17th cent.	142	25	37*	No	None	Mechanics and labourers.	—	25 in *Epis.* Ch. Sch.
Episcopal School	„	Subscription	1709	571	The greater part is expended in repairs, books, &c., but 159*l.* is						
Protestant Dissenting Charity School.	„	Protestant Dissenters.	—	40	(Buildings being past repair it is proposed to apply endow-						
KINGSBRIDGE: Reading, &c. School.	1,585	(School discontinued under power for that purpose given to governors by Court of									
MALBOROUGH	2,388	(*See West Alvington.*)									
MODBURY	1,621	Subscription	1730	8	8	(Information from Charity Commissioners).					
SOUTH MOLTON: Blue Coat School	3,830	Subscription	1711	101	55	46	Belongs to Town Council.	None	Agricultural labourers.	28	13
MOREBATH	430	John Brook	1688	14	10	—	No	4*d.* to 1*d.*	Mostly agricultural labourers.	40	30
MORETON HAMPSTEAD.	1,468	- - -	1840	10	10	—	No	None	Labourers	10	—
NEWTON ABBOT: British School.	5,221	Maria H. Beame.	1796	98 (Mixed charity)	60	—	No	2*d.*	Artisans and labourers.	—	—
PAIGNTON	2,628	Alan Belfield	1800	30	30	—	No	None	Chiefly labourers.	20	—

* Besides 2*l.* spent in clothing any girl who leaves school with good character to go to service.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	25	—	—	None	None	Eleven.				
paid in salaries. (Information from Charity Commissioners.)										
ment in erection of new ones. School at present closed.)						Seventeen.	Trustees.			
Chancery.)										
28	13	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Heir of Founder.		Certificated	Yes	Two, and one for needlework only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Incumbent.	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	12 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Master, mist., and 3 paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
PLYMOUTH: Orphans' Aid.	62,599	Thos. and Nich. Sherwill.	1617	344	7	179*	(Rntd.)	None	Laundresses, &c.	12	— in free school (Coburg St.)
Workhouse School.	„	Elize Hele -	1658	528	All		—	—	- - -	17	—
Grey School	„	Subscription -	1714	162	75	87	Yes (both).	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.* (found. free.)	Mechanics, sailors, and labourers.	75	65
Lady Rogers' School.†	„	Dame Hannah Rogers.	1764	845	112	See page 403.	No	None	- - -	—	52
Household of Faith.	„	Rev. Dr. Rob. Hawker.	1787	50	47	3	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Labourers, mechanics, and sailors.	—	78
PLYMSTOCK -	2,997	Rev. Vincent Warren.	18th cent..	60	12	43	No	None	Labourers and mechanics.	10	10
ST. BUDEAUX -	1,376	Subscription -	1716	119	80	—	Yes	1*d.*	Tradesmen and labourers.	76	61
SILVERTON: Richards' School.‡	1,260	John Richards	1724	160	160 less estate expenses.	—	Yes	None	Farmers, farm labourers, &c.	65	—
TAMERTON FOLIOTT.	1,164	Mary Dean -	1734	96	31	65	Yes	None	Labourers -	20	—
NORTH TAWTON -	1,849	Rev. Richard Hole.	1746	12	12	—	No	(6*s.* a year.)	Agricultural labourers & mechanics.	12	—
THORVERTON -	1,211	(Endowment ⅔ths of rent of charity lands).			22	—	No	6*d.*, 2*d.* or 1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	50 Average.	35
TIVERTON: Chilcott's School.	10,447	Rob. Chilcott	1611	91	35	—	Yes	(21*s.* a year.)	Tradesmen and farmers.	56	—

* Besides salary and board of matron, salary of assistant rents of houses &c. † See fuller account

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
12	—	12	—	2 E.A., 2 M.B.	Two	Twelve	Trustees (matron).	Master certificated.	Yes	4 masters, 11 assists. (in Coburg School).
17	—	17	—		Four	(Information from accounts sent to Charity Commissioners.)				
25	25	—	—	16 boys E.A.	(6 boys and 5 girls rewarded.)	Eight	Trustees and committee.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Master and mistress.
—	52	—	52	None	Six	Four	Trustees			Mistress, assists., and writing master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	Only nominally.	Two mistresses.
10	10	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mistress only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three acting.	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	7 M.B.	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One acting.	Trustees	Neither	No	One master.
—	—	—	—	None	None		Vicar under National Society's rules.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Mast., mist., and 4 paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.

of this charity on page 403.

‡ See Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii. p. 52.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
TIVERTON: Blue Coat School.	10,447	Subscription -	1713	£ 376	£ 102	£ Clothing (amnt. not stated).	Yes (both).	None	Labourers and mechanics.	40	38
GREAT TORRINGTON.	3,298	Rolle family -	Unknown.	47	47		Yes -	None	Artisans and agricultural labourers.	22	—
TOTNES - -	4,001	- - -	—	39	(As returned in 1822. No information from school, and no						
WALKHAMPTON	831	Dame Elizabeth Modyford.	1719	243	100	121	Yes -	None	Farmers and labourers.	40	20
WEST ALVINGTON	925	Rich. Dyer -	1730	(Schoolmaster has use of house, &c., and 10*l.* allowed by Ch. Com. out of other parish trust property.)				1*d.* -	Principally agriculturalists.	10	—
WHITESTONE -	571	John Splatt -	1753	41 (Mixed charity)	25	—	No -	None	Labourers -	30	21
WIDWORTHY -	188	B. Marwood and others.	1742	11	11	—	No -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers and farmers.	10 to 20.	15 to 25.
WITHERIDGE -	1,237	— Melhuish -	1799	24	24	—	Yes -	1*d.* -	Principally labourers.	38	24
WOLBOROUGH -	4,427	(*See* NEWTON ABBOT.)									

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
40	38	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Mistress certificated.	No	Master and mistress.
22	—	—	—	None	None	Hon. Mark G. K. Rolle.		Master certificated.	No	Two masters.
(Return of accounts made to Charity Commissioners.)										
40	20	—	—	1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	(Diocesan cert.)	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Rector	Neither	No	Mistress only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Master certificated.	Yes	Four.

Plymouth.—Dame Hannah Rogers' School.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 280, A.D. 1821.)

Digest of Information.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL. (*Girls.*)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Dame Hannah Rogers, 8 September 1764, who left 10,000*l.* to trustees, to invest and apply proceeds, after death of Sir John Rogers, which occurred nine years later, in carrying on a school for the maintenance and education of poor unfortunate children, or for any other benevolent purpose at their discretion.

School Property.—The money was laid out in the purchase of 18,735*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. consols. Further sums of stock purchased from time to time with savings of income. Total amount, 28,173*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* A considerable loss sustained by the insolvency of a former treasurer. Present annual income 872*l.*, all applied to school.*

Site and buildings good. 80*l.* per annum allowed by scheme for hire of premises.

Objects of Trust.—For a school for the maintenance and education of poor unfortunate children, natives or inhabitants of Devon or Cornwall (will). The charity has always been applied for girls.

Forty-five girls, not under eight years of age, to be approved by trustees, to be maintained, educated, and clothed up to age of 14, and then apprenticed (scheme 1787). The number since increased to 52.

Girls allowed to remain to age of 15, and trustees to apprentice such as they think fit, at cost of not more than 5*l.* 5*s.* each (scheme 1834).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Teachers.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery in 1787, and another in 1834.

Four trustees, self-electing, to receive five guineas each on accepting the trust; to appoint a clerk and treasurer to manage property; to audit acounts twice a year; to appoint matron (instead of a master and mistress as by first scheme) and writing master, and to suspend or remove them for any offence, irregularity, or neglect; to admit and expel children, taking security, if they think fit, from the parishes to receive back children, if lame or disordered by sickness so as to be unfit to continue at school (schemes). They appoint all teachers, and regulate the whole management, studies, and discipline of school.

No special qualification required for matron.

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* Abstract of Accounts for year ending Midsummer 1000.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
One year's dividend on 28,173*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* stock	845	3	8
Profits of children's work, less one fourth paid to mistress	24	17	6
	£870	1	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from trustees last year	25	10	5
Rent	80	0	0
Taxes and insurance	24	0	2
Clerk and treasurer's salary	20	0	0
Six indentures and premium	10	7	0
Law charges	2	2	0
Matron, salary	100	0	0
Do. for boarding 52 girls	410	0	8
Surgeon, salary	20	0	0
Writing master, do	12	0	0
Sittings in church	8	16	0
Bills, and incidental expenses	139	0	0
Balance due to trustees	17	7	4
	£870	1	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL. (*Girls.*)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

(No returns made by matron.)

General Character.—Girls taught reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, and plain needle-work.

Teachers.—Matron, receives annual stipend of 100*l.* from endowment, and one fourth of profits of children's work, and an allowance of 3*s.* 3*d.* a week for each girl for board. She provides washing, coal, candle, &c., and pays assistants, except writing master, who receives salary of 12*l.* from trustees.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—52, between eight and 15 years of age, are lodged, fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the charity, and on leaving are bound out as apprentices or servants (1*l.* 1*s.* allowed for each) and receive five guineas for clothing.

Instruction and Discipline.—Girls taught reading, writing, he first three rules of arithmetic, knitting, plain needle work, and household work.

School examined by the trustees at Midsummer in every year.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

1. REPORT, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Bodmin Grammar School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

The grammar school of the capital town of Cornwall has shared the fate of many similar schools in the county; it has ceased to exist.

Mr. Bray, the town clerk, has given an account of it, which I cannot do better than here transcribe. The account was carefully compiled, and documents were consulted which were kept in a curious old ivory reliquary, bound with brass, and painted with Christian symbols, which was discovered beneath the floor of the church, and once contained the bones of S. Petrock.

"No grant or charter can now be found.

"The origin of the pension paid to the master appears to have been as follows:—

"In the parish of Bodmin there was formerly a charity called 'Nayler's Charity,' otherwise the Church of Saint John the Baptist, founded by one Stephen Nayler, for the purpose of finding a priest to celebrate service in the said church, and of 'teaching young children gratis.'

"This charity was suppressed under the Act of 1st Edward VI., c. 64., at which time it appears by a certificate of the Commissioners, appointed under a Royal Commission, dated the 14th February, in the second year of that king's reign, Sir Nicholas Taprell then being incumbent of the said charity, had the revenues thereof for his salary, amounting to *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

"By a grant dated the 7th of July, 7th Edward VI., the lands belonging to the said charity, and out of which the salary to the pries was payable, were conveyed to William Necton and William Mingay in fee, and that thereupon a free grammar school for the education of 'youth in virtue and godliness,' in accordance with the aforesaid statute, was erected and founded at Bodmin, and endowed by the Crown with the sum of *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d*, annually out of the Crown revenues to the master of the school for ever, such master being first appointed by the corporation of Bodmin.

"The sum of *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* continued to be paid to the grammar master for the time being down to about 7 years ago, when the Reverend Theophilus Clarke resigned the mastership, since which time no master has been appointed, and the stipend consequently has been withheld by the Crown."

This being the original foundation, for many years the school enjoyed high reputation in the county. The town clerk himself

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

remembers 50 boys here. The master was a clergyman appointed by the corporation, and received from them up to 1850, 95*l.* a year from the corporate funds, making, together with the 5*l.* paid by the Inland Revenue, 100*l.* permanent income. The last master, a clergyman, was appointed in 1850, when the 95*l.* was discontinued, owing to the reduced income of the corporation after the Municipal Reform Act; although from regard to vested interests that sum had been regularly paid up to that time. Before this date, an indenture used to be entered into between the master and corporation on his appointment, whereby 100*l.* was assured him, 5*l.* of it being a bounty granted by Her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth. He undertook to "teach by the rule of the school and its foundation in all commendable learning," and he covenanted especially that he would not teach any scholar mathematics only, "it being the intent and "meaning of the parties that the school shall be kept and con- "sidered as a grammar school for the instruction of youth in the "Latin and Greek languages, but grammar scholars may, if they "think proper, be taught mathematics."

There seems to have been no house provided for the master, but the school was held in an old chapel of S. Thomas, in the churchyard, which still retains its carved sedilia and mullioned windows, and a fine stone groined crypt. During the present vicar's incumbency, the school, on account of the noise and damage occasioned by the boys playing in the churchyard, was removed to another building provided by the corporation, and the old chapel, which is rapidly falling into a ruin, is now used as a room for lumber.

Many persons in the town expressed an interest in the school and regret at its discontinuance. The mayor and all with whom I had conversation recognized the importance of providing a means of obtaining an education above the standard of the cheap non-classical schools for the children of those parents whom a capital town necessarily draws together, and did not take the despairing view held in many other places with regard to the possibility of reviving a grammar school in Cornwall. The want of such a school was the subject of remark at a public meeting lately held in the town. New national schools on a commanding site, and of a handsome exterior, have been built recently at the cost of about 1,500*l.*

CAMELFORD SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Sir James Smith, in 1679, in consideration of 50*l.* paid him by the mayor and corporation of Camelford, and for the good will he bore to the borough, conveyed to them and their successors certain lands "for the better erecting a school house and maintenance of a "school there, and for the discharging such other necessaries as "might happen within the borough." The corporation, availing themselves of the latter clause, appropriated for purposes other than educational the whole income of the charity until 1813, when an information in Chancery against them caused a schoolroom to be built, and a school established, where some boys were sent by the corporation as free boys, and others paid 30*s.* to 40*s.* a year to the master.

The present mayor of Camelford is a clergyman and rector of Lanteglos, the parish in which Camelford is situated; the church of Lanteglos being about 1½ miles from the town of Camelford. When he came here in 1852, he found the old endowed school to be an indifferent village school, the free boys most irregular in their attendance, and the schoolroom a very unfit place for the purposes of education. He succeeded in building some national schools, and 35*l.* of the income of the charity is now paid to the master in augmentation of his salary, which, with the assistance of the Government grant, is thus raised to about 80*l.* a year. The land belonging to the endowment (about 28 acres) produces altogether about 40*l.* a year, 5*l.* being annually reserved for repairs, &c. The value of land here is much increased, and it is not improbable that at the expiry of the present tenant's lease it may command a still higher rent. Eighty-eight boys and girls were present on the occasion of my visit. They were nearly all labourers' children, though occasionally farmers or tradesmen made use of the school. The boys were sharper and more intelligent than the girls in their work, and the upper part of the school wrote creditably from dictation, and did sums in the first four rules of arithmetic quite satisfactorily. The children all pay from 1*d.* to 4*d.* a week, the rate being settled by the managers according to the ability of the parents to pay.

In this district there seemed to be an absence of schools for that portion of the middle classes who could not afford to send their children away from home to be educated. An upper class of boys might perhaps be taken at the present school at Camelford, as indeed they were at the old school, before the establishment of the new. The donor of the charity estate nowhere by his will limits the benefit of his bounty to the labouring poor; and although the present school is doubtless an improvement on the old village

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school, yet it is educating a class of boys probably socially below those who 15 years ago were paying 30*s.* to 40*s.* a year for their instruction.

Were, however, the present master to have an upper class at the present school he would need help, the funds available in the parish not yet being equal to enable him to have even a pupil teacher.

FOWEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1692 a subscription was entered into by the corporation and others "for the purpose of building a large and handsome school-house at Fowey, for the benefit of all the corporation in general, for the advantage of landlords by increasing their rents, and for the benefit and convenience of all the neighbouring gentry who might desire their children to be educated near them." The same year Shadrack Vincent, by his will left 500*l.* to the corporation, to be laid out in the purchase of land for the purpose of instructing '30 poor male children of Fowey;' the corporation were to nominate the children and appoint the master.

An estate was bought with this money, but in past years the corporation applied most of the yearly income to their own purposes. Proceedings in Chancery, lasting many years and involving heavy charges, resulted at length in restoring the property to its legitimate uses, and in 1856 a general scheme for the management of the town lands, the free school, John Treffry's and Sawles charities, was approved by that court, and the property having become intermixed, the general income of the above-mentioned charities was thrown into hotchpot and apportioned. The charity is still in debt, from which it is slowly but steadily emerging. The value of the property is likely to increase, a considerable portion of it having been lately let for building purposes.

By the scheme, which is very elaborate, two schools are to be maintained, one for boys and another for girls. The instruction at the former is to be in the Christian religion, mathematics, algebra, navigation, arithmetic, English literature, and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, and writing, and also such languages, arts, and sciences as the trustees from time to time may judge expedient; and the master is to be competent "to give, and shall give, instruction in Greek and Latin to those boys whose parents desire it."

30 poor boys, called Vincent's scholars, are to receive gratuitous education, and are to be nominated by the trustees; they are required to learn the Church Catechism.

Besides these free boys, all boys, sons of residents in Fowey, over 7 and under 15, are capable of admission to the school, upon a graduated payment, determined by the trustees according to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents, varying from 2*s.* a quarter for labourers, to 20*s.* a quarter for those above, regard being had to the age of the scholars.

The monies received from the scholars, as is above mentioned, are to be applied, first, in defraying any expenses connected with the boys' school, not otherwise particularly provided for; and half of the residue is to go to the general account of the charity, the other half to the master. The master is also allowed to take boarders, to the number of 25; but in this case he is to provide a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

competent usher. All the boys of the school are to be instructed without any distinction whatever. Examinations are to be held and prizes given.

A number of equally precise regulations are laid down for the girls' school. No girls' school, however, has as yet (1866) been established, the funds of the charity, it is said, not permitting.

The boys' school is held in the old room built for the purpose. The scheme directs 200*l.* to be expended on altering, enlarging, dividing, repairing, or improving it. Nothing has yet been done except to partition it, so as to separate the junior from the upper part of the school. There is a moderately sized playground adjoining. Between 50 and 60 boys were present at the time of my visit, 17 of whom were pay boys, 30 Vincent scholars, and 7 boarders. The number of the Vincent scholars was full; they usually left at about 12 or 13, the other boys at a little later age. The Vincent scholars were taken from the poorest classes in the town.

The upper boys wrote fairly from dictation, and in arithmetic, in the more elementary parts, showed themselves generally well grounded; eight or nine of them had a moderate acquaintance with decimals and fractions. In algebra three boys, (there were others, who I was informed were absent,) did some simple equations correctly, one, the master's son, could do quadratics. This same boy construed Cornelius Nepos to me fairly for his age, (14). Three others had commenced Latin grammar. The reading of the middle part of the school was not very intelligent or intelligible, and very little was known about geography or history. The reading of the junior boys was moderately good.

The master holds a Government certificate for mathematics and Latin, and was master of the Redruth National School. He had the misfortune to lose his right arm some years back. He had the reputation of being a good teacher at Redruth, and brought 8 boarders with him on his appointment to Fowey, where he has been 3½ years. He seems a laborious and painstaking man, but the numbers of the school are a heavy tax upon his energies. He is alone assisted by one of his late pupils, a very young man. He is desirous of raising the respectability of the school, which he thinks can be best done by getting boarders, for whom he charges 16*l.* to 21*l.*, according as they may be weekly or quarterly boarders. In his present house, which is a private one, and at some distance from the schoolroom, he has accommodation for 16. He has been successful in preparing boys for the Keyham examinations and elsewhere, and is anxious to send in candidates for the university local examinations. At one time he had several private pupils whom he taught out of school hours. Some difference of opinion arose between himself and the trustees as to the terms on which this arrangement should be permitted, and he has discontinued taking them.

The existence of this school interferes with any attempt to establish a national school for boys or girls in the parish. There is no school for girls beyond an infant school, kept up by the exertions and under the active superintendence of the wife of the vicar.

The school requires new and improved school buildings, and additional teaching power, which is too weak for the numbers actually attending, or for the character of the instruction contemplated. Although individual boys were learning Latin, Euclid, and algebra, yet the general character of the education as given to the whole school was very elementary.

Some, however, of the trustees also think that it is very questionable whether the school can be ever rendered thoroughly efficient as long as the 30 Vincent scholars, taken from the very poorest classes of society, are associated with the rest of the school. Their presence deters the more respectable portion of the middle classes from using the school, and I express the belief of some of the resident and most active trustees, that instead of one, two separate boys' schools are required to carry out the intention of the scheme. I add in his own words the opinion of a resident trustee who has given great attention to, and has had large experience in these matters. "I am persuaded," he says, "that the attempt "to combine the two kinds of education, upper and lower, does "not nor can work well. In some sort the 80*l.*, or at any rate "50*l.* of that sum, are thrown away. I should desire to see "Vincent's school a separate concern, under a master who should "receive the income arising from the estate purchased with "Vincent's 500*l.* I would then have a second school, to which "the better class tradesmen, professional men, and gentlemen "might send their boys: under the present system all these boys "are sent off to boarding schools, it being inexpedient that they "should mix with the free boys on Vincent's foundation. If the "present Commission would do anything for us, I should rejoice. "Our endowment released from Vincent's clog, would secure to "us a pick of good men, of such a class that I could myself send "my own little fellows. But if nothing can be done without "going to Chancery, the very idea is more than enough. Without "official interference and a radical change of some sort, we cannot "expect to see the school other than it is."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 460, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription, 10 Nov. 1692, John Treffry, by deed, 21 Jan. 1692, gave house and garden and meadow adjoining in Fowey subject to a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to himself and his representatives. Shadrack Vincent, by will, 31 Dec. 1692, directed that 500*l.* should be laid out in land, and accordingly an estate known as New House in St. Veep was purchased with this bequest, 6 April 1782. Some deeds in custody of receiver.

School Property.—Land forming Vincent's endowment, 45A., 3R., 38P., let at 45*l.* a year; Treffry's about ¾ acre. By scheme for management of amalgamated charities known as the Town Lands charity (a), the Free School (as above), John Treffry's charity (b), and Nicholas Sawle's charity (c). 80*l.* a year to be paid to master of this school, and 5 guineas for examiner and prizes, both liable to abatement if funds prove insufficient, and to increase if there be a surplus. Revenues of Town Lands (a) charity, John Treffry's charity, (b) and Nicholas Sawle's charity (c) under provisions of scheme. Average annual income of school (from these endowments) 80*l.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master, who rents one well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For good and benefit of all corporation in general, which consists of parish as well as town, and for the particular advantage of the

(a) Given for relief of poor of town and parish, reparations of church, maintenance of town's bulwarks and other fortifications therein, and to and for use, profit, and commodity of town and parish (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., part i. 450).
(b) Left at disposal of mayor and corporation. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part i. 460.)
(c) Legacy of 200*l.* given for bread for 12 poor persons. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part i. 460).

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS for 3¼ years, viz., 9th April 1863 to 9th July 1866.

	From 9th April 1863 to 4th May 1864.			From 4th May 1864 to 9th Oct. 1865.			From 9th Oct. 1865 to 9th July 1866.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances brought forward	3	12	0¾	21	2	2½	10	14	4¾
Rent of New House Estate	45	0	0	67	10	0	33	15	0
Do. of house property, including three small fields	201	3	7	238	15	8	103	13	0
Sundries	–	–	–		3	0	–	–	–
Reduced 3 per cents on Income Tax recovered on appeal, and placed by Rev. J. Kempe in the funds	31	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends on 73*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*	9	17	2	4	7	8	2	3	10
	£290	18	5¾	331	18	6¾	150	6	2¾
EXPENDITURE.									
Insurance, tithes, rates, and taxes	3	15	5	4	0	8	2	17	1½
Interest on debt (760*l.* at 5*l.* per cent.)	33	19	7	68	7	11	–	–	–
Repairs of houses	32	18	1	35	4	5½	51	0	9½
Do. of church	71	4	0	16	3	10	14	16	2
Receiver and clerk (less Income Tax), and other expenses of management	15	3	0	15	6	10	7	16	8
Law expenses on appointing new trustees	11	2	0	45	6	8	–	–	–
Tradesmen's bills and sundries	10	12	1	23	16	0	3	16	11
Advertising, stationery, and books	5	1	10	–	–	–	1	16	4
Master's salary (80*l.*), less half head money and Income Tax	63	12	1	89	7	9	48	1	1
Cleaning school and coals for schoolroom	4	8	10	7	2	6	1	10	0
Bread for three years at 8*l.* 10*s.*	8	10	0	12	15	0	4	5	0
Income Tax	3	9	4½	3	12	6	2	1	8
Totals of expenditure in each account	269	16	3½	321	4	1½	138	10	9
Balances in hand at each of the three accounts	21	2	2¼	10	14	4¼	11	15	5¾
	£290	18	5¾	331	18	6¾	150	6	2¾

landlords, for increasing rents of their houses, as well for benefit and convenience of all neighbouring gentry that desire their children may be educated near them (ancient document belonging to late corporation of Fowey). For instructing 30 poor male children of Fowey and the adjacent places (Vincent's will). 30 poor boys whose parents are resident in Fowey, in the immediate neighbourhood, to be educated free of all charge whatsoever, such boys to be called "Vincent's scholars" and to be nominated by trustees. Over and above free boys, all boys of age of seven years and upwards whose parents, &c. are resident in Fowey, of good character and not afflicted with any offensive or infectious disease, admissible on payment of 2*s.* a quarter, if sons of labourers, fishermen, or journeymen, or if of persons above that rank on payment of 10*s.* a quarter if under 10 years of age, if above 10 and under 12 15*s.* a quarter, or if above 12 20*s.* a quarter. Fees to be applied first in defraying school expenses not otherwise provided for by scheme, and residue to be divided equally between master and general account of charity. Girls to pay not less than 2*d.* or more than 1*s.* a week (scheme, A.D. 1856).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—30 free boys to be taught Church Catechism, principles of Christian religion, mathematics, algebra, navigation, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and such languages and other arts and sciences as to trustees seem expedient. Master to give to more advanced boys, whose parents desire the same, instruction in Latin and Greek. In girls' school principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, sewing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, biography, history, singing, and needlework, and such other branches of education as trustees direct; every girl to be taught to mend and make her own clothes (scheme, A.D. 1856).

Government and Masters.—Scheme (for charities of Fowey, established by Court of Chancery, 25 July 1856.

Trustees: 12 persons resident in parish or within 10 miles thereof; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint masters. Vacancies in board filled by appointment of Charity Commission.

Head master must be of Church of England; allowed to take 25 boarders; may not hold other employment without written consent of majority of trustees. Removed by resolution of two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting called for that purpose on requisition in writing signed by three trustees and whereat half trustees are present; provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by trustees voting for same; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval.

State of Boys' School in Second Half-year of 1867.

[Owing to the deficiency of funds the girls' school is in abeyance.]

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Two. Head master certificated. Assistant appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—53, including 30 Vincent Scholars, who pay nothing. Non-foundationers pay, according to age, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, or 4*l.* a year.

Boarders.—7 in head master's house. Hours of rising 6 a.m., bed 9 p.m.

Instruction, Dicipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read. 7 boys learn Latin, 9 French, 16 Euclid or algebra, 6 mensuration, 24 history, geography, and English composition, 18 English grammar, 30 reading, 54 writing. All learn arithmetic. All attend prayers; prayers taken from Prayer Book. Religious instruction given by vicar every Tuesday.

Punishments: corporal, by head master only, before whole school.

Promotion regulated by examination. Examination held yearly by trustees.

Playground about half an acre, adjoining the school, open to all.

No boy in university.

School open 44 weeks in the year. School time 30 hours a week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

*Wm. Davis, retired Captain Royal Marines and Major in the Army, Fowey Place.
Rev. E. J. Treffry, D.C.L., Fowey, J.P.
W. Rashleigh, Esq., Point Neptune, Fowey, J.P.
Rev. Geo: Hext, B.D., Vicarage, St. Veep.
R. Foster, Esq., the Castle, Lostwithiel, J.P.
Mr. R. Rogers, Yeoman, Trenant, near Fowey.
Ex-officio—Rev. Handfield N. Purcell, Vicarage, Fowey.
*Honble. George Matthew Fortescue, Boconnoc, near Lostwithiel, J.P.
*Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., Prideaux, near St. Blazey, J.P.
*Sir Charles B. Graves Sawle, Bart., Penrice, near St. Austell, J.P.
*Thos. J. Agar Robartes, Esq., M.P., Lanhydrock, near Bodmin, J.P.
*Nichs. Kendall, Esq., M.P., Pelyn, near Lostwithiel, J.P.

N.B.—All the Names marked thus * are original Trustees, and only surviving ones, first appointed by the Court of Chancery under the Scheme A.D. 1856.

Clerk to Trustees and Receiver:
Mr. Wm. Lowry, Lloyd's agent.

Head Master:
William Tonkin.

HELSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Nothing, apparently, is known about the foundation of the grammar school at Helston, except that it has existed time out of mind. To the pen of Derwent Coleridge, a former master, is due the following inscription, recording the endowment, and alluding to the uncertainty of the foundation of the school:

"Schola Grammatica Hellestonensis
Annuo xx marcarum multis jam antea sæculis
aucta reditu,
nomen fundatoris nullis út videtur
monumentis prodidit:
ignotum debitâ veneratione prosequamur."

The Corporation are the patrons of the school, and in their advertisement for a master, on the occasion of a vacancy in 1865, fixed the terms of the school as follows:

Boarders, 40 guineas a year.
Day boarders, 15 guineas.
Day scholars, 8 and 10 guineas, according to age.

The advertisement went on to say "that in place of strictly "classical instruction, it was proposed to afford those who were "not intended for the universities, nor a learned profession, such "an education as would fit them for the middle class or Govern-"ment competitive examinations, or fit them to embark in any "commercial pursuit.

"That there was an excellent house, school, and premises, "which the corporation kept in repair.

"That the late master was a bachelor and had no boarders, "but it was believed a large number might be ensured of both "boarders and day boys by judicious management."

In answer to this advertisement the present head master applied for and was elected to the vacant post. He was scholar of his college, and twelfth wrangler at Cambridge.

The master's house is large, but old and rambling, the domestic offices small and inconvenient, and a ruinous thatched building communicating with and joined on to the house forms part. A large annual outlay is required to keep the habitable part in repair. The schoolroom is a more modern building, handsome and substantially built of granite in 1825, and capable of holding 50 boys, and over it are dormitories in which, and in other rooms of the house, 30 boarders could be accommodated. A small and well selected library belongs to the school, open to boarders freely and to others on payment of 10*s.* a year. A small playground and the master's garden adjoin. The school premises altogether stand on about half an acre of ground. The schoolroom building and the master's house are vested in two different sets of trustees, those of the house holding it in trust for the master of the grammar school. The corporation profess that, except as to having the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

appointment of master and the alleged liability to pay him 20 marks yearly, they have no further necessary connection with the school.

An exhibition of 16*l.* a year founded by a lady in 1856, tenable for three years at either university, is attached to the school, 500*l.* having been left to be invested in the funds for that purpose. A silver medal has been also given yearly by Mr. Rogers of Penrose, for proficiency in classics, and a small sum is given by the corporation for prizes.

At this school, when I visited it, there were 13 boys, of whom 3 were boarders. They were the sons of the upper section of tradesmen and professional men, none of them older than 14. Many had not been much more than a year, several less, at the school, and they also were only just returned from a ten days Michaelmas holiday. I saw their work, therefore, under considerable disadvantage. The eight upper boys I examined in the first part of the Latin Delectus, which they had done before their Michaelmas holiday; they had forgotten most of it, but they parsed some words fairly, and though their knowledge of Latin grammar was elementary, yet it was accurate as far as it went. Only one boy had begun Greek. In arithmetic they were not far advanced; few of them understood decimals, and only one could do the rule of three. I had a difficulty in making many of them do notation. In quite the early parts of arithmetic they seemed familiar with the improved methods of working sums. Their writing from dictation was good, and they were fairly progressing in French, which all learned and which was taught by the head master himself.

The head master is the curate at the parish church. He has two private pupils who do not go into the school. A lady assists him in teaching the younger boys, who come to him at about nine years of age.

The corporation, as a body, do not take much interest in the school. Some of them regard it as a burden on their backs, which they would be glad to shake off, and voices are heard complaining that the town should be taxed to keep the grammar school in repair (which the corporation, it is said, have voluntarily undertaken to do out of the corporate funds) for the support of a school which is of no use to the great majority of the rate-payers. The repairs of the school are said to have amounted to 500*l.* in 10 years.

When the present head master came, he issued a prospectus stating "that the school would be re-opened as a middle class "school." The course of study was to include "besides classics, "mathematics, English and modern languages, mechanical draw- "ing, and that part of physical science bearing on mining and "agricultural pursuits."

The notion which the majority of the people of Helston entertain as to the meaning of middle-class education, however, differs altogether from that of the head master both as to the payments they are willing to make, and the subjects of instruction, they

require for their children. They are not disposed to pay 10 guineas a year. Several cheaper commercial schools exist in the town. The grammar school, which in the days of Coleridge and Jessopp was full and flourishing, has suffered also in reputation from the misconduct of some of its previous head masters. It has had no less than 11 head masters within 30 years. The school only seemed popular with that small portion of the inhabitants of Helston who were professional men of limited incomes. Those who could afford to do so, sent their sons out of the county to be educated. The few tradesmen who now send their sons to the school, are influenced by other considerations than a mere approval of the kind of education given.

There are no free boys at the school, but the corporation claim the right of sending two.

Some years since, the principal actors being still alive, a commercial school was established and built by subscription on ground given by the Duke of Leeds. It is a commodious room, 50 feet by 20. Here a large school was conducted, and here, twice a week, the boys of the grammar school were sent down to be indoctrinated in "commercial knowledge." The master of this school is said to have displeased the governing body by the vote he gave at the election of a member of Parliament, and as he refused to resign, or give up the premises, possession was obtained in his absence, and his furniture ejected through the windows. The party who took his side immediately built him another school in a different part of the town, where he continued his functions as schoolmaster. Not unnaturally, under these circumstances, both schools soon became defunct. The original room is now let for other purposes, at a rent which suffices to keep it in repair, and pay the interest of a debt on the building.

Politics still run high at Helston, and the want of unanimity in the corporation as to their treatment of the grammar school must mainly be attributed to this cause. One party considers the taxation of the inhabitants to repair the school as unjust and immoral, another is in favour of supporting it, and I fear that the mere abstract merits of the case are not always considered with that unbiased calmness which the subject requires.

Should the school rise in numbers, it is hardly possible that the master could rightly combine the duties of curate with the care of boys. At present the small number of boys and small endowment justify the arrangement.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 426, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown.

School Property.—Fixed annual income 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by mayor and town council who also keep schoolhouse and premises in repair.

Site confined. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

One exhibition of 16*l.* for three years tenable at Oxford or Cambridge; preference to sons of clergymen. Electors, mayor and town council, and head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Stated to be for the education of boys only.
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None known.
Government and Masters.—Master appointed by mayor and town council.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master graduate of Cambridge in Holy Orders. Total income from endowment, fees, profits of boarders, and other sources 170*l.* Assistants appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—Thirteen, sons of professional men, tradesmen, &c.; from distances up to four miles; pay for fires 5*s.*, library 10*s.*, general work, under 12, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 12, 10*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four [in 1867 one]: one a private pupil. Three meals a day, sometimes four. Meat twice. Terms for board 40 guineas. Laundress, 4*l.* 4*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 900 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for languages and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by reading twice a week Bible and Bible history in class. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions, by marks, by examination, and by progress ascertained during school hours.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer by old pupils who have distinguished themselves at universities and friends of head master's, Prizes given by corporation and silver medal for classics by a gentleman.

Punishments: by cane, publicly.

Playground a little more than 425 square yards. Boarders allowed to walk out in daytime at their discretion.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

Trustees:
Mayor and Council of Helston.

Head Master:
Rev. H. N. Grimley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Surgeon - -	Helston.	1	Widow of Clergyman	Cambridge.
2	Auctioneer - -	Do.	2	Clergyman - -	S. Stythians, 8 miles distant.
3	Solicitor - -	Do.			
4	Manager of a Ballarat Mine.	Rosevear (3 miles off).	3	Do. - -	Do.
5	Brewer - -	Helston.			
6	Trading Company's Manager.	Gweek (3 miles off).			
7	Manager of Bank -	Helston.			
1	Solicitor - -	Helston.			
2	Manager of a Bank	Do.			
3	Draper - -	Do.			
4	Grocer - -	Do.			
5	Watchmaker -	Do.			
6	Surgeon - -	Do.			

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The subjects taught and books used in the highest class are:—*Religious knowledge* (Maclear's O. T. History and Bible). *Greek* (Arnold's First Greek Book; Greek Grammar). *Latin* (Kennedy's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book; Valpy's Delectus; Horace. *French* (Havet's Grammar of French Grammars; Perrin's Tables; Gil Blas; Ahn's French Poetry Book). *Arithmetic* (Barnard Smith's Arithmetic). *Book-keeping* (Chamber's Book-keeping). *Mathematics* (Todhunter's Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra). *History* (Collier's British Empire; Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece; Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Rome). *Geography* (Anderson's Geography). *English grammar* (Morell's English Grammar). *English literature* (Collier's English Literature).

Subjects taught in second class are:—*Religious knowledge* (Bible). *French* (Ahn's First French Book). *Arithmetic* (Barnard Smith's). *History* (Collier's British Empire). *Geography* (Anderson's). *English grammar* (M'Leod's). *Reading* (Butter's Spelling; Nelson's Series of Junior Readers).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LAUNCESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The grammar school of "Dunheved, otherwise Launceston," the borough of which, up to the Reform Act of 1832, returned four members to Parliament, is a very old foundation dating from the reign of Henry VII.

It was originally founded at a village 10 miles from Launceston, called S. Mary Week, by Dame Percival, herself the daughter of parents in humble circumstances there; and who, according to a romantic story, married Sir John Percival, Lord Mayor of London, in 1499.

By reference to extracts from records in the Record Office, to which I had access through the kindness of Mr. Lawrence, one of the trustees, it appears that this lady founded a chantry at S. Mary Week for a priest for ever, not only to pray for her soul in the parish of S. Mary Week, but also to teach children freely in a school founded by her not far from the church, and to receive for his yearly stipend 12*l.* 6*s.*; for a manciple or usher under the said schoolmaster, who was to receive for his living 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; and for a laundress, who was to have for reward for washing the clothes of the said master and manciple, 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. Any surplus income was to go to keep an obit for her, yearly, in the parish church.

The grammar school became famous; and the principal persons of Devon and Cornwall sent their sons there to be educated.

In the reign of King Edward VI., commissioners report that the school at S. Mary Week was in a state of decay, and that Launceston was a very meet place to teach children their grammar, and to preach and set forward the Word of God to the people. The school was accordingly removed there, and the stipends ordered by the founder were duly paid. A further certificate in the reign of Edward VI. states that a stipendiary priest was appointed to celebrate within the Church of S. Mary Magdalene at Launceston, and to teach children grammar, who was to be a well learned man for the education of youth in the Latin tongue, and to have for his salary 6*l.* over and above the pension of 10*l.* paid out of the possessions of the late monastery of Launceston. It may have been that there were thus two foundations which were united at Launceston; at all events, for many years after the removal of the school from S. Mary Week, the grammar school was held in a house adjoining the Church of S. Mary Magdalene. Queen Elizabeth endowed the school with the net yearly sum of 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in lieu, apparently, of all other payments, which was charged on the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and which is now paid by the Inland Revenue Commissioners of Her present Majesty. In addition to this endowment now paid by the Queen, is the sum of 10*l.* a year, charged by Geo. Baron in 1685 on land in Surrey, and paid to the master

of the grammar school for teaching 10 poor boys, preference being given to the testator's own kindred. The owner of the estate nominates the boys; at present there are six, and they pay a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year each to the master for learning other subjects not contemplated by the founder.

The old schoolroom was sold and pulled down in 1835, and the present site bought by the corporation, who were the patrons of the school and appointed the master. The new schoolroom was a building unfit for its purpose, and by the indefatigable exertions of the present head master, who surrendered part of his income from the endowment to raise the necessary funds, and with the aid of some subscriptions, the present schoolroom was built in 1861. It is a handsome building, and a well-proportioned, spacious, and well ventilated room, with a class room adjoining. The desks and furniture are well arranged, and suitable. Adjoining is a small playground, part of which is fitted up as a gymnasium. The master's house is hard by, a tolerably comfortable modern house, with accommodation for boarders varying according to the size of the master's own family; at present he has room for about eight.

The school consisted of 27 boys, all day boys, of whom 25 were present when I visited it. The upper boys were reading Cæsar and Virgil, and construed and understood the former creditably. A few had begun Greek, but had a very elementary knowledge of it. Two had begun algebra, and a few could do fractions; several of them did simple sums correctly. Their knowledge of geography was small. All the school learn French, taught by the head master himself, and the upper part of it translated fairly some French from an exercise book they had been doing during the half year. Their writing from dictation was satisfactory, four having no mistakes, and five only one or two. Some of them were fairly acquainted with the English grammar. Many of them practised music so as to assist in the choir of S. Thomas Church, but this was work done out of school hours. The boys were principally taken from the sons of the chief tradesmen of the town, interspersed with a few professional men's and farmer's sons; a few also were boys in humbler circumstances. The age of the 17 upper boys ranged from 12 to 16½; the boys in the lower class averaged 9 years old each. Two of the scholars had just passed the university local examination at Exeter. The boys generally left young, often at 13; and some boys of the upper class went hence to Uppingham and Marlboro' and other large schools.

The head master was elected in 1849. The school seems to have given the patrons some anxiety during the present century. For many years it ceased to exist, and in 1849 was reduced to six boys. The present head master had been elected by the ratepayers in vestry to the incumbency of S. Thomas, a parish in the borough, of which they are the patrons, and he applied for the head-mastership which was vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kendall. The council of the borough elected him on the express condition "that he "would resign the school in the event of its proving a failure "after the expiration of five years, such failure to be determined

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"by two graduates of the university, appointed one by the council, "one by Mr. Clarke," and "that the council would not guarantee "any kind of repairs to the school-house or school-room." The provisions of this clause, happily, have not been called into requisition, although it might be wished that the career of the school had been more successful.

The income of the master was formerly increased by the voluntary payment of 14*l.* a year by the Duke of Northumberland, then the owner of large estates in the neighbourhood. This has been withheld by the present owner of the estates. The head master has himself increased the value of the endowment partly by his exertions in obtaining contributions, and partly by contributing himself towards the rebuilding of the school, and by the additional accommodation he has made at the master's residence. He is assisted in the school by a gentleman who acts as mathematical master, to whom he pays 75*l.* a year, and who occasionally acts as curate at two churches in the parish. The patronage of the school is now, by an order in Chancery in 1859, transferred to eight gentlemen, who are also trustees of the church charities, and who reside in or adjoining to the town. Their powers have not yet been called in action, Mr. Clarke, the head master, having been appointed under the old arrangement. They have no fixed meetings, and the last mention of the grammar school in their minute book was in 1861, when they received a notification from the head master that the school was roofed in; and they cannot be said, up to the present time, to have shown much interest in it.

The success of the school has been doubtless affected by the establishment of county schools at Probus, West Buckland, and elsewhere. Something also is due to local disagreements.*

As a merely local school there is hardly sufficient material in Launceston to support an upper school, and many parents of the existing boys actually prefer the kind of education given at Horwell's (a non-classical school), and keep their children at the grammar school more from a regard for the head master than from a preference for the teaching of the school. They do not appreciate what they call the classical teaching, especially when they find that all they think necessary is to be obtained from three to four guineas a year elsewhere.

In this, as in many other schools, the master's printed terms are only nominal ones, and the sums received are as far below the ostensible ones as they are below the real value of the education offered.

* In illustration of this I may mention that the national school of the three parishes of the borough of Launceston, a large and new building, has been closed for more than six months because two influential gentlemen, being dissatisfied with the management, have withheld their yearly subscription, and sufficient money cannot be raised among the remaining churchmen of the parish to make good the deficiency. The parish is said to be nearly evenly divided between churchmen and dissenters.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 404, A.D. 1837.

Foundation and Endowment.—Endowed by Queen Elizabeth with an annual payment of 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from Inland Revenue Office. George Baron, by will 9 Oct. 1685, gave 10*l.* per annum charged upon manor of Paris Garden in parish of Christchurch, Surrey.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose; head master's house has accommodation for eight boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 10 poor boys (Baron's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by trustees. Vacancies in Board of Trustees filled by appointment of Charity Commission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Oxford in Holy Orders; vicar of parish in which school is situated. Total income from endowment 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* besides hose. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—24 [30 in Nov. 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; sons of higher class tradesmen, professional men, and farmers; all from within 20 minutes walk; pay for French, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, 1*l.* 1*s.*; general work: foundationers, 2*l.* 2*s.*; non-foundationers (including classics) under 12, 6*l.* 6*s.*; above 12, 8*l.* 8*s.* (without classics) under 12, 4*l.* 4*s.*; above 12, 6*l.* 6*s.* Attendance on Sunday voluntary.

Boarders.—None at present [Two in Nov. 1867]. Terms: under 12, 30 guineas; under 15, 35 guineas; above 15, 40 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career or special disqualification for any part of school work. Religious instruction in scripture history twice a week. Collects from various sources, before and after school.

Promotions by examination at end of half-year.

Examination weekly and half-yearly by masters and others. Prizes given by head master and to foundationers by gentleman who nominates them.

Punishments: impositions and extra work; caning for flagrant offences only; the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground: irregular in shape, 80 feet by 40 in some places.

Few boys gone to any university within the last five years, several to public schools.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1866).

Charles Gurney, Trebursye near Launceston.
Northmore Herle Pierce Lawrence, Launceston.
Rev. George Buckmaster Gibbons, Launceston.
Dr. Henry Pethick.
John Ching.
William Richard Derry.
Richard Kingdom Frost.
William Prockter.
} Must be churchwardens.*

Clerk to Trustees:
J. L. Cowlard.

Head Master:
Rev. Samuel Childs Clarke.

* Qy. Churchmen.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CORNWALL.—LAUNCESTON.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	St. Stephen's by Launceston.	Five minutes' walk.
" " - 2	Builder - -	St. Thomas, Launceston.	Close by.
" " - 3	Retired from business.	St. Stephen's, do.	Ten minutes' walk.
" " - 4	Organist - -	Launceston -	Five do.
" " - 5	Retired Sergeant -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Clergyman - -	Same as 1 -	Same as 1.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Pennygillam, Launceston.	Twenty minutes' walk.
" " - 8	Cabinet Maker -	Launceston -	Ten minutes.
" " - 9	Ironmonger - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Saddler - -	St. Thomas -	Close by.
" " - 2	Ironmonger - -	Launceston -	Five minutes' walk.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Lawyer's Clerk -	St. Thomas, Launceston.	Close by.
" " - 5	Builder - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Clergyman - -	St. Stephen's, Launceston.	Five minutes' walk.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Surgeon - -	St. Thomas, Launceston.	Close by.
" " - 9	Engine Driver -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Retired from business.	St. Stephen's, Launceston.	Five minutes' walk.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Several boys have passed within the last few years the Oxford Middle Class Examinations, but we are far away from a centre, so that parents (for the most part not wealthy) do not care to be at the expense of sending their sons. Pupils have also passed the examination for Law and Physic.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
							hours.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	24	4	—	7	—	2	½	2	3	
Greek	1	—	—	—	—	4	„			
Latin	17	4	—	—	—	5	„	3	4	
French	23	—	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	—	5	„	3	4	
Arithmetic	24	4	—	—	—	4	„	1	3	
Book-keeping	10	—	—	—	—					
Mensuration, and Surveying.	12	—	—	—	—	1	„	—	1	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	4	—	—	—	5	„	4	7	
History	24	4	—	—	—	3	„	—	3	
Geography	24	4	—	—	—	4	„	3	4½	
English Grammar.	24	4	—	—	—	3	„	2	3½	
English Composition.	24	4	—	—	—	1	„	1	1½	
Reading	24	4	—	—	—	1*	„			
Writing	24	—	—	—	—	5	„	—	2½	
Music	All sing.									
Drawing	24	—	1*l.* 1*s.*	—	—		„	—	1	
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	1	„	—	—	

The second class contains 7 boys of the average age of 14 years, and the lowest class 6 boys of the average age of 10 years. The second class do nearly the same work as the first class; and so does the lowest, except as regards Latin and mathematics.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HORWELL'S SCHOOL, in ST. STEPHEN'S by LAUNCESTON.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

John Horwell, said to have been once a poor boy resident in St. Stephen's by Launceston, by will in 1707 left 30*l.* a year to maintain six poor boys, sons of poor parishioners of that parish, 6*l.* a year to clothe them, and 5*l.* to a poor widow for looking after them; and 3*l.* for a schoolmaster to teach them to read and write. These directions do not seem to have been followed, and in a suit in Chancery in 1820, it appears that the representatives of the original feoffees, of whom the Duke of Northumberland was the chief, were held chargeable with accumulations amounting to nearly 8,000*l.*

With part of this sum a commodious school house and schoolroom adjoining were built, and with the residue, 6,422*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* three per cent. consolidated stock was purchased, and forms the permanent endowment of the charity.

A general scheme for the school was also sanctioned.

Out of the yearly income the master receives 35*l.* for salary, 72*l.* 16*s.* for the board and maintenance of six boys, 2*l.* for school fire, and 6*l.* in lieu of widow's wages; in all 115*l.* 16*s.* He has no assistant. The boys when they leave, are paid 20*l.* as an apprentice fee, either for binding them to some trade, or for their advancement in some office. The master also, by a private arrangement, receives 10*l.* a year for the education of three poor boys nominated by a neighbouring landowner.

Besides these free boys, he takes day boys and boarders, both of them at moderate charges, fixed by himself; four to six guineas for the former, and 40 guineas for the latter.

32 boys were present when I visited the school. They were made up chiefly of the sons of respectable tradesmen and farmers; the six free boys being socially much the lowest. Two farmers' sons between 18 and 19 attended the school, and took their place amongst the others in the school work. The age of the boys was rather above the average, several being 14.

The work of the school was generally good. No Latin was learned. In arithmetic it was not perhaps very advanced, but it was done quickly and intelligently, if not always quite accurately. The dictation was creditable, the writing fair, and a class of eight boys showed for their age a very considerable and well grounded knowledge of French. Their knowledge of geography was only moderate.

The present master was only appointed last year; the school must not therefore be considered to have yet attained its normal standard.

Besides having had considerable experience in teaching, the master has resided in France and Germany, and himself teaches, as he is well competent to do, both French and German. For this an extra charge is made of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year. He looks forward to taking boarders, of whom at present he has one, but accommodation for 8 or 10.

The trustees are all resident, except one. They selected after much consideration and care, the present master out of more than 100 candidates, and to the manifest interest taken in the school by a leading member of their body, as well as to the active discharge of his duties by the master himself, must be attributed in a great measure the successful revival of this school, which had declined to only five, besides the six free boys.

The school is popular in the town, and in accordance with the wish of the trustees and master, aims to give a solid education to the middle class of society.

The playground is small, and there is no covered place for wet weather, but it is in contemplation to enlarge and improve it.

It would be desirable also to give the foundationers separate beds, though this arrangement does not seem the custom in these parts for boys of this class. The dress worn by them, the founder only requiring that it shall be all of one colour, might be improved without being abolished.

The election of the boys is by the ratepayers in vestry. I believe this power would more properly be exercised by the trustees, though no complaint can be made of the present nominations, which are literally of the very poor parishioners, according to the directions of the founder.

It would be in accordance with the wish of the trustees that the selection of foundationers should not rest alone on the claims of poverty, but that some kind of competition should be required on entrance, or at all events that there should be some examination. One of the present free boys, the last elected, could only just read the most simple English, which throws an unfair burden on the time of the master. As fast as the school makes its ground sure, there is every disposition on the part of the trustees to meet its wants and develope its capacities; and should the school increase in the numbers of its boarders and day boys, the mode of electing the free boys, and the class of boys elected, will have to come under revision.

No one can wish that the founder's injunction should be so literally followed that only six poor boys should be fed, clothed, and educated with the unexpected accumulations of his bounty.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part 1, p. 409, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment:—John Horwell, by will, 6th May 1707, gave an annual sum of 30*l.* for maintenance of six poor boys, further annual sum of 6*l.* for their clothing, further yearly sum of 5*l.* to a poor widow of parish for looking after the poor boys, and a further annual sum of 3*l.* for a schoolmaster for teaching the boys to read and write, and directed that at expiration of seven years from their admission boys should be apprenticed, and that all sums of money of which he should die possessed, should be put out at interest, and that two year's interest should be applied towards erecting proper buildings, &c., and that remaining interest should be applied to the above-mentioned charitable uses. Deeds among records of Court of Chancery.

School Property.—Consists of a dwelling house, yard, and garden, containing a quarter of an acre, and 6,527*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* consols. Average annual income from endowment 190*l.* gross, 166*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of six poor boys, all sons of poor parishioners, three to be chosen by nearest of founder's relations inhabiting parish, and the other three by minister, churchwardens, and parishioners; no boy to be entitled under seven years of age, nor to enjoy for more than seven years (founder's will). In case there be no relations inhabiting parish, all boys to be chosen by minister, churchwardens, and parishioners (scheme, A.D. 1821).

Scheme directs apportionment of income after deducting 20*l.* for apprentice fees, as follows:—for maintenance of boys, sixteen-thirtieths; for clothing of boys, six-thirtieths; for attendance of boys, five-thirtieths; for teaching of boys, three-thirtieths.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and writing (founder's will). Reading, writing, and arithmetic (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 13 March 1821.

Feoffees of town lands, trustees, appoint to fill vacancies in their own body, and appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, Associate of College of Preceptors; allowed to take fourteen boarders; receives from endowment 35*l.* salary; 72*l.* 16*s.* for maintenance of six foundationers; 2*l.* for fires; 6*l.* in lieu of widow's wages.

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* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31 Dec. 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Dividends, less agent's charge of 2*l.* 2*s.*	189	14	0
Sale of stock (105*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*)	92	12	2
Maintenance unapplied	5	9	0
Due to agents	19	5	8½
	£307	0	10½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	80	14	5½
Bills for clothing, &c.	29	7	3½
Head master's salary and maintenance, &c. of boys	112	15	9
Do. gratuity	20	0	0
Assistant master	21	0	0
Surgeon	5	0	0
Advertising for master	4	18	6
Remaining instalment to Weeks	7	0	0
Papering rooms	3	0	0
Rates, taxes, and insurance	2	3	8½
Management	21	1	2
	£307	0	10½

Note.—LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to agents	19	5	8½
Draper's bill	18	4	0
Repairs to schoolhouse	46	2	3
	83	11	11½

Day Scholars.—17, from distances up to five, six, or ten miles. Three boys educated gratuitously on a recent foundation. School fees, 4*l.* 4*s.* a year French and German, 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

Boarders.—Ten. Six receive gratuitous board, lodging, and education. Two boys sleep in each bed. Four private boarders. Four meals a day. Meat once; twice a week, twice. No beer allowed. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, 22, 24, 26, and 28 guineas. Rise 6.30 to 7 or 7.30 a.m. Some day boys from a distance lodge in town.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by arithmetic and pure mathematics chiefly, and modern languages subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases, especially to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction confined to Scripture History, except that foundation boys are brought up in accordance with principles of Church of England. Thornton's Family Prayers used.

Promotions by attainments, ascertained by daily inspection and occasional examination, also regulated by aptitude of boy to rise in his subjects of study.

Examinations periodically by head master, and half-yearly in presence of trustees and governors by university or other qualified examiners appointed by head master and trustees conjointly. No prizes given, system of rewards being in head master's opinion undesirable.

Corporal punishment by head master only, privately, and as a last expedient. Reasonable impositions may be inflicted by under masters.

Playground far too small. Borough member has promised to add one. Boys not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a master.

Head master only recently appointed.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 40 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:

William Martyn, St. Stephen's by Launceston.
Rev. Edward Polwhele, St. Stephen's by Launceston.
Charles Gurney, Trebarsye in South Petherwin.
Charles Pearse, Newport, Launceston.
Charles Nations Burt, Newport, Launceston, Saddler.

Head Master:

Richard Reed, A.C.P.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	North Tamerton -	10 miles.
" " - 2	Grocer - -	Launceston -	¼ mile.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	St. Stephen's -	Do.
" " - 4	Stationer - -	Launceston	Do.
" " - 5	Famrer - -	St. Stephen's -	—
" " - 6	Do. - -	St. Stephen's Parish Colliery.	1¼ mile.
" " - 7	Printer, Bookseller	Launceston -	¼ mile.
" " - 8	Solicitor's Clerk -	Do.	—
" " - 9	Smith - -	St. Stephen's -	-
" " - 10	Roadman -	Dutsend - -	¾ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer - -	St. Stephen's -	House.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Tinman - -	Launceston -	—
" " - 4	Shoemaker -	St. Stephen's -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Carpenter -	Do. - -	—
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Private Gentleman	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Builder - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Werrington -	3 miles.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Lizant - -	5 miles.

Only one boarder in the house at present, son of an agriculturist, of Lizant, Cornwall.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowedge.	27	2	—	*x*	yrs. 12	5	Mins. 45	5	Hrs. 2½	Scriptures *pure et simple.*
French	6	2	10/6 per qrtr.	3	13	10	20	20	3-4	Hall's 1st French Course. French Grammar. Prose Work, France and the French, 12 Chaps. Bible, Proverbs, &c.
Arithmetic	27	3	—	18	13	13	Hr. 1	—	10	Crossly's and Colenso's.
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nesbit.
History	20	1	—	20	13	4	½	4	2	Collier.
Geography	27	2	—	29	13	4	½	4	2	Scottish School Book Association.
English Grammar.	27	2	—	20	13	4	½	4	2	McLeod.
English Composition.	20	1	—	20	13	4	½	4	2	Manuscript Ex. used.
Reading	27	2	—	20	13	8	Mins. 20	—	2½	Bible, English History, and other Books.
Writing	27	1	—	27	12	5	Hr. ½	5	2½	
Other Subjects	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

N.B.—Pupils not contained in Class I. are merely beginners of the most elementary character and their school work is at present simply confined to learning to read and write.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LISKEARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A grammar or Latin school existed in Liskeard up to 1849 for at least 300 years. The Commissioners of Edward VI. report to His Majesty that Liskeard was a "meet place to establish a learned "man to preach God's Word and teach a grammar school." Cash accounts of the borough still exist in which a sum is entered as being paid yearly to a master, in the reign of Elizabeth. The old schoolroom is a long building on the castle hill, now converted into a police station, and belonging to the Duke of Cornwall; in it "Peter Pindar" and Dean Prideaux received their early education, and some of the leading families of the neighbourhood and many of the resident gentry and professional men in the town are old scholars. The master was a clergyman, and in early times seems to have been paid by the borough corporation, and afterwards received 120*l.* a year from the Earl of St. Germans, whose political influence in the borough was supreme before the old Reform Bill, and in return for this payment the Earl nominated certain free boys. For some political reasons this payment was withheld in 1815, and the school, after having been repeatedly suspended between this date and 1849, was finally discontinued in the latter year.

The nearness of Plymouth, the utter absence of any endowment for the master, the desire of parents to send their children farther from home, the dislike of a classical education, have all pressed adversely against the grammar school; and while regret was expressed to me by the mayor and several of the leading inhabitants at its untimely end, and their own personal wish to see it re-established, doubts were also expressed about the possibility of reviving it.

The old grammar school was endowed, as well as the school at Truro, by the will of Dr. Cardew with 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year for prizes. This sum has not been claimed since 1849.

Spacious and handsome schools have just been erected at Liskeard under the superintendence and by the exertion of the vicar, and will be opened next year. The subscriptions have been solicited and obtained only from churchmen, and it is the present intention of the managers to keep the school independent either of Government aid and inspection, or the National Society.

The vicar and certain trustees receive 15*l.* a year from Buller's education fund, an endowment established in 1713 to teach all poor persons' children whatever to write, read, cast accounts, and in the art of navigation, and in the doctrines of the Church of England. Four other schools also receive 15*l.* a year from the same endowment; Saltash, Grampound, Looe, and Penzance; and the Chancery scheme which regulates it, directs the local trustees to provide for the instruction of the children of all poor persons without or within the town, who shall not be able, or shall

profess themselves not well able, to pay for their children's schooling. Power is given to the trustees to vary the kind of instruction with the consent of the bishop; to determine the payments and the number of the scholars; and the master is to be at liberty to take from the friends or parents a small weekly sum in addition.

The vicar, in a paper drawn up for the management of the newly built schools, expresses his wish in reference to this fund. He says "The Liskeard parochial schools were built in 1866 to "carry out the intention of J. Buller, and at the same time to "extend the advantages of education beyond the objects he had "in view, and on a larger scale than his bequest alone would "permit." The managers are thus quite prepared, when the school is at work, to extend the sphere of its operation beyond the poor, taking public feeling as the measure and guide of their proceedings.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PENRHYN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

An old endowment for a grammar school exists at Penrhyn, dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, who granted 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for its support, which was long paid out of the land revenues of the Crown. It has not been paid within the memory of any of those from whom I made inquiries on the spot, there having been no school nor master who could claim it. Both at Penrhyn and the neighbouring town of Falmouth, only two miles distant, are several large private schools, principally established for the middle and lower middle class of society.

I was assured on good authority, that at Penrhyn, and S. Budock, and the neighbourhood, some of the better class of farmers, and the masters of ships, sent their sons to be educated at the National school. At Falmouth, some years ago, several of the resident gentry interested in the shipping trade of the town, subscribed to build school premises, and opened a school on the proprietary system. It began with great success in point of numbers, but soon sank to zero and was shut up. About nine years ago, as a private adventure, a clergyman, a member of the university of Cambridge, leased the schoolroom, and opened a boarding house in Falmouth, and now has a large private school of 70 boys, of whom 60 are day boys, composed almost entirely of the commercial and farming classes of the neighbourhood.

PENZANCE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The history of this school cannot be better given than in the statement which has been prepared by the town clerk:

"The school was founded by resolution of the Corporation of Penzance, passed 26th January 1789, to erect 'a Latin grammar school for the general use and benefit of the 'town and neighbourhood,' and to purchase a piece of ground for that purpose.

"The schoolroom was built and the expenses of site and erection paid out of the corporate funds, and a master was appointed by the then corporation.

"At the time of the passing of the Municipal Act, 1835, the then master, Rev. G. Morris, was in receipt of a stipend from the corporate funds of 50*l.* a year, which was secured to him under the Municipal Act, s. 68, by the bond of the new corporation, for so long as he should retain the appointment.

"He was also in the receipt of the dividends of 100*l.*, left to the Penzance Corporation, and invested in the public funds (now reduced to 3*l.* per cent.), for the use of the master of the Penzance grammar school, by the late Humphry Davy, on condition of the master giving the boys a holiday on his birthday.

"Mr. Morris resigned the mastership at Christmas 1842, shortly after which a new master, Rev. H. Batten, was appointed, but without any stipend from the corporate funds, he being simply allowed the use of the school premises and the dividends on the above 100*l.*

"Mr. Batten gave up the school at Michaelmas 1846, and the premises remained idle until Ladyday 1848, when the corporation granted a lease of them to a private individual for a term of 75 years, at 12*l.* a year, and they were converted by him into a dwelling house.

"The school remained in abeyance until 10th September, 1850, when Rev. T. G. Grylls, who carried on a private classical school in the town, was appointed master of the Penzance grammar school, and the proceeds of Sir H. Davy's legacy were paid over to him as such.

"On 24th September 1850 the rent from the former school premises, which had up to that time gone into the corporate funds, was, by resolution of the council, ordered to be set aside 'as a separate fund until a sufficient sum from other sources shall be obtained to meet it towards providing a new grammar school.' The rent thus accumulated to the extent of 43*l.* 19*s.*, when on 28th September 1852 the rent from the previous Midsummer was ordered to be paid to the master of the grammar school for the time being.

"From that time to the present the mastership has been kept up by successive appointments by the Council, and the rent of the old school premises and proceeds of Sir H. Davy's legacy handed over to him, making together 15*l.* a year.

"Mr. Grylls, when he held the appointment, offered to educate free of charge two boys on the nomination of the council, which offer was accepted, and the present master has increased the number of such free scholarships to three."

At present the master of a private school in the town receives these two payments from the corporation, and teaches gratuitously in return three boys nominated by the corporation, sons of re-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

spectable tradesmen, or men in respectable position, who require assistance. The corporation exercise no sort of control over the master, whose private property the school is, but pay him the before-mentioned sums, partly on the doctrine of *cy près*, and partly because they have always laudably taken an interest in the education of the inhabitants of the town.

The present master educates in an ordinary private house, adapted as best it can be for a school, at terms from four to six guineas a year, 32 boys, chiefly the sons of the upper tradesmen of the town. None learn Greek, but nearly all the school were taught Latin. Some few of the upper boys had begun plane trigonometry and conic sections. French was an extra, and taught to ten boys by a French master, who came for the purpose.

The master sent in boys occasionally to the university local examinations. The boys generally left at 14, some few staying later. Boys came here from the National and Wesleyan schools, and some few went hence to Cheltenham and other large school.

The National and Wesleyan schools at Penzance are both of them large and well conducted. At the former more than 200 were assembled at the time I unexpectedly called. I found there a class of 30 boys, sons of quite an upper stratum of society in the town, clergy, surgeons, captains of mines, &c., who paid two guineas a year, and though they occupied a desk by themselves, and did not mix with their fellows in the playground, were entirely associated with the rest of the school in their ordinary work. A gentleman of position in the town assured me he should not hesitate to send his own son there for elementary teaching. No doubt this arrangement is successful, partly owing to the state of society here, which happily is simple, and not very exclusive, partly, I cannot doubt, owing to the excellence of the teaching.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 445, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By resolution of corporation of Penzance, 26 Jan. 1789, schoolroom built and expenses of site defrayed out of corporation funds, whereout until A.D. 1842 master received salary of 50*l.* per annum. Sir Humphry Davy (who was educated at the school) gave 100*l.* three per cent, reduced, the interest to be paid to schoolmaster upon condition that he should give boys a holiday on the anniversary of his birthday. Deeds in town safe.

School Property.—School premises let on lease for 75 years from 25 March 1848 at a rent of 12*l.* per annum. Average annual income from endowment 15*l.*, whole of which is paid to master of a private school, who in consideration thereof teaches three boys freely.

Objects of Trust.—For the general use and benefit of town and neighbourhood (resolution of corporation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a Latin grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by corporation.

State of (private) School in Second Half-year of 1864.

N.B.—The school is a private school, but receives three boys without fee in consideration of the amount of the endowment. Its general character is semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Day Scholars.—26 [32 in 1867], sons of gentlemen, clergymen, merchants, farmers, and wealthiest tradesmen; from a radius of a quarter of a mile; pay for French and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; non-foundationers, under 10 years of age, 4*l.* 4*s.*; above 10, 6*l.* 6*s.* Fires, lights, and stationery, 10*s.* each.

Boarders.—Five (one in 1867): all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board according to age (ordinary diet) 25 to 30 guineas, (special diet) 40 to 50 guineas. Hours, 6 to 7 a.m.; 7 to 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and spell, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.

School classified by all subjects grouped together. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Two lessons in the week in Scripture; Church Catechism repeated every morning. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination at Midsummer and Christmas by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely corporal punishment; the latter publicly; all by head master only.

No playground at present.

One boy gone to London University within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

Trustees:

The Corporation of Penzance, and their Educational Committee.

Clerk to Trustees:

E. H. Rodd, Town Clerk's Office, Penzance.

Head Master:

Trimer Bennett.

[*For tables* A. *and* C. *see page* 440.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	30	6	—	9	14	2	½	2	6	The Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and the Acts of the Apostles. The Church Catechism and the Morning and Evening Service.	10	13	2	½	2	1	Same as Upper Class	5	9	2	½	2	1	Books of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew. The Church Catechism.
Latin	19	2	—	1	16	6	1	6	6	Cæsar, Book I.	8	12	6	1	6	6	Cornelius Nepos. Lives of Alcibiades and Miltiades.	9	10	6	1	6	6	Principia Latina, p. I.
French	9	2	42/-	5	13	2	1	2	2		4	10	2	1	2	2								
Arithmetic	30	6	—	9	14	6	1	6	6	Colenso's Arithmetic	10	12	6	1	6	6	Colenso's Arithmetic	5	9	6	1	6	6	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	5	—	—	5	15	4	1	—	4	Book-keeping by Chambers.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	25	5	—	9	14	2	1	2	2	Nesbit's Mensuration	10	12	2	1	2	2	Nesbit's Mensuration.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	5	—	9	14	6	1½	—	9	*Euclid*, Book VI., IV., and part of III. *Algebra.* Quadratic Equations to Binomial Theorem. *Conic Sections.* The Straight Line, Circle, and Parabola. *Trigonometry.* The higher rules of Plane Trigonometry. *Mechanics.* Statics and Dynamics.	10	12	—	1	—	6	Euclid Book I., 1-24. Algebra to the end of Fractions.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books, used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
History	30	6	—	9	14	6	½	—	1½	George I. to Victoria	10	12	6	½	—	1½	Same as Upper Class	5	9	6	½	—	3	Little Arthur's History.
Geography	30	6	—	9	14	2	½	2	1	Europe and the British Islands.	10	12	2	½	2	1		5	9	3	½	6	1½	
English Grammar.	30	6	—	9	14	6	½	6	1½	Allen and Cornwall's Grammar, and Morell's Analysis.	10	12	6	½	6	1½		5	9	3	½	6	1½	
English Literature.	9	2	—	9	14	2	½	—	1½	National Society's Class Book of Poetry and Adams on the English Language.	10	12	2	½	—	1½								
Eng. Comp.	25	5	—	9	14	1	½	—	—	- - - -	10	12	1	½										
Reading	30	6	—	No stated time is devoted to this subject.						- - - -	Same as Upper Class.						- - - -	5	9	6	½	6	3	
Writing	30	6	—	All Exercises and Mathematical Work, &c. is done on paper.														5	9	6	½	—	3	
Drawing	11	1	42/-	11	12	2	1½	—	3															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lodging - house keeper.	6, Carlson's Buildings.	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Lady of independent means.	Trevear Cottage -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Cashier in Bank -	London and South Western Bank.	Do.
„ „ - 4	Auctioneer, &c. -	Regent Square -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Civil Engineer -	The Cliff -	200 yards.
„ „ - 6	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 7	Hotel keeper -	The Three Tuns Hotel.	¼ mile.
„ „ - 8	Draper - -	The Green Market	Do.
„ „ - 9	Merchant - -	Causeway Head -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Market Place -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Market Gardener -	Gulval - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman - -	North Parade -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Solicitor's Clerk -	Morat Place -	Do.
„ „ - 4	Cashier in Bank -	Alverton - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Captain of a Vessel	Clarence Terrace	Do.
„ „ - 6	Gentleman - -	Rosevear House -	300 yards
„ „ - 7	Purser and Mine Agent.	Penrose Terrace -	50 yards.
„ „ - 8	Editor of Newspaper	Alverton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 9	Draper - -	The Green Market	Do.
„ „ - 10	Merchant - -	Penrose Terrace -	20 yards.

There are only five boarders.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy passed in the 1st class the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

4 boys have passed the Entrance Examination to the Royal College of Surgeons.

1 boy has passed the Cambridge Middle Class Examination, Senior.

1 boy „ „ „ Junior.

4 boys „ Oxford „ „ Junior.

The Head Master can speak only of distinctions gained during the time he has been appointed, viz., 5 years.

PROBUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In the reign of James II. a small foundation was made here of a house and 10*l.* a year rentcharge, "for a graduate of arts, or "some one qualified to teach a grammar school; and the heirs "male of the founder were to nominate certain scholars, the pre- "ference to be given to those of the name and family of the founder, "who should be decayed, not exceeding five in number, to be "taught according to the usage and discipline of grammar "schools."

When the present rector first came to the parish, a school existed, the master of which received the 10*l.* a year and occupied the house, the property of the charity. Poor children were taught by him gratuitously; the farmers or wealthier parents made their own terms with him. This school has entirely disappeared and new national schools receiving the Government grant have been, for some years established, the master of which occupies the house of the old foundation; and the 10*l.*, augmented by some further sums from a charity in the parish, also founded by the founder of the grammar school, so as now to amount to 50*l.* a year, are paid to the trustees of the general fund for the national schools. The master is also permitted to occupy a garden, about one eighth of an acre, by the trustees of the last-named charity without paying rent. This national school seemed well conducted. The reading and summing of the boys, and writing from dictation, were all very creditable, and would contrast favourably with some other schools I visited. The order and discipline was markedly good. There was an attendance of 60 to 70 boys, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were the children of quite poor parents. A large number of girls were also taught in the same room. The attendance was irregular, although a prize for regular attendance had been instituted. Without entering upon the question as to whether the change may be a desirable one or not, it is clear that the kind of education now given at this national school is not that contemplated by the founder when he required the master to be a graduate, and the children to be taught according to the use and discipline of a grammar school.

In the village of Probus, at the sole expense of a private gentleman, a clergyman, a school has been established, and good accommodation has been provided for boys of the farming and trading class. Although intended to be self-supporting, it was not instituted with a view to profit. Two of the present masters are in orders, and take parochial duty in the parish or in villages close by. There were 37 boys there, of whom 30 were boarders. The numbers have fluctuated considerably. It was founded in 1853, has accommodation for 80 boarders, and has had as many as 65 boys. All the details of the school buildings and accommodation are carefully arranged. Nearly the whole of the boys were taught Latin; French was an extra, but 20 out of 35 boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

were learning it in 1866. From an analysis made a short time ago, out of 208 boys 52 had been farmers' sons, 63 sons of parents in mercantile life, the rest sons of professional men. The terms were 30 guineas for boarders; which can leave but a very small margin for profit after payment of necessary expenses.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. i. 474).

Foundation and Endowment.—William Williams, by deed 4 July, 4 Jas. II., in performance of commands and will of John Williams, and in full discharge of sums of 2*l.* per annum bequeathed by him to be paid to a schoolmaster, gave a house and garden, and also a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum for school, and master.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 10*l.* a year. Buildings and site (not connected with Williams's gift but belonging to the parish) good.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing five boys (founder's name and kindred to be preferred) free, according to the usage and discipline of grammar schools.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Feoffees of Williams's charity, and parochial clergy, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise control over the admission and expulsion of boys, studies, discipline, and control of examination. Master to be certificated. Feoffees elect to supply vacancies in their own body.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—An elementary school under Government inspection.

Master.—One certificated, receives 10*l.* per annum from endowment, and a Government grant.

Day Scholars.—95: sons of tradesmen and farm labourers, from distances up to two miles; pay 4*d.* per week tradesmen; 2*d.* per week, farm labourers; no extra charges. Attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No entrance qualification.

School classified separately for each group of subjects. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed daily by a prayer from Bowdler's Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examinations twice yearly, by H.M. inspector or the diocesan inspector.

Punishments: keeping in and public corporal punishment.

Playgrounds: two, 100 feet by 70 feet each, adjoining the school; marbles, tops, and running games played; master always present and sometimes joins in the games. No gymnasium. Drilling taught.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Mr. Tresawnd,
Mr. Doble,
Mr. Weekes,
} Probus.

Manager:
Rev. R. W. Barnes, Vicar of Probus.

Head Master:
James Trembath.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Ninety-five boys receive instruction in religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, and writing; average age 9½ years. Three learn mensuration and surveying; average age 13. And 30 learn history, geography, English grammar, English composition; average age 10½.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SALTASH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

I found at Saltash, where I arrived unexpectedly, an orderly and well-disciplined national school, in which 109 children, of both sexes and of all ages up to 13, were assembled, and almost entirely consisting of the children of poor parents. The school receives the Government grant. Several of the upper boys read, and wrote from dictation creditably, and showed intelligence in doing simple sums.

Towards the augmentation of the funds of this school 6*l.* 17*s.* is annually paid from the land revenues of the Queen, which sum from time immemorial has been paid to some school in Saltash, and formerly was paid to the "grammar school." No further traces of this grammar school exist, which may have been carried on on the site of the present national school, which was rebuilt in 1842 during the mayoralty of the Rev. W. Hawks. A gentleman who has a large private classical school in Saltash, has informed me that in the Chancery Rolls of Edward IV., 1549, mention is made of "the stipendarie called Smythe's, founded by "John Smythe, to find a pryste to teach children in Salteashe," which, doubtless, has reference to the old grammar school to which the above-named payment was made. Boys educated as boarders in some school in Saltash are eligible, equally with those in Plymouth, for the benefits of Kellway's trust, described in the account of the Plymouth Grammar school.

The national school at Saltash also receives 15*l.* from Buller's education fund, being one of the five towns selected by the founder for that purpose; a fund not necessarily, according to the decree in Chancery for its administration, to be applied to the merely elementary education of the poor.

The population of Saltash, and of the neighbouring village of S. Stephen's, is increasing, and now numbers from 2,000 to 3,000 souls.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. i. 422. End. Gr. Ret. 20.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. Sum of 6*l.* 17*s.* formerly paid by Crown to master of grammar school at Saltash.

School Property.—At present 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* a year, appropriated to elementary school in Saltash. (End. Gr. Ret.)

TRURO FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The earliest mention of the grammar school at Truro occurs in the reign of Edward VI. The corporation are the patrons of the school, elect the master, and out of the corporate funds pay him 25*l.* a year. There is no history of the origin of this payment, but the better opinion inclines to believe it to be a compulsory payment, and that at some time consideration was received for it. There is no residence for the master, but a handsome schoolroom capable of holding, and arranged with desks for, 80 to 100 boys. This room is part of the endowment. The date 1730 is carved under the arms of the town over the head master's seat. Locally the schoolroom is badly situated, below the level of the street and surrounded by houses. A small yard adjoins on one side, there is no other playground, and no place for the boys to wait in case of rain before the school doors are opened. At one corner of the space round the schoolroom, and belonging to the school, is a small room panelled and fitted with oak, serving as a library, in which are a considerable number, perhaps 200, of very old books, principally Latin, some classical, many of them in good preservation. Poli Synopsis and Aristotle's works are among the number.

The head master at the time of my visit had resigned his office and intended to leave at Christmas. He had heretofore taken boarders at his own private house, his terms being 40 guineas a year year for boarders; 8 and 10 guineas for day boys, according to age, and one guinea for stationery. These terms included French, which he taught himself. There were nine boys in the school, all day boys, and nearly all sons of the upper section of those engaged in commercial pursuits at Truro. These few boys did credit to their teaching, and though all were young—none exceeding 14—showed generally an amount of knowledge of Latin and Greek, for which in a county where the lamp of classical attainment burns dimly, I was not prepared. Two upper boys had a very well grounded though elementary knowledge of Greek, and construed Virgil fluently; and in algebra or arithmetic most of the nine did creditable work. Boys have gone in for the university local examinations from the school. The school has in numbers fluctuated considerably. The present head master has been 11 years at the school, and has had at one time as many as 30 boys. Some members of the corporation who were themselves educated at the school remember 80 to 90 boys. About 30 years ago the school was shut up. In regard to the vacancy of the head mastership at Christmas, the corporation have appointed a committee of seven members to superintend and report upon the affairs of the grammar school. These gentlemen, all of whom I had the pleasure of meeting, seemed anxious to advance the interests of the school; but they felt that with so small an endowment, and no school buildings beyond a schoolroom, there were considerable difficulties in securing the services of an efficient master. They,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

however, were unanimous in recommending that the head master should be a graduate of one of the universities; that he should appoint a second master, competent to teach mathematics, English, and geography, bookkeeping and arithmetic, and that as the appointment of a second master was with a view of giving a sound commercial, combined with a classical, education to the inhabitants of Truro, the council be recommended to grant a further sum of 25*l.* a year towards his remuneration for three or five years. The council has not yet passed these recommendations, but I learn that they are likely to be carried, and if so, will reflect credit on the town as showing there is some disposition to take interest in the education of the town.

The school, in proportion to the rest of its endowment, is rich in exhibition and prize funds, besides having largely benefited by the generosity of Lord Falmouth. A yearly sum was left by a former head master, Dr. Cardew, of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to be given in prizes of books or medals, to the boy whom the trustees shall after examination consider most proficient; the trustees being the mayor, the head master, the rector of S. Mary's, the rector of S. Erme, and the vicar of Kenwyn. Owing to the small number at the school, or some other cause, the head master has not of late applied for this prize; it was last given in 1862; when not applied for it is paid to the heirs of the testator. Lord Falmouth used always to present to the school three medals; one of gold, one of silver, and one of copper, for recitations in the school; these too, at the instance of the head master have been, it is to be hoped only temporarily, discontinued. There are also two exhibitions for boys educated at the school, founded by Sir John Eliot in 1764, under a scheme for the distribution of his estate, which received the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, March 14, 1767. These exhibitions are 30*l.* each, for seven years, to be held at Exeter College, Oxford, only, by a boy educated at Truro grammar school, who must have been there for at least three years. The seven years are to be reduced to four if any Truro boy is then ready to succeed. In default of boys being ready to take the exhibition from Truro, it is to be thrown open to any boy who has been three years at any grammar school in Cornwall, who is to enjoy it for four years, but is liable to give it up, if at any time meanwhile a properly qualified Truro boy can be found to take it. If only one exhibitioner can be found in the county, he is to have 35*l.* a year, and the remaining 25*l.* is to be distributed in certain specified parishes by the trustees to teach poor children to read, viz.: Truro, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Ladock. The trustees are the judges of the fitness and propriety of any boy to enjoy the exhibition.

Since 1845 nine boys have been elected to this exhibition from Truro grammar school, each holding it on an average for four years; the last was elected in 1861, and is now (1866) in receipt of 35*l.* a year at Oxford. In 1863 an exhibition was vacant and the vacancy advertised; but no application having been made for it, the surplus income enabled the trustees in 1864 and 1865 to distribute among the four above-named national schools 15*l*

each, and 5*l.* to Padstow and S. Agnes. The whole income of the exhibition endowment amounts to about 100*l.* a year. The rule requiring the exhibitioner to enter Exeter College has prejudiced the usefulness of the exhibition, as it excludes any boy from going even to Cambridge. The case once occurred of the trustees electing an exhibitioner and Exeter College plucking him at his matriculation. The rule latterly has been, for the candidate first to matriculate at Exeter, and he then is accepted by the electors as properly qualified to enjoy the exhibition.

It is unsatisfactory that a fund intended primarily to promote a higher education should at present be mainly applied in supplementing subscriptions to national schools for the poor. Truro is a large and thriving town of 12,000 inhabitants, and considers itself the capital, as it is the centre, of Cornwall, and of a large mining district around. There are here several large schools where the majority of the resident tradespeople and some of the surrounding farmers send their children. The head master of the grammar school has experienced a difficulty in mixing two different social grades together. But probably the greater cheapness of the private schools has, with the majority of parents, been the ruling cause in their favour, and with those parents who can afford a larger sum, a strong desire here, as elsewhere in Cornwall, to send their sons to be educated beyond the county, extensively prevails, a desire which the opening of the West Cornwall railway has tended to develope.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part i. 478.) A.D. 1837. End. Gr. Ret. 20.)

No Answers received from Mayor and Corporation.

Foundation and Endowment.—From entry in journals of House of Commons, 21 May 1689, it appears that free grammar school was founded by deed (now lost) 3 Edward VI.; Master of the Rolls, 19 March 1767, confirmed scheme directing residue of personal estate of Sir John Eliot to be invested in consols and two annual sums of 30*l.* to be applied out of dividends in maintenance of two exhibitioners for four or seven years at Exeter College, Oxford, who should have been educated for three years at school with provisoes, in case of default of properly qualified candidates and for applying surplus dividends towards teaching poor children to read in Truro, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Ladock.

School Property.—25*l.* per annum is paid by corporation to head master. Exhibition fund produces about 100*l.* per annum. (For Lord Falmouth's prizes, see preceding report.)

Buildings and site very ill adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School apparently founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, trustees, appoint master (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865).

Master, rector of Truro and vicars of Kenwyn, Gluvias, and Veryan, trustees of exhibition fund.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. Net income (less 45*l.* for house rent and taxes and assistant's salaries) from endowment; from fees about 180*l.*, and from profits of boarders 20*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—20, three fourths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, merchants, and shopkeepers; all from within half a mile. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four private pupils in head master's house; treated as members of his family; each has a separate bed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for Greek, Latin French, mathematics, arithmetic, and English. School course modified according to parents' wishes. Religious instruction at head master's discretion. Prayers morning and evening attended by boarders only.

Promotions by marks for half year's work added to marks gained by half-yearly examination.

Examination by head master half-yearly and prizes given by him. Prize of books bequeathed by former head master, for which boys are examined by three neighbouring clergymen appointed under donor's will. Medals given by Lord Falmouth for public recitations discontinued of late.

Punishments: impositions and slight corporal punishment with cane; latter by head master only.

Playground: a small yard only.

One boy gone to Oxford within the last five years.

School open 38 weeks in the year. Study 30 hours per week besides time for preparation, which is two hours per day for boarders.

Trustees:

The mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Truro.

Head Master:

Rev. C. D. Newman (resigned in Dec. 1866.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	General Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Coal Merchant.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman.	„ „ - 2	Dyer.
„ „ - 3	Grocer.	„ „ - 3	Surgeon.
„ „ - 4	Foreign Merchant.	„ „ - 4	Clergyman.
„ „ - 5	Retired Col., E.I.C.S.	„ „ - 5	Master Mariner.
„ „ - 6	Solicitor.	„ „ - 6	Surgeon.
„ „ - 7	Foreign Merchant.	„ „ - 7	Mine Agent.
„ „ - 8	Physician.	„ „ - 8	Draper.
„ „ - 9	Inland Revenue Officer.	„ „ - 9	Surgeon.
„ „ - 10		„ „ - 10	Merchant.

All reside in Truro, within ½ a mile of the school.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 61.]

County of Cornwall.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income for five years ending 1864. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Truro	11,337	Mining and farming.	?	—	- - -	Bad	- - -	25	25	25	Stat.
Semi-classical—Schools—											
Helston	3,843	Mining and agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Corporation.	13	13	13	Stat.
Launceston (Grammar.)	2,790	Farming	?	—	Varied by Pro. of Law.	Good	Rent-charge.	26	26	26	Stat.
Penzance*	9,414	Farming, mining, and seafaring.	Town Safe	Yes	- - -	None	Corporation.	15	15	15	Stat.
Non-classical Schools—											
Fowey	1,429	Seafaring, farming, and mining.	Receiver	Yes, the printed scheme.	Scheme 25th July 1856.	Good	Receiver and trustees.	Above 80	80	80	Stat.
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	2,790½	Chiefly farming.	In Court of Chancery.	—	Scheme A.D. 1821.	Fair	Charity trustees.	190	167	167	Stat.
Probus	1,449	Farming	None	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	10	8l.18s.	8l.18s.	—
Saltash	3,287	Income paid to National School.			- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—											
Bodmin	4,809	Farming and mining.	Land Revenue Records Office.	—	Obsolete	None	Rent-charge.	5	—	—	—
Liskeard	4,689	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	3,549	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
2	£ 60	None	£ 0	Local ex. off.	—	H.M.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	—
1	16	—	—	Local	—	Master	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	0	None	0	Local	Churchmen.	Master	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	Preference to relations of George Brown.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Master	No	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	County and local.	Residence. within cnty.	Trstees. only.	Yes	Fowey and parish.	Boys	Poverty pref.	Application to trustees.	30 fixed.	Commerel., classics if desired.	None
—	—	—	—	Town charity trustees.	—	—	—	Parishioners	Boys	Poor parishioners absolute.	Election by ratepayers in vestry.	Stat., always 6boys.	Non-class.	Apprenticing, &c.
None	0	None	0	Local	None	—	Yes	The parish	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	0	None	0	—	—	—	—	- - -	Boys	- -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Truro	H.M.	Corporation.	—	H.M.	H.M.	—	None	4 B. 20 D.	Has rather declined.	2
Semi-classical Schools—										
Helston	H.M.	Corporation.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Always has been a graduate.	H.M.	3 B. 13 D.	Inferior class of boys.	4
Launceston (Grammar.)	H.M., asst. M.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Holy Orders graduate.	H.M.	B. D.	—	2
Penzance*	H.M.	Corporation.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Competent to teach classics and mathematics.	None	5 B. 26 D.	—	½
Non-classical Schools—										
Fowey	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	Trstees. or H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	D.	—	2 miles.
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	H.M.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	H.M.	—	Master.	7 B. 17 D.	Inc. in usefulness.	6
Probus	H.M.	Feoffees and parish clergyman.	Feoffees and parish clergyman.	—	—	Certified by Com. Coun. on Education.	None	—	—	—
Saltash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—										
Bodmin	Master	Corporation.	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
Lichard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Penrhyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving school have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
- -	- -	·1	·13	H.M. -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	45 A. 55 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(a) 7 (b) 10	- - -	1,050	—
- -	35 A. 65 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 8 (b) 9	By senior boys.	—	—
- -	- -	·1	·2	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(a) 6-7 (b) 8-7	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	Trustees	H.M. -	H.M.	—	—	—	—	(a) 6 am. (b) 9 pm.	- - -	—	—
100 B.	5 A. 65 B. 30 C.	—	—	Trustees	H.M., some boys lodge in town.	—	Yes	Pay ready money for everything.			(a) 6½ to 7½	Masters -	—	None
Income paid to National School.				- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	No boarding houses.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	-	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Truro	38	30	No rule on this point.	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	One half in school; the remainder at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Helston	40	26	- - -	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	- - -	11	1	13	—	—
Launceston (Grammar.)	40	25	Reading and writing.	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	Two thirds in school; the rest out without supervision.	17	1	23	—	—
Penzance*	40	26	Reading, writing, spelling, and four rules of arithmetic.	Uniform -	Marks and examination.	All out of school	27	—	9	—	—
Non-classical Schools—											
Fowey	44	30	Reading -	- - -	By examination	- - -	6	1	12	—	—
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	44	40	Reading and writing.	By mathematics chiefly.	Proficiency -	All out of school	—	—	6	1	—
Probus	40	25	- - -	Uniform -	Examination	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Saltash	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—											
Bodmin	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces.	—	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V	P.	P.V.	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces.	All	All	Text books	1	—	10	—	—	(*a*) Text-books
	P.V.	—	P.V.	—		24	24	All three	10	12	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	31	25	All three	5	25	25	—	—	
	2	—	4	—		All	16	(*b*) 20	—	6	—	—	—	
Tutor	—	—	P.	P.	All three	27	4	All three	—	6	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
	—	—	—	—		95	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Cornwall.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Truro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	Half-yearly	—
Semi-classical Schools—													
Helston	16	16	7	9	9	16	16	4	—	G.D. and P.	—	Half-yearly	H.M.
Launceston (Grammar.)	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	D.F.; P.M.	—	Weekly and half-yearly.	H.M.
Penzance*	31	31	31	9	25	31	31	11	—	All	—	Half-yearly	H.M.
Non-classical Schools—													
Fowey	24	24	18	—	24	30	54	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	20	34	27	—	30	34	34	—	—	P.M.; T.M.	34	Periodically H.M.	Half-yearly H.M. and trustees conjointly.
Probus	30	30	30	—	30	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	By Govt. insp. and dioc. insp.
Saltash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—													
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Open to all.	H.M.	—	Boarders only.	H.M.	None	—
Yes	Yes	—	—	Open to all.	—	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	—	None	Boarders, 2
No	Yes	Yes	24	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Collects before and after school.	—	H.M.	—	All, unless parents object.
—	Yes	—	31	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	—	All, 2
—	—	None	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book	Whole sch.	—	—	Vincent scholars.
Yes	Yes; especially.	Yes	34	Open to all.	H.M. fndtn. boys.	Thornton's family prayers.	Foundn. boys and boarders.	H.M.	2 for foundation boys and boarders.	2 for foundation boys and boarders.
—	—	—	95	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bowdler's prayers before and after school.	All	Parish clergy	Sunday school.	All, 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 for whole school.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

County of Cornwall.	Discipline.					Recreation.		
	H.M.' supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Truro	Yes	Public	Caning	No monitors	None	—	None	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—									
Helston	Yes	Public	All	No monitors	None	—	425 sq. yards.	Close	Both
Launceston (Grammar.)	Yes	Public	Corporal	No monitors	None	—	80 ft. × 40 ft.	Close	Both
Penzance*	Yes	Public	All	No monitors	None	—	None	—	—
Non-classical Schools—									
Fowey	Yes	C.P. before whole sch.	H.M. only	—	—	—	2,100 sq. yds.	Adj. sch.	All
Launceston (St. Stephen's).	Yes	Private	Discretionary	Can only report	Master generally present.	Undefined; depends on season of year.	Far too small.	Close	Both
Probus	Yes	Public and private.	All	—	Master always present.	? 18	100 ft. × 70 ft. each.	Close	—
Saltash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—									
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Income paid to private school.

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	- - -	For brdrs.	None -	Those in use.	Those in use -	?	Generally impossible and inexpedient.	Want of proper buildings, assistants, and funds.
No - -	No -	No	600 vols., on payment of fee.	Those in use.	Various, according to their own education.	By Government.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of trustees and a second master.
Yes -	Yes -	For brdrs.	- -	Those in use, except Greek.	Commercial subjects.	Expedient to appoint independent schoolmasters or middle class examiners.	Both -	Those of combining classical and commercial education, *limited* numbers, small endowment, no exhibitions.
- -	- - -	—	None -	English, mathematics, French, and drawing.	English, mathematics, French, and drawing.	Expedient to appoint independent schoolmasters.	- - -	Insufficient endowment.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	University	- - -	—
None -	Not at present.	Yes	None -	Plain Eng. education math., modern lang., &c.	The same as H.M.	Conjointly by H.M. and trustees.	Both possible and expedient.	Irregular attendance, short time, and early removal.
No - -	Yes -	No	- - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geogrphy.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography.	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 79.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ANTONY - -	3,887	Sir Coventry Carew.	1766	—	12	—	Yes	None	Husbandmen	4	6
CAMBORNE -	7,208	Mrs. Percival	1761	30	30	—	Yes	None	Miners -	12	8
CAMELFORD (Lanteglos by).	1,620	Sir Jas. Smyth	1679	35	35	—	No-	Up to 5*d.*	Chieflylabourers.	67 in Nat. Sch	38
LANDRAKE -	714	Sir R. Geoffery	1703	113*	113	—	No	None (found.)	Agricultural labourers.	44	8
LANIVET -	1,151	Unknown -	—	(Mixed charity) 157	50	—	No	1*d.*	Various -	—	—
LINKINHORNE -	2,551	Chas. Roberts	1765	21	21	—	Yes	?	Miners and labourers.	77	62
EAST AND WEST LOOE.	1,860	John Speccott and John Buller.	unk.	48	44	—	No	6*d.* downwards.	Tradesmen, sailors, fishermen, and labourers.	92	—
MADRON - -	2,512	Geo. Daniel -	1704	107	73	3	Yes	1*d.* (girls only.)	Agricultural labourers and and tin-miners.	53	20
MENHENIOT -	2,423	Rev. Augustine Question and others.	1753	8	8	—	No	1*d.*, 1½*d.* 2*d.*, 5*d.*	Miners and farm labourers.	76†	63
MORVAL - -	765	J. Buller -	1714	20	(as returned in 1837.)		No endowment connected with scho				
NEWLYN - -	1,641	John Oxnam	1811	5	5	—	Yes (mast.)	2*d.* (20 boys.)	Agricultural labourers and miners.	45	40

* Sir R. Geoffrey left considerable property to the Ironmongers Company for almshouses and various charities, a amongst others for the school at Landrake 113*l.* per annum out of rents is paid to the school.
† Six free.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science. (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
4	6 once in 3 years.	—	—	None	None	W. H. Pole Carew, Esq.		Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Corporation		Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ironmongers Company, London.		Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast. and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	10 boys E.; 7 boys and 12 girls, M.B. (privately.)	(About 30 rewarded.)	Eight	Trustees	Mast. cert. R.N.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Eight	Trustees	Certificated	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Certificated	Yes	Three.
School supported by Mr. Buller. (Return 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	V. and ch. wardens.	Neither	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction Boys.	Girls.
				£ s.	£ s.						
S. BURYAN	1,428	John Paynter and another.	1827	5	5	—	Yes (mast.)	1d. to 3s. 6d. a quarter.	Farm labourers and farmers.	73	55
S. DOMINICK: National School.	862	— Brent	—	5	5	—	Yes	2d. and 6d.	Miners, labourers and a few farmers.	about 40	
S. ERTH	2,558	— Hawkins	—	7	7	—	No	1d. and 2d.	Miners and labourers.	106	132
S. GERMANS	2,842	Nich. Hony	1657	55	52	—	No	None	Labourers and poor people.	52	—
VERYAN: Boys' National School.	1,399	Rev. Jeremiah Trist.	1807	27	20	—	No	½d. to 5d.	Agriculture and fishing.	65	54
Girls' School.							Yes	½d. to 2d.			

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.). French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees until death of late dean.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., sewing mist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector.		—	Yes	Mast., sewing mist. in afternoon.
—	—	—	—	None	One boy and girl.	Three managers.		Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
—	—	—	—	A few E.A. and M.B.	None	Five	Ratepayers in vestry.	Neither	No	Mast. and usher.
—	—	—	—	Five M.B.	None	V. and churchwardens.	Vicar	—	No	Mast.
				None	—	—	—	—	—	Mist.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

DORCHESTER.—DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association dated 7 March 1864.

Constitution.—Shareholders incorporated under "Companies Act, 1862"; liability limited; nominal capital 10,000*l.* divided into 800 shares of 12*l.* 10*s.* each; proprietors may nominate one boy in respect of every two shares; so may donors, during their life time in respect of every 25*l.* donation; profits applicable at discretion of council in discharge of company's liabilities, improvement of buildings, &c. and promotion in other respects of company's objects and increase of efficiency of school, including institution of scholarships or other rewards.

Exhibitions.—Two; 5*l.*, 4*l.*

Objects.—Establishment of a school for boys upon the general system of the English public schools with such variations as the council shall think expedient, such school being primarily, but not exclusively, intended for the education of sons of yeomen, tradesmen, merchants, and professional men (articles of association).

Subjects of Instruction.—Sound and thorough education in religion according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England; reading, writing, arithmetic, lower branches of mathematics, history, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, agricultural chemistry, English literature, and Latin and French, and any such other ancient and modern languages and subjects of education as council deem beneficial (articles of association).

Government and Masters.—A council containing ex-officio members, lord lieutenant, high sheriff, county members, chairman and deputy chairman of quarter sessions, archdeacon of Dorset, and headmaster, with fifteen elected by shareholders; all members of council to be members of the Church of England and holders of at least one share, or donors of 12*l.* 40*s.* Bishop visitor. Head master appointed by council with visitor's licence. Must be a clergyman. Removed by resolution of two thirds of members of council present at meeting whereat half council are present, provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by members of council voting for same, and copy thereof be given to head-master; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval.

Under masters must be members of Church of England, appointed and removed by head master subject to approval of council, who may within six calendar months rescind any appointment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; three boys learning Greek.

Masters.—Six, and a drill sergeant. Total income of head master, 200*l.* salary, besides house, rent rate and tax free, and 1*l.* a head capitation fee. Under masters receive from 55*l.* to 70*l.* per annum with board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—75; all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and tuition, under twelve 30*l.*, above fourteen 34*l.*; nominees 25*l.* to 28*l.* Stationery and drilling 8*s.* each. Cubical contents of bedrooms 202·8 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Portion of bible read and ex-

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

plained daily to boys. School work begins and ends with prayers taken chiefly from Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination at the end of the half-year.

Examination monthly by masters and annually by examiners appointed by council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions; corporal punishment rare and by head master only.

Playground 33 yards by 16. Boys walk out in parties. Drilling taught.

School opened at Michaelmas 1863.

School open 40 weeks in the year; boys in school about 36 hours in the week. All lessons prepared in school. Playtime 26 hours per week.

Chairman of Committee:
Ven. Thomas Sanctuary, Archdeacon of Dorset.

Head Master:
Rev. R. G. Watson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Coal Merchant - -	Dorchester.
" " - 2	Farmer - - -	Bourne, Lincolnshire.
" " - 3	Do. - - -	Chiselbourne, Dorset.
" " - 4	Lawyer - - -	Jersey.
" " - 5	Fancy Woollen Draper -	Yeovil, Somerset.
" " - 6	Surgeon - - -	Barnstaple, Devon.
" " - 7	Farmer - - -	Ashton Wimborne.
" " - 8	Builder - - -	Dorchester.
" " - 9	Saddler - - -	Beaminster.
" " - 10	Surgeon - - -	Swanage.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - - -	Higher Waterson, Dorchester.
" " - 2	Do. - - -	Do. do.
" " - 3	Do. - - -	Kingston, Wareham.
" " - 4	Do. - - -	Blandford.
" " - 5	Do. - - -	Werrington, North Hants.
" " - 6	Do. - - -	Blandford.
" " - 7	Do. - - -	Stafford, Dorset.
" " - 8	Do. - - -	Stoke Wake, Blandford.
" " - 9	Do. - - -	Milbourne, Blandford.
" " - 10	Do. - - -	Fordington, Dorset.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.[1]							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.				hrs.			hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	66	6	—	7	14	2	1	—	2	Bible.	10	12	2	1	—	2	Bible.	5	9	2	1	—	2	
Greek	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Latin	58	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
French	58	5	—	3	1	3	1	3	3	Xenophon. Ovid, Cæsar. Telemaque.	3	1	3	1	3	3	Cæsar. Telemaque.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	66	6	—	3	1	3	1	3	3		3	1	3	1	3	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Book-keeping	35	2	—	4	1½	3	1	3	4½	- - - -	4	1½	3	1	3	4½	- - - -	—	—	4	1½	—	4½	
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	- - - -	—	—	1	1	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	- - - -	—	—	6	1	—	6								
Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemistry	15	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Johnstone's Chemistry.	—	—	1	1	—	1	Johnstone's Chemistry.	—	—	2	1	—	2	
History	66	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	Ince and Gilbert's.	—	—	2	½	—	1	Ince and Gilbert's.	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Geography	66	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
English Grammar.	66	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	Morell's Eng. Grammar and Analysis.	—	—	2	½	—	1	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	—	—	2	1	—	2	
English Literature.	15	2	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	2	½	—	1								
English Composition.	66	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	1	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Reading	66	6	—	—	—	1	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - - -	—	—	6	½	—	3	
Writing	66	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	6	½	—	3	
Music	66	6	—	—	—	—	½	—	½	- - - -	—	—	—	½	—	½								
Drawing	50	4	—	—	—	1	1½	—	1½	- - - -	—	—	1	1½	—	1½								

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

John B. Lock. 1st Class Honours, Cambridge Local Examinations. First Class distinguished in Latin, Mathematics, and Mechanics, 1864.

E. H. Lock. 2nd Class Honours distinguished in Drawing, 1864.

W. H. Greenwood. 3rd Class Honours, 1864.

R. Greenwood. 2nd Class Honours, 1864.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

BATH.—SOMERSETSHIRE COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1858.

Constitution.—No proprietors; schoolhouse held by trustees under a lease; surplus income belongs to head master.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To provide on moderate terms an education similar to that of best public schools with more attention to individual boys than the large forms of those schools render possible. Effective character of education actually given, sufficiently attested, not only by reports of annual examiners, but also by the fact that, out of the pupils who have left the college directly for the university, a large proportion have gained open scholarships, classical or mathematical, and obtained honours in the public examinations.

Government and Masters.—There is an executive committee to assist the head master (if requested by him to do so) if any difficulty should arise. There is a visitor who is referred to by head master when he needs his advice. Committee would decline to admit an objectionable boy. Expulsion rests with head master.

Masters must be competent; such competency being ascertained by university degree and testimonials.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Seven, who devote their whole time to school, besides chemistry and drawing masters. One receives 200*l.* per annum, four 150*l.*, one 50*l.* with board and lodging, and four of above keep boarding houses.

Day Scholars.—50, about one-third between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of clergymen, officers, medical men, solicitors, retired Indian civil servants, and independent gentlemen, from distances up to six miles; pay for general work under 11, 12*l.* 12*s.*; above 11 and under 16, 15*l.* 15*s.*; above 16, 18*l.* 18s. French, and geometrical drawing, 3*l.* 3*s.* each, chemistry 4*l.* 4*s.* Landscape drawing 5*l.* 5*s.* Drilling 12*s.* Use of playground 10*s.* Stationery in lower school 12*s.*; in upper and middle school, 1*l.* Private tuition from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per annum. Do not attend on Sunday, but prepare scripture lesson at home or in boarding house.

Boarders.—48, in head master's house, four assistants' and a dame's. Four meals a day. Meat once, occasionally twice. Terms, 40*l.* under 11, 45*l.* above 11. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Seat in church, 1*l.* 1*s.* Terms in head master's house (including everything), 80*l.* School bills in head master's house, highest, 140*l.*; average, 105*l.*; lowest, 87*l.* (the difference chiefly depending on clothes had by parents' directions). Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, 666·6 feet per boy. Rise 7½ to 8 a.m.; retire 8½ to 10½ p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read and write.

School classified by classics. School modified to suit special cases. Mathematics taught daily. French three times a week. History receives special attention. Religious instruction in English Bible or Greek Testament. Boys learn by heart passages of Scripture, which are explained to them by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book with one written by Dr. Arnold.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination chiefly.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Examination at Christmas by masters with assistance usually of friends; at Midsummer by an Oxford fellow and tutor whose report is laid before executive committee and copies sent to boys' parents.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and rarely corporal punishment; last privately and by head master only.

Playground 30 yards by 21, besides covered fives court and field of nearly five acres. Drilling not compulsory. Boarders not allowed to walk out without leave.

On average of last five years rather more than two boys have gone directly to the universities. [Seven boys at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours and a half in the week. About two thirds of lessons prepared out of school, the time thus occupied being from two to three hours daily, the remaining time is playtime.

Honorary Secretary:
P. C. Sheppard, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. Hay S. Estcott, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman - -	Winifred House -	12 minutes walk.
" " - 2	Do. - - -	2, Spencer's Belle Vue	8 " "
" " - 3	Do. (deceased) -	16, Springfield Place	12 " "
" " - 4	Independent Gentleman (deceased).	14, Springfield Place	12 " "
" " - 5	Independent Gentleman.	Elm Place, Wells Road.	30 " "
" " - 6	Do., do.	27, Brock Street -	2 " "
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	6, Mount Beacon -	12 " "
" " - 8	Independent Gentleman.	2, Bailbrook Villa -	30 " "
" " - 9	Clergyman - -	Winifred House -	12 " "
" " - 10	Do. - - -	2, Spencer's Belle Vue	8 " "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Do. - -	Winifred House -	12 " "
" " - 2	Medical Man - -	1, Circus - - -	1 " "
" " - 3	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	1 " "
" " - 4	India Civil Service -	Weston Road -	20 " "
" " - 5	Do., do. -	Do. - -	20 " "
" " - 6	Widow - - -	Belmont - -	3 " "
" " - 7	Independent Gentleman.	1, Nile Street - -	12 " "
" " - 8	Medical Man - -	Circus - - -	1 " "
" " - 9	India Civil Service -	Weston Road -	20 " "
" " - 10	General - - -	Marlborough Buildings.	6 " "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman - -	Kilve Rectory, Bridgwater.	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
" " - 2	India Civil Service -	71, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.	Do.
" " - 3	Clergyman (deceased)	11, Blossom St., York	Do.
" " - 4	Do. - - -	Luccombe Rectory, Minehead.	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Sedlescomb Rectory, Battle, Sussex.	Rev. Dr. Lane.
" " - 6	Do. (deceased)	Residence of widow often changed.	Do.
" " - 7	Do. - - -	Lacy Green Parsonage, Princes Risborough.	Do.
" " - 8	Independent Gentleman.	Oriel House, Swainswick, near Bath.	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
" " - 9	Captain (Army) (deceased).	Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.	Do.
" " - 10	Clergyman - -	Shidfield Parsonage, Wickham.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Colonel - - -	Oke Villa, Southampton.	Rev. E. Pierpoint.
" " - 2	Captain, R.M. - -	Instowe, North Devon	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
" " - 3	Clergyman - -	Dowdeswell Court, Cheltenham.	Rev. J. Fleming.
" " - 4	Do. - - -	Bishops Waltham Rectory.	Rev. Hay S. Escott.
" " - 5	Gentleman - -	Rudloe Lodge, Corsham.	Do.
" " - 6	Widow of Country Gentleman.	Stokestone House, New Ross, Ireland.	Mrs. Prankerd.
" " - 7	Solicitor - -	Bitton, near Bristol -	Rev. E. Pierpoint.
" " - 8	Widow of Country Gentleman.	Stokestone House, New Ross, Ireland.	Mrs. Prankerd.
" " - 9	Clergyman - -	Kilton Rectory, near Bridgwater.	Do.
" " - 10	Captain (Army) (deceased).	Natland Lodge, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, 1865. (For later information see preceding account.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
									hrs.							hrs.							hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	100 i.e. all	6	—	5	16 3/5	3	30m	1	1 30m	The Greek text of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John were read in class and taken up for paper work and viva voce examination, Exposition and Old Test. History being included.	21	16 1/21	3	30m	1	1 30m	Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. About 100 verses of St. John's Gospel learned by heart and expounded.	11	11 7/11	3 or 4	30m	—	1 to 2	Second B. of Kings and about 100 texts by heart from "Faith and Duty."
Greek	70	8	—	5	16 2/5	5	1h	2	5	VI. B. of Thucydides. Persæ of Æschylus. Two books of Homer's Iliad.	9	16 3/5	5	1h	2	5	Eclogæ Hdteæ. thirty pages. Hecuba 900 lines. Hom. Il. B. V, 900 lines.	10	12 1/2	4	30m	—	2	Greek nouns and adjectives.
Latin	100 i.e. all	11	—	5	16 2/5	5	1h	3	5	III. B. of Livy; as much as a book of Livy of Cicero's letters. Bk. x of Virgil Æn. and I. B. Horace's Epistles.		16 3/5	5	1h	3	5	Sallust, Jugurtha, about two thirds. Virg. the Eclogues, and 600 lines of Æn. VI.	4	10 1/2	6	1h	5	6	Lat. Gr. to end of Reg. Verb. Smith's Principia to end of Ex. XII.
French	58	7	63/-	4	16	4	45m	2	3	Delille's Repertoire p. 357 to p. 392.	7	16	4	45m	2	3	Just as highest class.	7	12	3	1h	2	3	Havet's class book p. 8 to 14.
German																								
Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic	100 i.e. all	8	—	5	16 2/5	6	1h			The whole of Colenso taken up for examination. Thrower's examples.	9	16 3/5					Colenso's arithmetic the whole.	11	11 7/11	4	1h	—	4	First four rules, simple, Colenso, and Thrower's Examples.
Book-keeping		—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—												
Mensuration and Surveying.		—	—	—	—	—	—		6		—	—	6	50m	—	5								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	58	5	—	5	16 2/5	6	1h			Euclid IV and VI. Todhunter's Deductions I. and II. B. Algebra Quadratics to Binomial Theorem. Todhunter and Colenso.	9	16 3/5					Euclid B. I to IV; Algebra to end of Quadratics.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
Physics																					hrs.		hrs.	
Natural History.																								
Chemistry																								
History*	100 i.e. all	6	—	5	—	1	30m	—	—	The whole of Smith's Eng. History with geography connected with it was read and taken up at Xmas 1865 by first four forms.	21	$16\frac{1}{11}$	1	1h	—	1h	As highest form, the two next forms read the same history, but gave also about 1h. a week to Geography.	11	$11\frac{7}{11}$	2	1	—	2	Markham's Eng. p. 46 to 163.
Geography																		11	$11\frac{7}{11}$	2	1	—	2	Anderson's Geography p. 12 to 36.
English Grammar.										With regard to English grammar, it is not taught, except so far as careful teaching of Latin and Greek grammar and dictation and translation teaches it. For English literature there is one class, as given, but English composition is in my judgment, excepting an occasional essay for advanced pupils, best learned by translation on paper from other languages.														
English Literature with Elocution.	12	1	63/-																					
English Composition.																								
Reading†																								
Writing	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	26	$11\frac{10}{13}$	6	50m	—	5	Copies and dictation.
Drawing	12	1	63/- and 105/-																					

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* The higher the boys are the more one can depend on their reading for themselves, with the stimulus of examinations twice a year and acquiring fair knowledge in this subject as a qualification for a prize in any other.

† The history and divinity of the lower boys, is a constant exercise in reading, as they read it in class.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The College having been founded in 1858 it was not till 1861 that any pupil left it for the University. From October 1861 to April 1866 the following honours have been gained.

Open Scholarships gained before residence.	University Prize.	First Class (moderations)	First Class (degree).
Six.	One.	One in 1864.	None.
Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1861	The Gaisford, 1864.	One in 1865.	
Balliol (Exhibition), 1862.	(The same pupil being placed 3rd for Ireland Scholarship, 1866.)		Second Class (degree).
Magdalen College, 1863.		Second Class (moderations.)	Two in 1865.
Magdalen Hall, 1864.		Three in 1863.	
Corpus Christi College, 1864.			
Brasenose, 1866.			

Scholarships gained after residence.
Two.
Balliol, Jenkyn's Exhibition, 1866.
Magdalen Hall, 1866.

It will be seen that in five years and a half 16 University honours have been gained. As yet *only* 11 *pupils have left the College directly for the University*, and no account is taken of any others.

From October 1861 to June 1868.

Sixteen pupils, in all, have up to this time proceeded directly to the University. Of these only seven have completed their University career, and only ten (including these seven) have as yet been in the First Public Examination. These ten, with the addition of the two last elected scholars, have already obtained twenty-six University distinctions, and only one of the ten has graduated without honors. The result is:—

Ten Scholarships
One University Prize
One Fellowship.
Six First Classes
Seven Second Classes
One Third Class (Classical Tripos).

BATH (SYDNEY GARDENS).—BATH PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1854.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of 120 shares of 20*l.* each, upon which 10*l.* has been paid; liability unlimited; property vested in three trustees elected by proprietors; every proprietor has privilege of nominating one pupil in respect of each share held by him, such pupil, unless a son or grandson of nominating proprietor, not being admissible without consent of council. In the event of any proprietor neglecting for six months to nominate, right of such nomination devolves on council without prejudice to right of proprietor to nominate a son, grandson, or nephew at any future time or times. When full number of 120 nominations shall have been filled up, council and trustees may from time to time admit any further number of boys not exceeding 80 on payment of 10*l.* to trust fund for each individual nomination, no pupil being admitted on nomination of council so long as any proprietor's share, which he wishes to dispose of, remains untransferred (rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—An exhibition of 50*l.* at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Scholarship of 20*l.*, with free nomination tenable for four years at school, open to all boys under 15 years of age whether pupils or eligible to become pupils (prospectus).

Objects.—To provide a course of instruction for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. No pupil eligible until he shall have completed his seventh year, when he will be expected to have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and the first three rules of arithmetic (rules and regulations).

Subjects of Instruction.—Classical learning, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and literature as may be thought desirable by council, combined with religious and moral education in conformity with principles of Church. At option of parents, French, German, fortification, military drawing and descriptive geometry, drawing, and Hindustani at such prices as council think proper (rules and regulations.)

Government and Masters.—Council elected by proprietors, consists of president, vice-president, treasurer, three trustees, honorary secretary, and eighteen directors, all of whom except patrons must be proprietors and must be members of Church of England. Finance committee consists of treasurer, honorary secretary, and five members of council. Two proprietors, not members of council, annually chosen auditors.

Masters engaged by council; such engagements may be terminated with three months notice on either side. May not serve any church or undertake any other employment without consent of council. Principal must be a clergyman, and he and vice-principal must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin. Principal allowed to take 20 boarders at a charge of 35*l.* for boys under eleven, and 40*l.* for boys above that age. Other masters allowed to take boarders at same charge, number not specified.

State of School in Third Term of 1865.

General character.—Classical.

Masters.—Principal, vice-principal, and three other masters, besides French &c. masters. Principal's salary 250*l.* with fees, making it over 300*l.*, and boarding house rent free. Vice-principal's salary 200*l.*, with fees making it equal to about 250*l.*; has also private pupils. Third master's salary 125*l.* with fees making it over 150*l.*, has also a boarding house. Fourth master's salary 100*l.* with fees making it equal to about 120*l.*, has also pupils. Fifth master's salary 70*l.* with advantages in connexion with college boarding house, perhaps 100*l.* in all.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Day Scholars.—63, nearly half between 10 and 14 years old; sons of military and professional men; from distances up to two miles. School fees under ten 10*l.* 10*s.*, above ten and under sixteen 14*l.* 14*s.*, above, 18*l.* 18*s.* French and German, 3*l.* 3*s.* each. Geometrical drawing 4*l.*.4*s.* Drawing 5*l.* 5*s.* Private tuition (mathematics) 12*l.* 12*s.* Fires and lights (senior boys) 1*l.* Stationery and games 9*s.* each. Fête 2*s.* 6*d.*

Boarders.—43, in principal's and third master's houses. Three meals a day in summer and for elder boys four. Meat once. Terms for board, under eleven 35*l.*, above 40*l.* Meat breakfasts 2*l.* 5*s.* Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* Mending 10*s.* Seat in church, 15*s.* School bill, highest 100*l.*, average 50*l.*, lowest 46*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms in largest boarding house 682·5 feet per boy. Rise 7 to 7½ a.m., retire 8½ to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have some facility in reading and spelling.

School classified by one leading subject, &c. chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Part of Monday morning devoted in all classes to religious instruction. School work begins and ends with reading a portion of Bible and a selection of prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by combined result of marks gained during term and examination at the end; boy's age being to some extent taken into consideration.

Examination monthly by head master; once a year by public examiners appointed by council upon head master's recommendation. Prizes given.

Punishments: caning and short-well written impositions. Little boys often put to stand upon a form or elsewhere by themselves.

Playground an acre and half besides a cricket field of about three acres. Boys in first three classes allowed to walk out with permission. [Six undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours and a half in the week. Playtime about 30 hours per week.

Honorary Secretary to Council:
Thomas Batson, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. W. R. Smith, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Coombe Down, Bath. (All of Class I.)	2 miles.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Bath -	200 yards.
„ „ - 3	Officer - -	Bathwick Hill.	½ mile.
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Bath -	½ „
„ „ - 5	Clergyman -	Do. -	¼ „
„ „ - 6	Officer - -	Do. -	1 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Postmaster, Calcutta	Bath - (All of lowest Class.)	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Officer in Army -	Bathwick Hill.	½ „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. -	½ „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Bath -	1 „
„ „ - 5	Physician -	Do. -	½ „
„ „ - 6	Officer in Army -	Do. -	½ „
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. -	Close.
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Do. -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do. -	1 „
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. -	¼ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	No fixed residence. (All of Class I.)	Rev. J. W. Wharton.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	India -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Officer - -	Do. -	Head master.
„ „ - 4	Gentleman -	No fixed residence.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Bath - (All of lowest Class.)	Head master.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Berks -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Officer - -	India -	Rev. J. W. Wharton.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - -	Midford, near Bath.	Head master.
„ „ - 6	Merchant - -	London -	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during Term of Twelve Weeks ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Term of Twelve Weeks ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during Term of Twelve Weeks ended Christmas 1865.
Religious Knowledge.	104	7	—	10	16	2	1 hour in Languages, 1 lesson consists of (α), construing & parsing (β) a portion of Grammar.	—	2	Bible (E.V.) from Abraham to Judges. Gk. Test. Luke c. 1–18. Riddle's S.S. History as above.	13	Division of work as in Class I.					As in class I. omitting Gk. test.	20	11	2	—	—	1	Scriptural Reading Lessons 37 to end.
Greek	46	6	—	6	—	5		—	5	Hom. Il., B. III., Æschylus Prom. V.; Wordsworth's Grammar; Wilkins Ex. L.	5						Homer Il. III., v. 1–300. Wordsworth's Gram; Wilkin's Ex.							
Latin	102	7	—	10	—	6		—	6	Virg. Georg. III.; Hor. Sat. I. 1–6; Livy, B. II. to c. 53.; Roby's Gram. Wilkins L. Ex.	13						Horace, Ep. Cæs. B. 1., c. 20 to end; Roby's Gram.(part); Wilkin's Ex.	—	—	7	—	—	7	Jacob's Reader (Smith's Principia is now used) 6 pages. Latin Grammar Accidence (Edward VIth).
French	69	6	63s.	8	—	3		—	3	Contanseau (Guide), p. 127–143, and other parts; Delille's Gram. 87 pages.	13						Contanseau (Guide) p. 135–147; and Delille 77 pages.							

German - -	6	1	s. 63	2	—	2	1 hour in Languages. 1 lesson consists of (α) construing & parsing (β) a portion of Grammar.	—	2	Otto's grammar - -	1	Division of work as in Class I.	Otto's Grammar - -									
Arithmetic -	104	7	—	10	—	—		—	*	Varies, e.g. last term, highest boy read the bookwork of Todhunter's Alg., Trigonometry and Analytical Conics, and some of Salmon's Conic Sections. Prob. in Geom. Conics. Differential and Integral calculus. Mechanics. Lowest boy Prob. in Arith. and Algebra; part of Colenso's Algebra. 6th and 11th books of Euclid.	13		Highest boy, Euclid (Potts'), Books 3, 4. 6. Problems in Arith. and Algebra; finished Hudson's Trigonometry. Lowest boy, Euclid, B. 3, 4, 6; Prob. in Arith. and Algebra.	—	—	4	—	—	4	1st four Rules and Tables.
Book-keeping.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—													
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	52	4	—	10	—	—		—	*		13											
History - -	104	7	—	10	—	1		—	1	Student's Hume, c. 11–7.	13											
Geography -	104	7	—	10	—	1		—	1	Cornwell. Asia.	13		As in Class I. English.	—	—	9	—	—	9	*History* (Gleig's Small), James I. *Geography* (Cornwell's small), Asia. Butter's *Spelling* 20 pages. *Reading* Selections from British Poets. Gleig's History, also *General Spelling. Dictation,* Class Book of Constable's Education Series.
English Grammar. English Literature. English Composition.	12	2	—	4	—	1		—	1	Adam's English Language (half).	8											
Reading -	49	3																				
Writing - -	49	3																				
Music. - -	5																					
Drawing -	20	—	84s. or 105s	3	—	1 & 2		—	3	- - -	4											
Spelling -	49	3																				

* Mathematics for Class 1, 2. Time varies according to circumstances, from 5 hours a week to 20.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1864:

a. * *T. Batson.* 1st open Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford.
b. *Haverfield* entered 12th Woolwich Royal Academy.
* *Bellers* entered 18th Sandhurst.
Yates „ 22nd „
Maitland „ 23rd „
Davies „ „
c. * *Osborne* passed 7th naval cadet.

1865:

a. * *Newnham*, exhibition, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
b. *Davies.* Free commission, Sandhurst.
Young. „ „ „
Yates. 2nd for Marines.
* *Heath.* 31st Sandhurst.
Hadaway. Woolwich.
Bellers. Free commission, Sandhurst.
Maitland. „ „ „
Osborne. Passed with 1st class certificate in the Britannia.

* These sent up direct from the school. The others were with a private tutor (generally only a few months).

SIDCOT, WINSCOMBE; NEAR WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—FRIENDS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Evidence respecting Friends' Schools, including this, was given by Mr. John Ford; (vol. v. p. 284.).]

Date of Establishment—A.D. 1808.

Constitution.—Supported by donations, annuities, and annual subscriptions, (in addition to sums raised by bills of admission) by Friends of quarterly meetings of Bristol, Somerset, and Dorset, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, and Wilts, monthly meetings of South Division of Wales, and Friends of Radnorshire and Shropshire; also by those of any other monthly or quarterly meeting which may hereafter join them, with consent of general meeting and of yearly meeting in London; institution being open also to contributions of individual Friends in any other parts. General meeting held annually at Sidcot on last Tuesday in April; consists of representatives appointed by several quarterly meetings subscribing towards support of school, by monthly meeting of South Division of Wales, and preparative meetings of Pales, Hay, and Coalbrookdale; of treasurer, and members of committee of management; of appointed agents in several districts; with any Friends appointed by yearly meeting; and open to any other Friend or ordinary attender at meetings. General meetings make rules and appoint committee. In order to promote welfare of institution, general meeting of women Friends appoints women Friends on committee. Several associated meetings appoint agents authorized to recommend children for admission. Duty of agent to draw attention of parent to duty of paying as far as possible amount equal to expense of each child, which, including equivalent for rent, cannot be taken at less than 30*l.* per annum. Committee may decline to take any child at lower rate of payment than parent can in their opinion suitably pay. Minimum annual payment for a child from associated

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 15th March 1865.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions	184	6	0
Children's account for expired time.	1,350	19	4
Net rental of estate	678	2	3
„ profit on farm, &c.	25	7	2
Rent of cottages, &c.	20	6	8
Extraordinary income, viz. donations	22	2	0
Excess of Expenditure	14	7	9
	£2,295	11	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
House expenses	1,094	18	6
Repairs of clothing	72	16	1
Salaries of officers	575	5	0
Insurance	7	8	6
Wear, &c., of furniture at 7½ per cent	72	16	10
Wear, &c., of library at 5 per cent	7	15	6
Taxes and rates	19	11	4
Stationery	32	4	11
Apothecary and drugs	26	11	9
Repairs and alterations	49	4	5
Contingencies	68	17	7
Interest on loans	168	0	9
Annuity	100	0	0
	£2,295	11	2

STATEMENT of ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Estate at Sidcot	5,195	17	3
„ „ Glastonbury	1,100	0	0
„ „ Bridgwater	12,316	0	4
„ „ „ (Mouzency)	1,250	0	0
Ten shares, Somerset Central Railway	200	0	0
Household furniture	897	16	10
Library, &c.	147	15	2
Farming, &c., stock	165	2	6
Provisions, coal, &c.	65	16	6
Stationery	14	15	10
Clothing	26	0	9
Cash in master's hands	50	0	0
	£21,429	5	2

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
One annuity	2,000	0	0
Children's account for unexpired time	399	6	3
Loan (new school house)	900	0	0
„ (authorized by general meetings, A.D. 1856, 1857, and 1863)	2,750	0	0
Due to treasurer	70	2	8
Balance	15,309	16	3
	£21,429	5	2

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

meetings 14*l.*; but committee may reduce payment to 12*l.* in any case in which circumstances render it difficult to raise a higher sum. 18*l.* minimum payment for children from non-associated meetings. (Rules.)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—(1.) Children of poor Friends or of those who cannot well afford to send them to other boarding schools, such children being members of respective meetings by which agents are appointed. (2.) Children of same descriptions, not members, if one of parents be a member. (3.) Children not members, but whose parents, or one of them, with whom children have resided, have or has manifested attachment to principles of Friends; or who have been one year preceding application under care of a Friend with view of being brought up as Friends. Whenever school is not full committee may admit other children of either of three descriptions last mentioned resident beyond associated meetings; no such admission may be made unless it appear that such admission will not exclude any child coming from an associated meeting. No application for admission of boys received until they are of nine years of age, or of girls until eight. Committee may give preference generally to children above 12 years of age. Girls under nine not to be admitted to exclusion of those who have attained that age. Boys and girls may stay until fifteen. (Rules.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Boys: reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, mathematics, model drawing, Latin, and any other branches of learning general meeting direct. Girls: reading, writing, English grammar, history, arithmetic, geography, sewing, and knitting. (Rules.)

Government and Teachers.—Committee consists of eight men Friends appointed from among members of associated meetings attending general meetings, united with four women Friends appointed from members of associated meetings attending women's general meetings; three, viz. (two men and one woman) retire annually by rotation; five a quorum; sittings open to appointed agents, treasurer, and any other Friend inclined to attend and having consent of his or her monthly meeting; has general management. (Rules.)

Master and mistress appointed by general meeting; teachers by committee.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—[No information received from teachers.]

Teachers.—In boys' school: master, two adult and three pupil teachers. Salaries: master and his wife, 230*l.*; two teachers, 70*l.* each; third teacher, 30*l.*; fourth 25*l.* Two adult teachers and one pupil teacher in girls' school. Salaries: first, 50*l.*; second, 40*l.*; third, 15*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—About 50 boys and 22 girls; 72 in all.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—[No information.]

Honorary Clerk of Committee:
Lewis Fry.

Head Master:
Josiah Evans.

TAUNTON (BISHOP'S HULL).—WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

Commonly called the INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—1847. New buildings at Fairwater erected 1868.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. School buildings and other property vested in trustees. Proprietors become so by purchasing shares and signing deed of settlement; receive dividend of 5*l.* per cent. from profits of year, surplus being funded to form a guarantee fund unless otherwise determined by proprietors. Proprietors must be Protestant Dissenters.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Preparation for professional and commercial pursuits.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, mathematics, natural science, French and German, history, geography, and grammar.

Government and Masters.—Governors consist of president, two vice-presidents, committee of twenty-four dissenters of Independent denomination, treasurer, and secretary. Committee appoint head master, who engages assistant masters subject to sanction of committee.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head and second masters, French master, and four other resident masters.

Day Scholars.—All from within a mile.

Boarders.—Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills: highest 42*l.*; average 36*l.*; lowest 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m. (7 in winter); retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No standard of attainments required on admission. No pupils under eight years of age admitted.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Two hours in the week besides two on Sunday devoted to scriptural instruction in class. School work begins and ends with extemporaneous prayer by head master.

Promotions by position attained in class during half-year, and by judgment of master as to fitness.

Examination annually by examiner approved by committee and invited by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, loss of play hours, and caning; last privately and by head master only.

Playground, 12 acres. No school bounds. Boys walk in country on Wednesdays.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week. Preparation an hour and a half daily. Playtime 25 hours in the week.

Secretary, J. S. Underwood.
Head Master, Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Lond.

Note by Head Master.—At pages 142, 312 note, Report of Commissioners (vol. 1), it is stated that "there were 40 boys sons of churchmen at the Independent College at Taunton." This is erroneous. The number of sons of churchmen at this school was never more than 20, seldom more than 12.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.			
Religious Knowledge.	112	3	—	40	13	4	1	4	4	Acts of the Apostles.
Greek	27	3	—	7	—	4	¾	—	3	Homer's Iliad, Books, I.-II.
Latin	93	6	—	16	14	4	¾	—	3	
French	128	6	—	28	—	4	¾	—	3	
German	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Arithmetic	129	7	—	17	—	12	1	—	12	
Physics, Natural History, Chemistry	29	1								
Geography	137	7	—	26	—	2	¾	—	1½	
English Grammar.	137	7								
Reading	52	3								
Writing	137	7								
Music	21	—	4*l.* 4*s.*							
Drawing	35	2	2*l.* 2*s.*							

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

TRULL, NEAR TAUNTON.—WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Evidence given by the head master will be found in vol. v., pp. 337–345.]

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1843.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of owners for time being of 150 original shares of 25*l.* each and such further shares of like amount as may from time to time be created. No proprietor may hold more than five shares. If any proprietor acquire by will or otherwise more than five shares and do not sell such excess he forfeits the same. Every proprietor may nominate one pupil in respect of each share; consent of directors being necessary unless he be son, grandson, or nephew of *nominating* proprietor. Every proprietor responsible for payment of monies due in respect of his nominee. Directors may refuse to admit and also expel any nominee on account of gross immorality, misconduct, irreclaimable disobedience, or contagious disease. In default for three months by proprietor to nominate such nomination to devolve for that turn upon directors. With concurrence of three fourths of proprietors at their annual meeting, directors may declare a dividend not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. per annum on paid up capital. All surplus monies arising over and above such dividends to be applied under directors' direction to liquidation of any debts, establishing scholarships, awarding premiums, purchase of scientific instruments, formation of library, or to any public Wesleyan connexional fund, or to such other purposes as directors recommend, with approval of three fourths of shareholders. Eleven proprietors must be present to constitute a meeting. No proprietor entitled to more than one vote, except on matters of finance, in which case he may have as many votes as he holds shares. Institution may be dissolved by vote of three fourths of proprietors at a meeting for that purpose exclusively convened with three months notice. Surplus assets, after satisfying debts and liabilities, to be divided among proprietors rateably, Methodist conference having pre-emption of premises. Premises containing nine and a quarter acres, of which three are freehold, and the rest copyhold, and vested in seven trustees, proprietors, and members of Wesleyan Methodist Society. In event of purchase of fee-simple number of trustees to be21 (deed of settlement).

Exhibitions.—Annual: one of 21*l.*, one of 10*l.*, one of 5*l.* for proficiency in classical, mathematical, and commercial studies (prospectus).

Objects.—To provide an efficient course of religious literary, and physical education, instruction, and training for youth. No pupil admissible until he shall have completed his eighth year (deed of settlement); correct knowledge of four simple rules of arithmetic and ability to read and spell ordinary English sentences necessary for admission into junior department. For admission in collegiate department pupil must pass in English grammar, arithmetic commercial and fractional, British history and geography, first book of Euclid, Cæsar, or Nepos, and French grammar and translation (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literary education to be both classical and commercial, comprising Greek, Latin, and English languages, and mathematics, with such other languages and branches of study as may be deemed expedient. Religious and moral instruction to be in strict conformity with the principles of the Christian religion as expounded by Rev. John Wesley in certain notes on New Testament and first four volumes of his sermons which are held and taught by ministers of yearly conference of people called Methodists (deed of settlement). Scripture studies, English language, classical languages and French, pure and mixed mathematics, physical sciences, logic, moral philosophy, principles of political economy, history, geography, writing, commercial and mental arithmetic, and elements of book-keeping, with music, drawing, and German as extras (prospectus).

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Government and Masters.—Directors consist of president of Wesleyan conference (or if he decline chairman of district in which Taunton is situate, two vice-presidents (chairman of district being one and superintendent ministers of circuit the other), governor (being a minister appointed by conference at its annual session); all Wesleyan Methodist ministers in full connection with conference and stationed by the same in the circuit in which institution is, and all superintendent ministers of all circuits of district, with one or more treasurers (being trustees), two secretaries, and twelve proprietors elected at general annual meeting of proprietors. All must be Wesleyan Methodists. Engage masters (deed of settlement).

Governor takes charge of religious instruction, has general charge and superintendence of pupils subject to general rules laid down by directors. Directors may appoint a finance committee (deed of settlement).

All masters must be members of Wesleyan Methodist Society. Head master must be a graduate of an English university or of Dublin. Directors may appoint an instruction committee (deed of settlement).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Fourteen.

Day Scholars.—Five or six.

Boarders.—172. Three meals a day with supper on Sundays. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction under 14, 30 to 32 guineas; above 14, 34 guineas. Nominees of shareholders pay two guineas less. Practical chemistry, drawing, and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music 5*l.* 5*s.* Books 2*l.* 2*s.* Use of library, stationery, and drilling 2*l.* 2*s.* Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 440 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 8 to 9 p.m.; seniors an hour later.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have a correct knowledge of four simple rules of arithmetic, and be able to read and spell ordinary English sentences.

Students arranged in three departments. In collegiate department they pursue nearly the course laid down for matriculation and graduation at London University; in middle school Greek and book-keeping are begun; in junior department elementary lessons are given in Latin, French, natural science, and usual English course of education. School course modified to suit boys' special disqualifications. Pupils learn catechisms of Wesleyan Methodists; weekly lectures in theology by governor; seniors study Greek Testament under governors' direction. In domestic worship Book of Common Prayer sometimes used, litany, commandments with response chanted.

Promotions partly by half year's work chiefly by examination; some regard also paid to seniority. Success in mathematics without requisite proficiency in classics and English studies would not allow a pupil to pass from middle to collegiate school.

Examination weekly or fortnightly by head master; half-yearly by head master assisted by other masters and professors; in Scripture studies, by governor. Books to value of 30*l.* annually given as prizes.

Punishments: loss of half holiday, tasks, and confinement; corporal punishment rare, and privately inflicted by governor and head master.

Playground about two acres and a half. Master always present at games. Pupils allowed to take walks together under certain regulations. Drilling taught. Fifty to a hundred boys learn to swim annually.

About three or four pupils go annually to some university. (At least eight matriculated at London University in 1864–5–6 together.)

School open 40 to 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 35 hours in the week; seniors about 40. About one half of lessons prepared out of school under supervision.

Playtime about 27 hours in the week.

Governor and Chaplain.—Rev. W. P. Slater.

Head Master.—Thomas Sibley, B.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Job Bradford, LL.B., 1858. At University College, 1861.

Joseph Hume. Scholarship in Jurisprudence, 20*l.* for 3 years.

William Theophilus Bradford, B.A., 1858. 5th in honours in Animal Physiology.

Walter W. Francis. 4th in Math. hon., 1857.

Gwynne Henry Harries, 1859. 9th in Chemical honours; 2nd in Zoological honours; Warneford scholarship of 25*l.* for 2 years at King's College; preliminary scientific examination, 1861, 8th in honours in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; first M.B., 1862, 5th in honours in Physiology; second M.B., 1863, honours in Midwifery; M.D., 1865.

John Grimes, B. Sc., 1865, honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy; M.B., 1866.

Francis Frederick Rigg, 1860, 9th in Classical honours.

Theophilus Lyndall Schreiner, 1862, 6th in Math. honours.

Robert Shingleton Smith, Warneford scholarship of 25*l.* for 2 years at King's College, 1862; Junior Medical scholarship of 20*l.*, 1863; Senior Medical scholarship of 40*l.* for 2 years, 1865; first M.B. 1865, honours in Anatomy and in Materia Medica; B. Sc., 1866, 1st in first class in honours in Botany, 1st in first class in honours in Zoology, honours in Geology.

Thomas Adams, 1864, 1st in general honours and first exhibition of 30*l.* for 2 years; Andrews Mathematical exhibition at University College of 30*l.* for 3 years, 1864.

Robert Moses Lewis, 1864, 6th in Chemical honours.

James L. G. Mowatt, 1864, 2nd in Classical honours, Classical scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford, of 80*l.* for 5 years, 165.

Arthur Sanders May, 19th in general honours, obtained marks qualifying for a prize or scholarship.

Herbert Somerton Foxwell, 1866, 3rd in general honours, second exhibition of 20*l.* for 2 years.

Walter James Nicholas, 15th in general honours, 1866.

James Fison, 1867, general honours, prize of 10*l.*

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION,

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read and Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	176	9	—	20	yrs. —	3	hrs. ½	—	hrs. 1½		16		3	½	—	hrs. 1½		14		2	½	—	hrs. 1	
Greek - -	72	4	—	13							15							19						
Latin - -	154	9	—	13		12	¾	6–10	12		15							17		12	½	—	7	
French -	176	9	—	17	—	6	½	2 hrs. & exposes.	6	Lectures on Creed; Catechism; Acts of Apostles.	18						Lectures on the Creed. Catechism. Greek text, St. John's Gospel.	19		6	½	—	4	
*German -	4	2	4 Gs.	—	—	4	½	—	2	Xenophon, *Hell. I.*; Prose Comp. Grammar.							Xenophon, *Anab. I.* Prose Comp. Grammar.							
Other Foreign Languages.	None this half-year. Will depend upon circumstances.									Virgil, Georg. I.; Cic., *Cat. II.*; Prose Comp. Grammar.														Lectures on the Creed. Catechism. Bible Readings.
Arithmetic -	176	9	—	20	Fifteen to sixteen years.					Racine, *Athalie.* Grammar. Dialogues and Correspondence.	16	Rather above that of Class I.	Same as Class I.				Cicero, *Cat. I.* Prose Comp. Grammar.	14	About ten years.	6	½	—	5½	Hall's First French Course.
Book-keeping	113	6	—	20						Bezant's Hydrostatics. Mechanics reviewed. Algebra. Trigonometry. Euclid, deductions.	16						La Chaumière Indienne. Dialogues. Grammar.							Animal Physiology. Zoology. Simple lessons.
Mensuration and Surveying.	113	6	—	20		12	¾	—	12		16						Potter's Mechanics. Trigonometry. Algebra. Euclid, IV.–VI.							
Mathematics, pure or applied.	137	7	—	20						Animal Physiology. Zoology. Optics.	16													
Physics -	137	7	—	20		2	1	—	2		16													
Natural History.	176	9	—	20		—	—	—	—		16							14		1	1	—	1	

* N.B.—German was until recently included in the terms, and about 70 learnt it. Since it has been an "extra" the numbers have been small. We believe, however, that they will increase.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Chemistry	29	6	4 Gs.	7	Fifteen to sixteen years.	2	1½	—	2½	Greece. England, *House of Brunswick.* America and Oceania. Arnus' Handbook. English reading and analysis.	3	Rather above that of Class I.	2	1½	—	2½	Collier's *Great Events.* England, *House of Brunswick.* America and Oceania. Grammar. Reading and analysis.	7	About ten years.	2	1½	—	2½	Catechism of English History. Map of the World. America. Grammar. Reading. Spelling.
History	176	9	—	20							16							14						
Geography	176	9	—	20							16							14						
English Grammar.	176	9	—	20		9	½	—	7½		16		Same as Class I. less ½ hour added to writing.					14		22	½	—	13	
English Literature.																								
English Composition.	176	9	—	20							16							14						
Reading	176	9	—	20							16							14						
Writing	176	9	—	20		½	1	—	1		16		2	¾	—	1½		14		6	¾	—	4½	
*Music	32	6	5 Gs.	5		2	½	—	1															
Drawing	34	3	4 Gs.	8		2	1½	—	3†		17		2	1½	—	3†		9		3	1	—	3†	

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* Music. The division into classes is one merely of proficiency. The pupils receive individual instruction. † Optional beyond.

The aggregate of time given includes time for preparation, evening studies, &c.

The division of time is sometimes roughly given as a period may be divided partly according to a master's discretion, the amount of work done appearing at the head master's weekly examinations, time for which is included above.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TAUNTON COLLEGE.

[For Evidence of the Head Master, see vol. v., pp. 144–157; and for Report of Assistant Commissioner and Digest of Information respecting the old endowed school, see this vol., p. 236.]

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association, signed 2 Nov. 1866. Articles adopted 26 July 1867. Old Grammar School founded by Bp. Fox; continued under scheme of Charity Commissioners (1867), and Articles of Association.

Constitution.—Incorporated under Companies Act, 1862, with capital of 12,500*l.*, divided into 1,000 shares of 12*l.* 10*s.* each. Executor or administrator of deceased shareholder to be alone recognized or entitled to shares of deceased. Approval of Council required for transfer of shares. Shares liable to be forfeited for non-payment of calls, or of fees due from member for tuition or boarding of a pupil. Shareholders divided into two classes. Class. A. to have the perpetual right of nominating one day boy in respect of every share, and one boarder in respect of every five shares. Nominees liable to rejection by Council, subject to appeal to nominators of head master. (See below.) Class B. entitled to dividend (not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum), and bonus out of one-third profits after payment of dividend, until a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. be paid. Shareholders entitled to nominate one day boy for every five shares, or one boarder for every twenty-five shares. B. shares may at holder's option be changed to A. shares. No dividend to be payable except out of profits.

Business of company to be managed by a council composed of president (permanent), treasurer (annually elected), and nine to twelve directors (holding five shares at least for six months previous), certain proportion of whom are to retire every year, but to be re-eligible. Chairman and vice-chairman to be elected by council annually. Auditor to be elected by proprietors at annual general meeting.

Nominated pupils as well as others to pay such fees as the Council shall fix. No pupil to be admissible under the age of eight years nor after fifteen, unless Council shall be certified by head master after personal examination that he is fully qualified to enter class suited to his age.

Objects.—Establishment of a proprietary school with or without subordinate or affiliated branches; said school to be engrafted as far as practicable on the ancient College School at Taunton, established by Bishop Fox in 1522, according to a scheme to be approved by Charity Commissioners or other proper authorities (Memorandum of Association). School to be established and governed in conformity with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Articles).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—All the subjects usually taught at the great public schools, together with modern languages, English literature, history, and composition, physical science, and such other subjects as the Council shall from time to time determine (Articles of Association).

Government and Masters.—Articles of Association adopted 1867, and scheme of Charity Commissioners for Bishop Fox's grammar school, which scheme or any alteration thereof, or new scheme substituted therefor, is to be taken as controlling the Articles.

Council (subject to annual ordinary meeting or to duly called extraordinary meeting of proprietors) have power to conduct external management and make byelaws and regulations for the better government and management of school and company.

Head master to be appointed by three nominators, viz., Warden of New College, Oxford, and two other persons of high social position, residents or landed proprietors within county of Somerset, and members of the Church of England, to be elected by Council of College School. Head master removable by majority of nominators on representation made by Council and subject to appeal to Charity Commissioners. Head master to have (subject to any rules made by Council) sole internal management of school, to appoint and dismiss (independently of the Council) the masters, and expel pupils. He is to consult

with Council, whenever requested by them, on all matters relating to school, and to report forthwith the reason for expulsion of any scholar.

Head master must be member of Church of England, graduate of one of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and in priests' orders at or within three months after his appointment. He is not to serve any church on week days or to have permanent Sunday duty without sanction of Council, or to take any private pupils except in vacation time without previous sanction of Council.

No master can hold any share in the company, but they may (while masters) send their own sons to school under same regulations as Class A. of shareholders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

Masters.—Head master responsible for domestic arrangements, but not paid by boarders. Total income (so soon as the new buildings are open) 500*l.* a year, with 5*l.* a year on every boarder and 1*l.* on every day boy. House and premises found. Three other masters paid by the company.

Foundation Scholars.—Nine in number, elected by competitive examination from boys whose parents or guardians reside within one mile of the Guildhall. Three chosen every year for three years. No fees for instruction of any kind. They may be either boarders or day scholars.

Day Scholars.—Forty-two, from distances up to 2½ miles. If nominated, pay 10*l.* 10*s.*; if not nominated, 12*s.* 12*s.* Drawing 3*l.* a year extra, *for the present only*, at the School of Art. Voluntary subscriptions from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—Fourteen, under head master's supervision. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, if nominated, over eleven years 50*l.*, under eleven years 40*l.*; if not nominated, over eleven years 60*l.*, under eleven years 50*l.* School bills, highest 87*l.*; average 65*l.*; lowest 51*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 947 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 7½ a.m.; 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required only to read and write.

School not classified separately for each subject; but the alternative of Greek or German offered to all boys on entering the middle school.

School course modified, but rarely, to suit individual cases.

Religious instruction in Bible and Church catechism to all who do not object to it on conscientious grounds. In 1868, two boys objecting to catechism, none to Bible. School opened with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion entirely by year's marks; not separately for each group of subjects.

The Oxford local examination is the annual examination of the school. All boys above the lower school are expected to offer themselves. Prizes given by Lord Taunton, the Warden of New College, and others, and by the College.

No corporal punishment of any kind or under any circumstances. Boys are punished by being kept in to learn, not to write, impositions.

Playground eight or ten acres, attached to new school. Masters join in games. Boarders allowed to go out within certain bounds. Drilling and gymnastics taught. A work room with lathes and bench.

Two boys to the university, hitherto, each year.

School-time 40 weeks per annum.

Study 34 hours a week. Play-time at least 16 hours.

President:
The Right Honourable the Lord Taunton.

Nominators to Head-mastership:
The Warden of New College, Oxford.
The Right Honourable the Lord Taunton.
W. H. P. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer:
I. F. Norman.

Head Master:
Rev. W. Tuckwell, M.A.

[*For Table* A. *see page* 500.]

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
*Religious Knowledge.	56	3	—	15	16	2	1	—	2	Deuteronomy, Joshua, St. John.	20	14	2	1	—	2	2nd Bk. of Kings. St. John's Gospel.	9	11	2	1	—	2	Deuteronomy and Acts of Apostles.
Greek - -	30	3	—	10	16	4	1	1	5	Sophocles' Ajax. Homer's Od., II.	4	14	2	1	1	3	Xen. Memorabilia. Homer's Od., II.							
Latin - -	55	4	—	14	16	3	1	2	5	Horace's Od., III., IV.; Virg. Georg. III.; Livy, XXIII.	20	14	3	1	1	4	Sallust's Cat. Bell. throughout.	9	11	5	1	1	6	Principia Latina, II. Tales from Mythology.
French - -	56	5	—	6	17	1	1	1	2	Molière, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.	9	16	3	1	1	4	Cours de Litterature, passim.	9	11	3	1	1	4	Hall's first book, passim.
German - -	25	5	—	1	16	2	2	1	3	Gedichte von Schiller, passim.	5	14	2	1	1	3	Schiller's Ballads, passim.							
Arithmetic -	56	5	—	9	16	2	1	—	2	General Papers.	7	14	3	1	1	4	Colenso's Arithmetic, Stocks and Interest.	9	11	5	1	1	6	Davies' Examples to Compound Rules.
†Book-keeping																								
†Mensuration, and Surveying.																								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	56	5	—	5	17	7	1	—	12	Todhunter's Algebra, Binomial Theorem and Theory of Logarithms. Todhunter's Trigonometry. Demoivre's Theorem. Todhunter's Conic Sections, straight line and circle.	9	16	6	1	—	6	Euclid, Bks. II., III., IV., VI. Colenso's and Todhunter's Algebra, Quadratic Equations.	9	11	1	1	—	1	Euclid I., 1-10.
Physics - -	32	2	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Newth's Nat. Philosophy, Chaps. I., II., III.	12	13	2	1	—	2	Experimental oral teaching. Hydrostatics.							

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* Two boys decline the catechism on conscientious grounds.

† Not this half-year; but both are usually taught.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys earning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Natural History.	6	1	—	6	17	2	1	—	2	Huxley's Physiology, throughout.														
Chemistry -	9	1	—	9	16	3	1	—	3	Roscoe's Chemistry, non-metallic elements.														
History - -	56	3	—	15	16	2	1	—	2	Froude's England, Vols. I.-VI.	20	14	2	1	—	2	Liddell's Rome to end of 2nd Punic War. Ross' England to accession of James I.	9	11	2	1	—	2	Ross. William I. to Wars of Roses.
Geography -	56	4	—	6	17	2	1	1	3	Page's Physical Geography. Map drawing. General, Commercial, and Political Geog.	20	14	2	1	1	3	General; England, Holland, Turkey, Italy.	9	11	2	1	1	3	England, Asia, America.*
English Grammar.	45	4	—	13	14	1	1	—	1	Morell's Grammar and Analysis, passim.	12	13	1	1	1	2	Morell's Grammar, passim.	9	11	3	1	—	3	Morell, passim.
†English Literature.	56	5	—	15	16	1	1	—	1	King Lear. Craik's Literature, XVIth Cent.	20	14	1	1	—	1	Pope's Homer's Iliad, Bk. X., ad fin.	9	11	1	1	—	1	Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
English Composition.	56	5	—	15	16	—	—	1	1	- -	20	14	—	—	1	1	- - - -	9	11	2	1	1	3	—
Reading -	45	5	—	20	14	1	1	—	1	- -	12	13	1	1	—	1	- - - -	9	11	1	1	—	1	—
Writing - -	21	2	—	12	13	1	1	—	1	- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	9	11	2	1	—	2	+
Music - -	56	3	—	15	16	1	—	1	1½	- -	20	14	1	1	—	1	Hullah's Exercises, passim.	9	11	1	1	—	1	General practice, and oral instruction.
Drawing -	10	1	3*l.* a year.	10	13	2	2	—	2															

* Maps done every week by all the school.

† Evening lectures are given besides by the head master.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Retired Surgeon -	Cheddon Fitzpaine, near Taunton.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Schoolmaster -	Fullands, near Taunton.	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 4	Clergyman - -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Clergyman - -	Ruishton, near Taunton.	2 miles.
„ „ - 6	Bookseller - -	Taunton - -	20 yards.
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Taunton - -	100 yards.
„ „ - 8	Banker - -	Staplegrove, near Taunton.	1½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Retired Tradesman	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 10	Retired Merchant -	Staplegrove, near Taunton.	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Medical Man -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Country Gentleman	Haygrass House, near Taunton.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 3	Unitarian Minister	Taunton - -	20 yards.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Trull, nr. Taunton	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Taunton - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 6	Clergyman -	Taunton - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 7	Country Gentleman	Taunton - -	¾ mile.
„ „ - 8	Bookseller - -	Taunton - -	300 yards.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Corneytrowe, near Taunton.	2 miles.
„ „ - 10	Retired Surgeon -	Taunton - -	30 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Wilden, near Bedford.	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Retired Merchant -	Budleigh Salterton	
„ „ - 3	Postmaster-General	Halifax, Nova Scotia.	
„ „ - 4	Lieut.-Col., Indian Army.	Punjaub - -	
„ „ - 5	Independent Gentleman.	Taunton - -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - - -	Bishop's Hall, near Taunton.	
„ „ - 7	Clergyman -	Wilden, near Bedford.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Wine Merchant -	Trull, nr. Taunton	
„ „ - 2	Independent Gentleman.	Minehead -	
„ „ - 3	Major, Indian Army	Somerton, Somerset	
„ „ - 4	Col., Indian Army	Brussels - -	
„ „ - 5	Col., Indian Army	Bicknoller, near Taunton.	
„ „ - 6	Col., Indian Army	Brussels - -	
„ „ - 7	Land Agent -	Oxford - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

HONOURS GAINED BY BOYS IN THE SCHOOL SINCE 1864.

1865. Oxford Local Examination: Two Seniors, Sixth and Seventh in First Class;
Two Juniors, Second Class.

1866. Open Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Open Exhibition at New College, Oxford.
Clerkship, by competition, in the Civil Service.
Oxford Local Examination: Three Juniors, First Class.

1867. Oxford Local Examination: Two Seniors, Second Class.
Two Juniors, Second Class.

1868. Boden Sanscrit Scholarship at Oxford.
Eleventh place in competition for Indian Civil Service.
Fifteenth place in competition for Indian Civil Service.
Twenty-third place in competition for Admission to Woolwich.
Oxford Local Examination: Four Seniors, Second Class.
One Junior, Second Class.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

WELLS MIDDLE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—Private property of manager; owing to needed repairs, &c. school has not as yet been self-supporting.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To afford a suitable and superior education at a moderate expense and with special regard to the moral and religious character of the pupils (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Essential truths of Christianity, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, commercial accounts, geography, history, elements of mathematics including mensuration and mechanics, elements of Latin and French, vocal music and drawing, Greek (optional) 1*l.* per quarter extra. Occasional lessons in chemistry (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Rev. George Blisset, incumbent of St. Thomas East Wells, manager. Visitors: Rev. Viscount Midleton and three other clergymen.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; two boys beginning Greek.

Masters.—Head-master, assistant, monitor, French and drawing masters. Head-master has 100*l.* a year with house and garden, assistant and French master 52*l.* each, monitor 26*l.*, and drawing master 8*l.* 8*s.*

Day Scholars.—30; two thirds under 10 years of age; sons of farmers or persons in business; from distances up to two miles and a half; pay for general work under ten 6*l.*, above ten 8*l.* Two brothers 6*l.* each. Greek (optional) 4*l.* Attendance on Sunday not compulsory.

Boarders.—14. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and tuition 30 guineas paid quarterly in advance. When two brothers attend younger pays 25 guineas. Cubical contents of bed rooms 517 feet per boy. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission supposed to be able to read and write.

Modification of school course to suit special cases not encouraged. Religious instruction forms part of school routine and is one of chief points attended to. School work begins and ends with prayers usually taken from Church Service.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination at Midsummer and Christmas by examiners chosen by manager; in spring by diocesan inspector. Prizes given.

Corporal punishment inflicted publicly; all punishments by head master only.

Playground 40 yards by 12. Boys walk out accompanied by head master.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years; two annually to other places of education.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. About two thirds of lessons prepared out of school.

Head Master:
Joseph Palmer.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy has attended the Oxford Middle Class Examination held in Bath, where he obtained a 2nd Class Certificate.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Currier - -	High St., Wells -	About 3 min. walk.
„ „ - 2	Ironmonger -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Draper - -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Butcher - -	Wells (High St.)	About 5 min. walk.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Polsham, near Wells.	3 miles.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Wellesley, near Wells.	2½ „
„ „ - 8	Currier - -	Wells (High St.)	3 minutes walk.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.
„ „ - 10	Baker - -	Wells (High St.)	3 minutes walk.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Butcher - -	Wells (St. Thos. St.)	Close to the school.
„ „ - 2	Baker - -	Wells (High St.)	3 minutes walk.
„ „ - 3	Father not living -	Wells (Broad St.)	4 „ „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Currier - -	Wells (High St.)	5 minutes walk.
„ „ - 6	Clerk - -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 7	Hairdresser -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ 8	Ironmonger -	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 9	Registrar of births and deaths.	Do. do. -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Dulcote, near Wells	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Corndealer - -	Binegar, near Oakhill (Bath).	Joseph Palmer.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Castle Cary -	
„ „ - 3	Father not living -	Swanage, near Alfreton (Derbysh.)	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Westbury - -	
„ „ - 5	Father not living -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 8	Do. -	Swansea - -	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Farrington Gurney	
„ „ - 10	Gentleman -	Clifton - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Weston-super-Mare	
„ „ - 2	Gentleman -	Clifton - -	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Pilton - -	
„ „ - 4	Gentleman -	Clifton - -	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Farrington Gurney	
„ „ - 6	Father not living -	Swansea - -	
„ „ - 7	Do. -	Westbury -	
„ „ - 8	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Do. -	Swanage, near Alfreton.	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Do. do. -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.							Y.							M.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	39	4	—	4	13	5	45m	—	3½ h	Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, St. Matthew's Gospel and St. John's.	19	12	5	45m	—	3½ h	Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, St. Matthew's Gospel and St. John's.	8	9	5	45	—	3½	Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, St. Matthew's Gospel and St. John's.
Greek - -	2	1	£1 per qr.	2	13	3	1 h	3	3 h	Only made a beginning														
Latin - -	39	4	—	7	13	3	1 h	3	3 h	Cæsar's Commentaries, Books III. and IV.	12	11	3	45m	3	2¼ h	First part of Valpy's Latin Delectus.	3	9	3	45	—	2¼	Latin Grammar.
French - -	39	5	—	7	13	2	1 h	2	2 h	Alfred le Grand - -	10	12	2	1 h	—	2 h	Hall's First French Course.	3	9	2	30	—	1	First part of Hall's First French Course.
Arithmetic -	39	5	—	4	13	4	45m	3	2¼ h	Colenso's Arithmetic -	13	12	4	45m	3	3 h	Irish Nat. Soc. Arithmetic.	8	9	4	45	3	3	Irish Nat. Soc. Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	5	1	—	4	13	1	45m	—	45m	Chambers'.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	4	13	1	45m	—	45m	Irish Nat. Soc. Mensuration.	6	12	1	45m	—	45m	Irish Nat. Soc. Mensuration.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	23	2	—	8	13	5	45m	—	4 h	Algebra, first few pages of Colenso's Euclid, Book I.	15	12	5	40m	—	3¼ h	Euclid, first 20 propositions.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.							Y.									M.		H.	
Physics	17	1	—	17	12	1	45m	—	45m															
History	39	4	—	17	12	2	1 h	1	2 h	English History (Mrs. Markham).	6	11	2	1 h	1	2 h	English History (Mrs. Markham's).	8	9	4	40	1	3	English History (Mrs. Markham's).
Geography	39	4	—	17	12	2	1 h	—	2 h	Geography (Cornwell's)	6	11	3	45m	—	2½ h	Geography (Cornwell's)	8	9	4	40	—	3	Geography (Cornwell's).
English Grammar.	39	4	—	17	12	2	1 h	—	2 h	English Grammar (Hunter's).	6	11	3	45m	—	2½ h	English Grammar (Hunter's).	8	9	3	40	—	2	English Grammar (Hunter's).
English Composition.	17	2	—	12	13	1	1 h	1	1 h		5	11	1	1 h	1	1 h								
Reading	39	4	—	7	13	1	1 h	—	1 h	Routledge's "Boys' Help."	16	12	2	30m	—	1½ h	Routledge's "Boys' Help."	8	9	2	50	—	1½	British and Foreign School Society's "Daily Lesson Book," No. 2.
Writing	39	4	—	8	13	3	40m	—	2 h		9	12	3	40m	—	2 h		8	9	4	45	—	3½	
Music	39																							
Drawing	39																							

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

WRAXALL.—FAILAND LODGE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Further information respecting this school will be found in evidence of Bishop of Bath and Wells, vol. iv. 685-6].

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1839

Constitution.—School is under a master who conducts it entirely at his own pecuniary risk. He is appointed by a committee who have taken a long lease of the premises, A farm, with which the boys, however, have nothing to do, is attached to school and helps to make it pay.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of farmers' and tradesmen's children.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Those known usually as commercial subjects; Latin, French, drawing, music, practical land surveying, Euclid, and first part of algebra,

Government and Masters.—Existence of committee kept as much as possible in the background, head master taking friendly counsel with secretary, who appoints half-yearly examiner. Secretary gives religious instruction weekly to all the boys.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Four. Head master gives his assistants about 60*l.* with board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—60, all in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills, highest 39*l.*; average 33*l.*; lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 348 feet per boy. Rise 5½ a.m., retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. School work begins and ends with family prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by clergymen. Prizes given by committee and master.

Punishments: impositions and, rarely, corporal punishment; latter by head master only.

Playground between eight and nine acres.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 46 hours in the week Playtime about 26 hours in the week.

Secretary of Committee:
Rev. E. P. Vaughan, M.A., Rector of Wraxall.

Head Master:
J. Talbot.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Hotel Keeper -	East Charlton, near Somerton.	Mr. J. Talbot.
,, ,, -	2	Draper and Grocer	Caerphilly, near Cardiff.	
,, ,, -	3	Father dead -	17, George St., Grosvenor Sq, London.	
,, ,, -	4	Farmer - -	Lympsham, near Weston-super-Mare.	
,, ,, -	5	Do. - -	Dulcote, near Wells.	
,, ,, -	6	Custom House Officer.	Egerton Road, Bishopstone, near Bristol.	
,, ,, -	7	Farmer - -	East Brent, near Weston-super-Mare.	
,, ,, -	8	Do. - -	Portisham, near Dorchester.	
,, ,, -	9	Do. - -	Barrow Gurney, near Bristol.	
,, ,, -	10	Farrier - -	Mellon Street, Newport, Mon.	
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Grocer - -	Newfoundland St., Bristol.	
,, ,, -	2	Attorney - -	Albion Chambers, Bristol.	
,, ,, -	3	Farmer - -	Berrow, nr. Burnham, Somerset.	
,, ,, -	4	Do. - -	Nailsea, nr. Bristol.	
,, ,, -	5	Merchant - -	Lower Bebington, Cheshire.	
,, ,, -	6	Captain of barque Clarendon.	72, Egerton St., Bedford Street, South Liverpool.	
,, ,, -	7	Steward - - -	Caerphilly, near Cardiff.	
,, ,, -	8	Farmer - -	Aller, nr. Langport.	
,, ,, -	9	Cabinet Maker -	Castle St., Bristol.	
,, ,, -	10	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Lawrence Hill, Bristol.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil Service; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*b.*) Three.
(*c.*) Law, 1. Medical, 5. Middle Class (Oxford), 2.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
			£ s. d.		yrs.		hours.		hours.
Religious Knowledge.	48	3	- - -	16	14	7	¾	1	6
Greek - -	1	1	2 2 0	1	12	6	½	6	9
Latin - -	21	3	2 2 0	1	15	4	½	3	6
French - -	7	2	2 2 0	1	15	2	1	2	2
Arithmetic -	48	3	- -	16	15	4	1½	- -	6
Book-keeping	6	1	- -	6	14	6	½	- -	3
Algebra - Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	1	- -	16	15	2	2	- -	4
History -	48	3	- -	16	14	2	½	- -	3
Geography -	48	3	- -	16	14	2	½	- -	3
English Grammar.	48	3	- -	16	14	4	½	- -	6
English Composition,	39	2	- -	16	14	1	1½	1	1½
Reading -	48	3	- -	16	14	8	½	- -	4
Writing -	48	3	- -	16	14	9	½	- -	4½
Music - -	3	1	4 4 0	3	11	6	½	6	3
Drawing -	14	2	2 2 0	7	14	2	2	- -	4

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST CLASS in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
		yrs.		hours.		hours.		yrs.		hours.		hours.
Religious Knowledge.	23	13	9	¼	1	6½	9	11	10	¼	1	8
Latin	7	13	4	½	- -	6						
French	6	12	2	1	2	2	12	13	4	½	- -	4
Arithmetic	23	13	10	½	- -	20	9	11	10	2	- -	20
History	23	13	3	½	- -	3	9	11	4	½	- -	4
Geography	23	13	3	20m.	- -	2	9	11	3	min. 20	- -	2
English Grammar.	23	13	3	½	- -	3	9	11	4	20	- -	3
English Composition.	23	13	1	1½	1	1½						
Reading	23	13	8	½	- -	4	9	11	8	hours. ½	- -	4
Writing	23	13	9	½	- -	4½	9	11	10	½	- -	
Drawing	7	12	2	2	- -	4						

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

WEST BUCKLAND.—DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

[Evidence respecting the school was given by Earl Fortescue (vol. v., pp. 294–307), and Rev. Prebendary Brereton (vol. v., pp. 119–143).]

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association dated 11th September 1860.

Constitution.—Shareholders, incorporated under "Joint Stock Companies Acts;" liability limited; nominal capital 7,500*l.*, of which 6,550*l.* has been raised; shares 25*l.* each; capital may with previous sanction of company in general meeting be increased.

Exhibitions.—87 shares (amounting to 2,175*l.*) are held in trust for scholarships. At present there are five exhibitions, one of 20*l.*, two of 15*l.*, and two of 10*l.* annual value, respectively tenable at school for one year each. An exhibition for practical agriculture founded by late Earl Fortescue has not yet been made use of.

There is an endowment for the chaplaincy of 1,000*l.* consols, given by the late Earl Fortescue, providing for the school one special additional service on Sunday in East Buckland Church.

Objects.—To provide one or more schools on a proprietary basis, adapted more particularly to the wants of the agricultural class (memorandum of association).

Subjects of Instruction.—Those generally necessary to practical English life, e.g. religion, English, French, mathematics, history, and geography.

Government and Masters.—Patron (Earl Fortescue), five permanent trustees and six directors annually elected by shareholders.

Master appointed and removed by trustees; under masters appointed and removed by master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Four resident masters besides Latin master, who attends for an hour and a half daily, drawing master who attends weekly, and occasional masters

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account for the year ending 31st December 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Furniture bills for the year	146	10	8	Balance of capital account, 1866	101	11	10
Additions and improvements (building account), including amount due by contract	628	19	8	Depreciation of furniture, 1866, returned to capital	79	11	10
				Balance	594	6	8
	£775	10	4		£775	10	4

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Salaries (including extra tuition and examination fees)	576	1	3	Charged for board and tuition	2,460	13	4
Board	1,651	18	5	„ extra tuition	232	19	4
Books, stationery, and postage	248	3	10	„ University examination fees	86	10	0
Prizes	40	8	2	„ books and stationery and use of library	207	18	7
Advertisements	34	18	8	„ sundries advanced for boys	319	0	2
House Repairs	37	7	10	Donations for prizes	16	12	0
Sundries	9	10	10	Received from land, garden, and pigs	200	9	8
„ belonging to former years	9	0	3				
Rates and taxes	25	15	0				
Advanced for boys	318	12	6				
Expended on land, garden, and pigs	193	15	10				
Interest on loan	28	13	0				
„ to bank	34	15	9				
Balance	315	1	9				
	£3,524	3	1		£3,524	3	1

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

for drilling and dancing. Head master's salary 140*l.*, with good house and board. From 45*l.* to 75*l.*, besides board, salaries of under masters.

Day Scholars.—Five, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of farmers, professional men, and tradesmen, from within a radius of three miles, pay for general work under 13, 4*l.* 4*s.*, above 13, 6*l.* 6*s.*, stationery 10*s.*

Boarders.—94, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 25 guineas above, 23 guineas below, 13 years of age. Latin 5 guineas, drawing 3 guineas (both optional), stationery and use of library 10*s.* Medical attendance 10*s.* School bills: highest 43*l.* 19*s.*, average 34*l.* 12*s.*, lowest 27*l.* 15*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 490 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys expected to have some elementary knowledge of English and arithmetic on admission.

School classification mixed. Modification of school course to suit special cases occasional, but no part of system.

Day begins and ends with prayers, viz., collects from Liturgy. On Sunday, boys attend church twice.

Promotions by quarterly examinations.

Two higher classes presented at Oxford local examinations at Midsummer, and Cambridge at Christmas. Quarterly examinations by university graduates at request of head master. Prizes given.

Corporal punishment rare; for ordinary breaches of school discipline, impositions and confinement. Corporal punishment, by head master only, in extreme cases, would be inflicted publicly.

Playground about five acres.

Cæteris paribus, a master who would join in games would be preferred.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years. Hardly any to other places of education.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week, besides 12 hours preparation under a master's supervision. Playtime about 35 hours in the week.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Scholarship Account for the year ending 31st December 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Scholarships, 1866, credited to Hewish	25	0	0	By dividends on trust funds	70	11	0
" " Stoyle	12	10	0	By dividend presented by a shareholder	3	13	9
Balance to 1868	36	14	9				
	£74	4	9		£74	4	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Depreciation of furniture 10 per cent.	86	5	9	Balance of profit and loss account 1866	3	9	0
Maintenance of building 1½ per cent. 71 16 4				Balance on revenue account 1867	315	1	9
less amount expended as per revenue account 37 7 10							
	34	8	6				
Debts doubtful or bad	55	5	1				
Dividends at the rate of 2 per cent.	131	0	0				
Balance to profit and loss 1868	11	11	5				
	£318	10	9		£318	10	9

NOTE.—The dividend to shareholders for the year 1865 was 3 per cent.; for 1866, 5 per cent.

[*For Table* A. *see page* 514.]

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Genesis to Joshua. St. Mark's Gospel. Horæ Paulinæ to end of Galatians. Prayer Bk. (Bishop Bromby's Manual). Catechism (Dean Ramsay).	44	14	—	—	—	—	2nd Book of Kings. St. Mark's Gospel. Whately's Christian Evidences. Catechism.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	2nd Book of Kings. St. Mark's Gospel. Catechism.
Latin	25	3	5gs. per an.	5	14½	6	1	—	10	Horace, Odes, Book III. Cicero, de Senectute.	8	14	6	1	—	10	Virgil, Æneid, Book II., 1–250. Cornelius Nepos, 2 lives.	12	12½	5	1	—	10	Cornelius Nepos, Eumenes. Phœdrus, 20 Fables. Henry's 1st Latin Book, Ex. 1–20.
French	98	3	—	7	16½	—	—	6	—	L'Avare. Le Dernier Abencerage. De Fivas' Trésor National.	24	14	—	—	6	—	Le Dernier Abencerage. De Fivas' Trésor National.	14	10½	—	—	6	—	Ahn's 1st French Course, Ex. 1–70.
Arithmetic	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.	44	14	—	—	—	—	Whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	To the end of Reduction in Irish Society's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	48	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	67	4	—	7	16½	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11. Algebra, Colenso's, Part I. Trigonometry, Todhunter's. Mechanics, Todhunter's (Statics).	44	14	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. Algebra, Colenso, to end of Binomial. Trigonometry, Todhunter, for beginners.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.			yrs.		H.		H.	
History	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Collier's British History. James I. to death of William III. in Ross's "Stuart Period."	44	14	—	—	—	—	Collier's British History. Ross's Stuart Period to end of William III.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	"Kings of England;" James I. to the death of William III.
Geography	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's larger Geography. Notes on the British Colonies.	44	14	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's larger Geography. Notes on the British Colonies.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	Great Britain and Ireland in Cornwell's smaller Geography.
English Grammar.	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	44	14	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	14	10½	—	—	—	—	M'Leod's English Grammar.
English Literature.	—	2	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice;" "As you like it." History of the Literature of the Stuart Period (Spalding).														
English Composition.	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	10½					
Reading	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	Scott's Guy Mannering	44	14	—	—	—	—	Scott's Guy Mannering	14	10½					
Writing	101	6	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	10½					
Music (Vocal)	101	6	—	6	16½	—	—	—	—	- - - -	44	14												
Drawing	23	3	3 gs. per an.	4	16	3	1¼	3	3¾	- - - -	12	14	3	1¼	—	3¾	- - - -	7	13	3	1¼	—	3¾	
Dancing	17	1	2 gs. per an.	—	—	1	1¼	—	1¼															

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

List of Trustees, &c.

Patron:
The Earl Fortescue.

Trustees:
The Earl of Devon.
The Revd. J. L. Brereton, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.
J. E. J. Riccard, Esq., Southmolton.
Revd. W. H. Karslake, Rector of Meshaw.
George Langdon, Esq., Ashford.

Head Master:
J. H. Thompson, Esq.

Chaplain:
Revd. J. L. Francis.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Charles - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Northmolton -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	East Buckland -	½ mile.
„ - 4	Master Mariner -	West Buckland (Guardian).	½ mile.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Stoke Rivers -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant -	Port Isaac, Cornwall.	All in School boarding house.
„ „ - 2	Draper - -	Devoran, Cornwall.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Cold Ashton, Bath	
„ „ - 4	Banker - -	Bridgewater -	
„ „ - 5	Surveyor - -	Cannington, Bridgewater.	
„ „ - 6	Sample Taker -	Lanner, Redruth -	
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Morchard Bishop	
„ „ - 8	Wine Merchant -	Bridgewater -	
„ „ - 9	Miller - -	Bideford - -	
„ „ - 10	Wine Merchant -	Barnstaple -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Bookseller -	Newport, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Whitestone, Holsworthy.	
„ „ - 3	Bookseller -	Bideford - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer -	Tetbury, Gloucestershire.	
„ „ - 5	Gas-fitter -	Newport, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 6	Draper - -	Barnstaple -	
„ „ - 7	Clergyman -	Milton Damerel -	
„ „ - 8	Gas-fitter -	Newport, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 9	Commercial Traveller.	Tiverton -	
„ „ - 10	Ironmonger -	Pembroke Dock -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

At the Oxford Examination :—

1861. One boy in first class junior honours (24th in order of merit England).

1862. One boy in the 2nd division of the senior English section.

1864. One boy in second class junior honours.

1865. One boy in the 2nd division of the senior English section. One boy in second class junior honours.

1866. One boy in the 1st division of the senior English section (15th in order of merit in England). One boy in the 2nd division of the senior English section. One boy in the 2nd division of senior mathematics. Three boys in second class junior honours.

1867. One boy in the 1st division of the senior English section (23rd in order of merit in England). Two boys in the 2nd division of the senior English section. Nine boys in second class junior honours.

1868. Three boys in second class senior honours. Three boys in 1st and three in 2nd division of English section (seniors). Six in 2nd division of mathematical section (seniors). One boy in first class and three in second class junior honours.

At the Cambridge Examination :—

1862. One boy in third class senior honours. One boy in third class junior honours. Two junior boys distinguished in religious knowledge (bracketed 7th and 33rd in order of merit in England).

1863. One boy in second class junior honours. Two boys in third class junior honours. One junior distinguished in religious knowledge (4th in order of merit in England). Two juniors distinguished in English (bracketed 33rd in order of merit in England).

1864. One boy in second class junior honours.

1865. One boy in second class junior honours. Two boys in third class junior honours.

1866. Two boys in second class senior honours. Two seniors distinguished in English (the 1st and 2nd in order of merit in England). Seven boys in second class junior honours. Four boys in third class junior honours. Two juniors distinguished in English (bracketed 10th and 17th in order of merit in England). One junior distinguished in French (bracketed 18th in order of merit in England).

1867. Two boys in second class senior honours. One senior distinguished in English (13th in order of merit in England). Three boys in first class junior honours. Six boys in second class junior honours. Three boys in third class junior honours. One junior distinguished in religious knowledge (bracketed 5th in order of merit in England). Three juniors distinguished in English (bracketed 6th in England). Two juniors distinguished in French (bracketed 2nd and 25th in England). Two juniors distinguished in mathematics (bracketed 6th and 19th in England). Two juniors distinguished in drawing (bracketed 4th in England).

In 1865 and 1866, the Royal Agricultural Society offered prizes to farmers' sons in connexion with the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. Seven prizes (altogether of the value of 15*l.*) were obtained by boys educated at this school; two for mechanics applied to agriculture, one for chemistry applied to agriculture, two for pure mathematics, and two for general position in the examination.

Several boys have been successful in passing Civil Service examinations, naval examinations, examinations for engineer studentships, &c. On one occasion a boy from this school stood first on the list for engineer studentships.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (Boys.)

SAMPFORD PEVERELL, NEAR TIVERTON.—EAST DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—(1.) May 7, 1860, as a middle class proprietary school. (2.) Feb. 3, 1863, as an "East Devon County School," Limited.

Constitution.—A joint stock company, liability limited. Proprietary consists of 188 shares of 5*l.* each. Proprietors have the right of each nominating one scholar for every four shares. Dividend from profits not to exceed 5 per cent.

Exhibitions.—Two scholarships tenable at the school; one by C. A. W. Troyte, Esq., of 10*l.* for one year, one by Rev. C. S. Bere of 5*l.* for one year.

Objects.—The instruction of the sons of the middle classes, especially of the agricultural classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English (including history, geography, &c.), mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid), one foreign language (French), and such subjects as should best help to train the mind generally, not specially.

Government and Masters.—Nine trustees hold property and appoint and dismiss head master. Nine directors elected by shareholders; elect house committee, who meet once a month and inspect the school, &c. Directors have also the right to visit it when they like, and report accordingly. They hold quarterly meetings.

Head master must be a member of Church of England, and qualified to teach English, mathematics, and if possible French or German or Latin. He has the general control of the studies and discipline, subject to the superior control of the directors. Head master appoints and removes his assistants.

State of School in 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master and one other.

Head master has 100*l.* a year besides board and lodging. An additional capitation fee will be given; sum not yet fixed. Second master (appointed by head master) has 20*l.* a year besides board and lodging. He is quite young; son of the head master

Day Scholars.—15, chiefly between 10 and 15 years of age; pay 6*l.* 6*s.*; nominees 5*l.* 5*s.*; Latin extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* Stationery and playground each 5*s.* Generally bring their dinner to school.

Boarders.—35, chiefly between 8 and 16 years of age, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Fees for boarding (besides fees for instruction, stationery, and playground as above) 14 guineas under 13 years of age, 19 guineas above that age; washing 2 guineas; beer 1*l.* 10*s.* (cider is free of charge). School bills, highest 34*l.*, lowest 26*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 455 feet per boy. Each boy a separate bed. Hours 6.30 a.m. summer; 7 a.m. winter; 9 p.m. summer, 8 p.m. winter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required on admission to be able to read and write, and have an elementary knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified chiefly by mathematics. School course not modified as a rule to suit special cases. Promotions made by result of half-yearly examination. Examiners chosen by master and school committee. Separate prizes determined by marks for work of half-year, and for success in examination.

Religious instruction for all in Scripture; optional, but generally received, in Church Catechism. Head master responsible. School-work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy. Boys prepared for confirmation hitherto by the secretary (a clergyman) under the superintendence of the vicar. Sunday lessons one hour besides evening reading with head master. Attend parish church twice on Sundays.

Punishments: caning by head master only, either publicly or privately, impositions, suspension of holidays, and (rarely, for bad conduct) temporary excommunication.

Monitorial system intended to be established.

Playground about half an acre, contiguous to school. Cricket ground about four acres, distant 300 yards. A swimming bath and covered fives court. Masters join in games. Drilling taught twice a week.

School-time 44 weeks in the year; 26 hours a week, besides in case of boarders nine hours' study. Play-time 20 hours a week.

Secretary, Rev. C. S. Bere, Rector of Uplowman, near Tiverton.

Head master, Robert Clouting.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Farmer	Sampford Peverill, Devon.	½ mile.
„ „ 2	Do.	Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.	2½ „
„ „ 3	Do.	Do. Do.	1½ „
„ „ 4	Butcher	Culmstock	5 „
„ „ 5	Farmer	Witenage, Tiverton, Devon.	1 „
„ „ 6	Do.	Halberton, Devon	2 „
„ „ 7	Do.	Do. Do.	2 „
„ „ 8	Gentleman	Sampford Peverill	100 yards.
Boys lowest in School 1	Farmer	Halberton, Devon	2 miles.
„ „ 2	Do.	Do. Do.	2 „
„ „ 3	Do.	Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.	3 „
„ „ 4	Do.	Halberton, Devon	2 „
„ „ 5	Do.	Willand, Collumpton, Devon.	3 „
„ „ 6	Do.	Halberton, Devon	2 „
„ „ 7	Do.	Uplowman, Devon	3 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Farmer	Holcombe Regis, Devon.	With the Master.
„ „ 2	Clergyman	Axminster, Devon	Do.
„ „ 3	Farmer	Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.	Do.
„ „ 4	Do.	Feniton, Honiton, Devon.	Do.
„ „ 5	Do.	Bickleigh, Tiverton, Devon.	Do.
„ „ 6	Lime burner	Tiverton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 7	Farmer	Winsford, Dulverton, Somerset.	Do.
„ „ 8	Do.	Hockworthy, Devon	Do.
„ „ 9	Valet	Tiverton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 10	Farmer	Witenage, Tiverton, Devon.	Do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Builder	Mount Radford, Exeter.	Do.
„ „ 2	Solicitor (W. Dommet, Esq.)	Chard, Somerset	Do.
„ „ 3	Spirit merchant	Bampton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 4	Builder	Mount Radford, Exeter.	Do.
„ „ 5	Farmer	Cruwys Morchard, Tiverton.	Do.
„ „ 6	Do.	Whimple, Exeter	Do.
„ „ 7	Do.	Bampton, Devon	Do.
„ „ 8	Do.	Wadebridge, Cornwall.	Do.
„ „ 9	Licensed victualler	21, York Street, Portman Square, London.	Do.
„ „ 10	Farmer	Hockworthy, Devon	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere

(*c*) Ten boys have passed the junior examination at either the Oxford or Cambridge Examination. One passed in Honours.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1868.
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	None.	18	Y. 14½	25	H. 1	15	H. Rel. Knw., 3; Grm., 1½; Cmp., 4¼; Geo., 1½; P. Geo., 1; Rd. & His., 4½; Arth., 4½; Alg., 2½; Euclid, 2; Mens., 1¾; Frch., 5½; Drw., 2; Music, 2; Writ., 3.	Laurie's Fifth Rd. Bk.; Todhunter's Algebra; Potts' & Todhunter's Euclids; Barnard Smith's Schl. Arith.; Morell's & Sullivan's Eng. Gram.; Gasc's & Hall's Frnch. Courses; Grammaire des Grammaires; Erckmann Chatrian's Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813; Smith's smaller Eng. Hist.; Nesbit's Mens.; Chambers' Bk.-kpng.; Valpy's & Eton Latin Gram.; Cæsar's Commentaries; Henry's First Latin Bk.; Hullah and the Singing Master; John's Geog.	18	Y. 13	25	H. 1	15	H. Rel. Knw., 3; Grm., 1½; Cmp., 4¼; Geo., 1½; P. Geo., 1; Rd. & His., 4½; Arth., 4½; Alg., 3½; Euclid, 2; Mens., 1¾; Frch., 5½; Drw., 2; Music, 2; Writ., 3.	Laurie's Third Read. Bk.; Barnard Smith's School Arith.; Sullivan's Eng. Gram.; Gasc's and Hall's French Courses; Kings of England; Potts' Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra; John's Geog.; Nesbit's Mensuration.	13	Y. 10½	30	H. 1	10	H. Rel. Know., 3; Gram., 2¼; Comp., 2; Geog., 1½; Hist., 1½; Arith., 7; Alg., 2; Euclid, 2; French, 6; Draw., 2; Music, 2; Writing, 3; Read., 5¾.	Laurie's Second Read. Bk.; Sullivan's English Gram.; Barnard Smith's Arith.; Kings of England; Bible and Oral Instruction.
Latin	7																							
French	34																							
Arithmetic	All																							
Book-keeping	4																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	25																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	30																							
History	All																							
Geography	All																							
English Grammar.	All																							
English Composition.	25																							
Reading	All																							
Writing	All																							
Music	25																							
Drawing	25																							

GREAT TORRINGTON, MIDDLE SCHOOL.

This school was opened in July 1867.

Committee of Managers.—Rev. Samuel Buckland, Messrs. John Adams, junr., Charles Doe, Henry Fowler, Henry Hooper, M. R. Lovebond, John H. Lake, H. H. Pidgeon.

Secretaries.—W. E. Price and Fred. Holwill.

Head Master.—Samuel Doidge, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

Instruction.—English grammar and composition, geography and history, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid and higher mathematics, with book-keeping and land surveying.

Terms: boarders 26*l.* 5*s.*, day scholars 5*l.* 5*s.*; under 10 years of age 4*l.* 4*s.* Extras: French 1*l.* 1*s.*, Latin 1*l.* 1*s.* Washing 2*l.*

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

CALLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1864, by Rev. F. B. Thornton, principal.

Constitution.—At present temporary. As intended, persons will become proprietors by donation of 25*l.* or 50*l.*, and will have right of nominating pupils, such nominees to pay three fourths of ordinary school fees. Property will be vested in five trustees.

Exhibitions.—None at present.

Objects.—Education of all classes in the immediate neighbourhood, and of upper and lower middle classes at a distance, boarding houses being at quite different rates.

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Elements of a sound liberal education in classics and mathematics.

Government and Masters.—Governors to be eight or twelve in number. Gentlemen of position in county and neighbourhood, a self-elected body. To appoint and dismiss head master, to fix general course of studies, leaving details to head master, and to have absolute control over conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners. Bishop to be visitor.

Assistant masters to be appointed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Three resident masters, besides two periodical masters and five mistresses. Head master's emoluments, 120*l.* per annum, and house for boarders rent and tax free.

Day Scholars.—172 boys and girls; 115 under 10 years of age; of all classes; from distances up to one or two miles; pay for general work 10*l.* 10*s.* Music (if taught by master) and landscape drawing 8*l.* 8*s.* each. Music (if taught by mistress), dancing, and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drilling 1*l.* 8*s.* School open morning and evening on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eleven; in head and assistant masters' houses. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board in head master's house 25*l.*, in assistant's house 20*l.* Laundress 2*l.* 2*s.* Hours 7 a.m., 8 p.m., or latter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No restrictions as to knowledge of scholars on admission.

School classified by Latin chiefly, but separately for arithmetic.

School course modified to suit special cases.

Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examinations half-yearly by examiners chosen by governors, monthly by principal and head master. Prizes given.

Punishments, except in very grave cases, impositions; severe corporal punishment inflicted privately and by head master only.

Playground about an acre and a half. Callisthenics taught as part of school system. Boarders not allowed to walk out by themselves.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Scholars in school 30 hours in the week. Most lessons supposed to be learnt out of school.

Principal:
Rev. F. B. Thornton.

Head Master:
Rev. F. T. W. Wintle.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Callington -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Bookseller - -		Close.
" " - 3	Draper - -		
" " - 4	Hotel Keeper -		
" " - 5	Schoolmaster -		
" " - 6	Widow - -		
" " - 7	Yeoman - -	Frogwell, near Callington.	1½ mile.
" " - 8	Agriculturist -	Newbridge - -	Do.
" " - 9	Tailor - -	Callington - -	¾ mile.
" " - 10	Builder - -	Do. - -	Close.
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Miner - -	Callington -	All within ½ a mile of the school.
" " - 2	Blacksmith -		
" " - 3	Watchmaker -		
" " - 4	Tailor - -		
" " - 5	Miner - -		
" " 6	Gardener - -		
" " - 7	Miner - -		
" " - 8	Butcher - -		
" " - 9	Miner - -		
" " - 10	Do. - -		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Yeoman - -	Wallesbrume, Warwick.	Head Master.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Henley, Maidenhead.	
" " - 3	Widow - -	Callington - -	
" " - 4	Yeoman - -	Linkinhorne, Cornwall.	
" " - 5	Mine Agent -	North Hill, Cornwall.	
" " - 6	No parents -	Basingstoke, Hants	
" " - 7	Gentleman -	Abroad - -	
" " - 8			
" " - 9	Gentleman -	Fareham, Hants -	
" " - 10	Yeoman - -	Linkinhorne, Cornwall.	Assistant Master.

No boarders at present among the lower forms.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
Religious Knowledge.	187	6	—	10	Fifteen years.	5	One hour.	—	—	Greek Test., part of St. John's Gospel.	28	Y. 11·35	7	One hour.	—	H. 7 *	Old Test. Hist., Genesis; New Test., St. John's Gospel; Catechism.	35	Y. 9·42	7	H. 1	—	H. 7	St. Matthew's Gospel; Genesis.
Greek - -	12	2	—	7		5		—	—	Lucian extracts.														
Latin - -	74	3	—	7		5		—	—	Horace, Odes. Cicero, De amicitiâ.	26	11·07	5		6	5	Corn. Nepos.; Cæsar; Ovid's Selections; Jacob's Latin Reader; Latin Grammar; Henry's Latin B. and Ellis' Exercises.							
French -	70	4	—	10		8		—	—	Nisard's History of Literature, Vol. I.	28	11·35	4		4	4	Ahn's 1st Course.							
German - -	6	—	—	—		2		—	—															
Arithmetic -	187	5	—	10		3		—	—	Barnard Smith and Colenso, the higher rules.	28	11·35	6		—	6	Barnard Smith and Colenso.	35	9·42	6	1	—	6	
Book-keeping	18	1	—	—		—		—	—	- - - -	18	10·83	1		—	1	Chambers' Educational Series.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	2	—	6		2		—	—	Euclid, I., II., III., IV.; Algebra, Simp. Equa.														

* The aggregate time is exclusive of time for preparation. It is not possible to estimate the preparation of time out of school given to lessons. In the head master's house from 2 to 3 hours' evening preparation are required, except for the highest class, who have as much time as they can get.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
			£ s.									Y.				H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History	74	4	—	10				—	—	Eng. Hist., William and Mary, to George III.	28	11·35	2		—	2*	Markham and Hume, Hists. Eng.							
Geography	74	4	—	10				—	—	Geography of Europe	28	11·35	2		—	2	Anderson's Geography.							
English Grammar.	101	4	—	10				—	—	- - - -	28	11·35	2		—	2	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	35	9·42	4	1	—	4	Guy's Grammar hitherto.
English Literature.	10	—	—	10																				
English Composition	41	4	—	10				—	—	Themes	28	11·35	2		4	2								
Reading	187	6	—	10				—	—	- - - -	28	11·35	6		—	6	- - - -	35	9·42	12	1	—	12	
Writing	187	6	per ann.	—				—	—	- - - -	28	11·35	2		—	2	- - - -	35	9·42	6	1	—	6	
Instrument Music.	18	1	8·8	10				—	—	Beethoven	8	11·50	3		—	3								
Landscape Drawing.	—	—	8·8																					
Callisthenic	—	—	1·8																					
Dancing	12	—	4.4	6				—	—	- - - -	6	10	1		—	1								
Needlework	51	3	—	—				—	—	- - - -	10	12·30	2		—	2	- - - -	19	10	2	2	--	2	

Fifteen years. One hour.

* The aggregate time is exclusive of time for preparation. It is not possible to estimate the proportion of time out of school given to lessons. In the head master's house from 2 to 3 hours evening preparation are required, except for the highest class, who have as much time as they can get.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

PROBUS PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—January A.D. 1853, by Rev. Daniel Trinder, principal.

Constitution.—School buildings property of Principal. In A.D. 1857 Principal appealed to laity of county and general public to enable him to raise 1,500*l.* for erection of new buildings. 736*l.* was promised. In following year premises were purchased for 835*l.* and 22 June 1860, buildings to accommodate 80 boarders, and easily capable of enlargement for 100 boarders, were opened. Principal desires to hand over school to trustees to be chosen from clergy and laity of county on having his estate recouped by subscriptions or otherwise.*

Exhibitions.—Three exhibitions of 10*l.*, intended to assist parents of very limited means, awarded after a preliminary examination in elementary subjects, and tenable for four years upon condition of steady progress and good conduct.

Objects.—To give persons for whom a "grammar school" course is not exactly suitable a good cheap education that will fit them to enter business or some special course of education.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Attention particularly directed to training and development of faculties of mind, so as to give boys power of teaching themselves or profiting by what professors may teach them.

Government and Masters.—Principal appoints and dismisses masters; may be appealed to by parents; consults with head master upon points of discipline, &c.; appoints examiners, and is present during or for the results of the annual examination at Midsummer.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

[Note by Headmaster:—
Mid. 1868. There is very little alteration of any kind since 1864. A slight increase in the number of boarders, and decrease in that of day boys.]

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Three; two graduates of Oxford. Head master's salary 200*l.* with house and a capitation fee of 2*l.* 10*s.* on every boy over 45. Second master lives in schoolhouse and has a salary of 100*l.* Third master's salary 50*l.* with board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—Seven; chiefly between 14 and 16 years of age; from distances up to a mile and a half.

Boarders.—32. Three meals a day, four to senior boys. Meat once. Terms 30 guineas. Greek, French, and German 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Dancing 3*l.* 3*s.* Library 2*s.* Drilling 10*s.* School bills, highest 41*l.*; average 36*l.*, lowest 32*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 806 feet per boy. Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

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* SUMMARY of Statement of Building Accounts.

RECEIVED.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDED.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions†	736	3	0	Purchase of premises with legal expenses	852	0	0
Balance due to Principal	2,905	12	3	Building contract	1,570	0	0
				Extra work	556	0	9
				Fees (architect and clerk of works)	200	6	8
				Fencing, levelling, fittings and furniture	463	8	7
	£ 3,641	15	3	(*sic*)	£ 3,641	15	4

† Some of which are still (A.D. 1868) unpaid.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit special cases. Half an hour each morning devoted to divinity. Boys attend morning service in parish church daily. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-yearly examination, but occasionally for marked progress between examinations, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduates of Cambridge and a teacher of modern languages appointed by principal, and once a year by masters exchanging classes. Prizes given.

Punishments: caning and impositions; former by head master only and privately, but publicly when needed for example's sake.

Playground about three quarters of an acre. Drilling, &c. taught to every boy twice a week.

About four boys gone to King's College and one to Oxford within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school (including time spent in preparation) if seniors 44, and if juniors 38 hours in the week. Playtime 25 hours per week.

Principal.—Rev. D. Trinder, M.A., Incumbent of Teddington, Middlesex.

Head Master.—Rev. R. Blackmore, M.A.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Shipbuilder -	Probus -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Shipbuilder -	Do. -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. -	¼ ,,
Boys lowest in School - - 1	No profession -	Probus -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Widow of farmer -	Do. -	Adjoining school.

These are all the day boys.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Land Surveyor -	West Looe -	All with the Rev R. Blackmore.
,, ,, - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders	Truro - -	
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon - -	Fowey - -	
,, ,, - 4	Chemist - -	West Looe -	
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon - -	Fowey - -	
,, ,, - 6	Accountant -	Penzance -	
,, ,, - 7	Ironmonger -	Exeter - -	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Newlyn, East -	
,, ,, - 9	Rope-maker -	Padstow - -	
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper - -	Truro - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Banker's Clerk -	Liskeard - -	
,, ,, - 2	Mine Agent -	St. Just, Penzance	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 5	Captain, R.N. -	Fowey - -	
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Broad Clyst, Exeter	
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon, R.N. -	Dartmouth -	
,, ,, - 8	Collector of Customs	Falmouth - -	
,, ,, - 9	Land Surveyor -	West Looe -	
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	St. Enoder -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere

(*c*) Senior Warneford, Exhibition at King's College, London.
7. First Class Honours at Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.
16. Second ,, ,, ,, ,,
12. Passed.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	32	3	—	12	Y. 15	6	H. ½	6	H. 3	Genesis, Acts of Apostles, Catechism, and Prayer Book.	12	Y. 13	6	H. ½	—	6	I. Samuel, St. Matthew, Catechism.	10	Y. 11	6	H. ½	—	3	I. Samuel, St. Matthew. Catech.
Greek - -	4	—	2 gs.	4	15	5	¾	2	4	Xen. Anab., Book III.														
Latin - -	39	5	—	12	15	5	mrly 1	5	8½	C. Nepos and Ovid for Cambridge Examination. Cicero pro Archiâ. Hor. Od. III., IV. Wilkins' Latin Prose.	13	14	5		5	4	Do Viris Illustribus. Kennedy's Grammar and Pal. Latin.	5	10	5	¾	5	4	Kennedy's Grammar. Acc.
French - -	24	4	—	9	14	4	1	4	4	Guizot's Alfred le Grand. Grammar.	10	14	4	1	4	4	Alfred le Grand. Hall's Second Course.	3	10	4	1	4	4	Hall's First Course.
German -	3	1	2 gs.	—	—	4	½	4	2	Ahn's Reading and Exercise Books.														
Arithmetic -	39	3	—	15	14	3	1	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic -	19	13	3	1	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic -	5	10	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	6	2	—	3	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers's Course -	3	14	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers's Course.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	3	—	7	15	4	1	—	4	Euclid, I.-VI. Colenso's Algebra, Part I. Todhunter's Trig. to Sol. of Triangles.	10	13	2	1	—	2	Euclid, I.-III. Algebra to Simple Rules.							
History - -	39	3	—	13	15	3	½	—	1½	Hume (Student's). Stuart Period.	15	13	3	½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines. Stuarts	11	10	3	½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines.
Geography -	39	3	—	13	15	3	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography -	15	13	3	½	—	1½	British Isles and Europe	11	10	3	½	—	1½	England and Wales.
English Grammar.	39	3	—	13	15	4	1	4	4	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	12	13	4	1	4	4	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	14	10	4	1	4	4	Morell.
English Literature.	12	1	—	13	15	2	½	1	1	Thomson's Winter.														
English Composition.	39	3	—	13	15	2	¼	1	1¼	- - - -	15	13	1	¾	1	¾	- - - -	11	10	2	½	1	1	
Reading -	39	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	15	13	4	⅓	—	2	- - - -	10	10	2	⅓	1	1	
Writing -	39	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	12	14	4	⅓	—	2	- - - -	10	10	2	⅓	1	1	
Music - -	5	—	½ g.	—	—	2	½	—	3															
Drawing -	39	2	—	13	15	1	1½	—	1½	- - - -	13	13	1	1½	—	1½	- - - -	13	10	1	1½	—	1½	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

BALTONSBOROUGH NEAR GLASTONBURY.

[See notice in Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii. p. 76.]

WHATLEY NEAR FROME.—CHANTRY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[Evidence respecting this school was given by Rev. J. G. C. Fussell and Miss Kyberd, vol. v., p.p. 708–717. See also Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii., p. 76.]

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1857.

Constitution.—Legal estate in site and buildings vested in Bishop of Bath and Wells and his successors. Salaries and other expenditure guaranteed by two individuals called managers. Under same management there is an industrial school for training female servants, and (with addition of parish clergymen) an elementary village school.

Exhibitions.—One of 15*l.* per annum for three years, in Bishop's gift, tenable by a daughter of a poor clergyman of diocese.

Objects.—Object of promoters to bring within reach of persons of limited income benefits of good education, including French, music, drawing, and such other accomplishments as are usually imparted in schools of superior character. Promoters desire in some measure to remove objection, that, while education of lower classes has advanced with rapid strides, no corresponding improvement has been effected in that of those above them (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—General course, in addition to religious teaching, includes French by a resident French governess, elementary drawing, vocal music in classes, and all branches of study which a sound English education comprises, German and music extra subjects (prospectus).

Government and Teachers.—Bishop visitor. Managers appoint head mistress and concur with her in appointment of other teachers. Exercise general superintendence; frequently make suggestions, and occasionally give directions.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—All pupils learn French, arithmetic, history, geography, drawing, needlework, and (with one exception) instrumental music. Six learn Latin, ten German; four vocal music, and about seventeen dancing.

Teachers.—Four, besides music master and governess pupil. Emoluments; head mistress, board, washing, lodging, and 70*l.* per annum; second, board, lodging, and 35*l.* per annum; French, board, lodging, washing, and 35*l.* per annum; German, board, lodging, washing, and 28*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—One.

Boarders.—27. Four meals a day, with piece of bread at 11 a.m., meat once. Terms for board and instruction 30 guineas; laundress, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 5*l.* 5*s.*; German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; dancing (one quarter in the year), 1*l.* 1*s.*; school bills, highest, 51*l.*; average, 46*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, about 448·5 per pupil. Rise, 6½ to 7¼ a.m. Retire, 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars examined, but no fixed requirement as to knowledge on admission. Usually come from home teaching; if from other schools the better prepared. Stay on an average about three years.

Classification by reading, grammar, and arithmetic chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. Two scripture lessons for one hour each weekly, besides one hour on Sunday morning. Day begins and ends with prayers based on Liturgy. Pupils attend divine service in church at 8½ a.m. daily.

Promotions by examination at beginning of half-year.

Examination twice a year by managers; also by H.M. inspector when he visits village school. Prize given yearly for proficiency in each subject.

No fixed punishments.

Lawn about a quarter of an acre. One of managers allows pupils to go into his fields, besides giving them cricket ground of an acre and a half. None but six elder girls allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a teacher, and they only by especial leave.

School rooms warmed and ventilated by Pierce's patent grates; ventilators in walls and ceilings. Seats provided with backs.

Schools open 42 weeks in the year. Scholars in school 36 hours in the week. About 20 hours a week allowed for exercise.

Managers:
Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, M.A., and Joseph J. Allen, Esq.

Head Mistress:
Susan Kyberd.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1		Physician (dead) -	Staines - -	Susan Kyberd.
,, ,, - 2		Architect - -	London.	
,, ,, - 3		Gentleman Farmer	Bristol.	
,, ,, - 4		Clergyman -	Chagford, Devon.	
,, ,, - 5		Surgeon (dead) -	London.	
,, ,, - 6		Auctioneer -	Bath.	
,, ,, - 7		Gentleman Farmer (dead).	Alton Pancras, Dorchester.	
,, ,, - 8		Ironmaster - -	Swansea.	
,, ,, - 9		Stockbroker -	London.	
,, ,, - 10		Do. -	Do.	
Scholars lowest in School - - 1		Owner of fishing vessels.	Worthing.	
,, ,, - 2		Attorney - -	Wellington, Somerset.	
,, ,, - 3		Clergyman -	Ashburton.	
,, ,, - 4		Ironmaster - -	Swansea.	
,, ,, - 5		Gentleman Farmer	Sherborne.	
,, ,, - 6		Decorative Painter	London.	
,, ,, - 7		Auctioneer -	Bath.	
,, ,, - 8		Owner of fishing boats.	Arundel.	
,, ,, - 9		Stockbroker -	Staines.	
,, ,, - 10		Farmer - -	Chelmsford.	

There is only one day scholar, daughter of the music master.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1868.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
*Religious Knowledge.	28	3	—	6	16½	2	1	2	4½	Shakespeare, Trench, Warren's Blackstone, Hume, Milton, Macaulay, Strickland's Queens.	7	15½	2	1	2	4½		8	13½	2	1	2	5	
Latin	6	—	—	6	16½	3	½	3	4½		7	15½	4	1	2	5½		7	13½	5	1	3	7	
French	28	4	—	7	16	4	1	2	5		3	15½	2	½	3	6	Shakespeare, Scott, Goldsmith.	8	13½	4	½	1	4	
German	10	2	4gs.	7	16	5	½	3	5½		7	15½	1	1	1	3								Sixth Standard Book, published by S. P. C. K. Scott. Bishop Davis's Letters on English History. Dr. Brewer's Guide.
Arithmetic	28	4	—	6	16½	3	1	—	3	Michelet, Mignot, Corneille, Racine, Chateaubriand.	7	15½	½	1	1	3	De Vigny, Alexandre Dumas, Ahn, Bossut's Phrases, Madame de Genlis. Uhland. Colenso's Arithmetic. Ince's Outlines of English History.	8	13½	2	½	1	2	
History	28	4	—	6	16½	2	½	1	2½		7	15½	½	1	1	2		8	13½	2	½	1	2	
Geography	28	4	—	6	16½	2	½	1	2		7	15½	½	1	1	3		8	13½	2	½	1	2	
English Grammar.	28	4	—	6	16½	2	½	1	2½	Göthe, Schiller, Uhland. Cornelius Nepos, Phædrus. Eton Latin Grammar. Tiark's German Grammar.	7	15½	½	1	1	3		8	13½	2	½	1	2	
English Composition.	No separate exercise for this, but the subject attended to in the written compositions.																							
Reading	28	4	—	6	16½	2	½	—	1		7	15½	½	—	1	1½	Morell's English Grammar.	8	13½	3	½	—	1½	Dupont, Bossut.
Writing	28	4	—	6	16½	1	½	—	½	Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar.	7	15½	½	—	—	½		8	13½	5	½	—	2½	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Instrumental Music.	27	4	—	6	16½	2	½	5	5½	Morell's English Grammar.	7	15½	½	½	5	5½	Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar.	7	13½	2	½	5	5½	Cornwell's Geography.
Vocal Music	4	—	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	Tiark's German Grammar.								In second class for drawing.						Morell's Grammar.
†Drawing	28	2	—	15	—	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. Colenso's Arithmetic.	13	—	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geography. Keith Johnstone's Atlas.							Johnstone's School Atlas.
Dancing	Number varies.																	Dancing same as first class.						
	17	2	—	8	—	1	1	—	1	Girdlestone's Arithmetic. Cornwell's Geography. Malte Brun and Balbi's Geography. Keith Johnstone's Atlas.															
Needlework	28	4	—	6	16½	5	1¼	—	8¾		7	15½	5	1¼	—	8¾		8	13½	5	1¼	—	8¾	

* The pupils attend divine service daily at 8.30 a.m. at church, which is not included in the entry as to Religious Knowledge.
† Drawing is taught throughout the school by a master from the department of Science and Art.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

BOLHAM NEAR TIVERTON.—SCHOOL FOR TRAINING GOVERNESSES.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(See also Mr. Stanton's General Report, vol. vii. p. 75.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1848.

Constitution.—Private property of lady who established it.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Training ladies whose families have been reduced from affluence, and who are desirous of becoming governesses.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good English education, thorough teaching in languages and accomplishments, together with special mental and moral training for work of education.

Government and Teachers.—Teachers appointed and dismissed by proprietor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Latin, French, German, and English subjects leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Four. Salaries: head 65*l.*, second 40*l.*, German 50*l.*, French 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—Three.

Boarders.—38. (Seven or eight little girls board with a lady in village, and come to school daily for instruction as a practice class for pupils.) Four meals a day; meat once. Terms (everything included) under 16, 14*l.*; above, 18*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 625·2 feet per pupil. With two exceptions only, all have separate beds. Part of each bedroom railed off with curtains for washing. Rise 6½ or 7 a.m., retire 9½ or 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission must have a knowledge of elementary history, geography, arithmetic, and French. Pupils generally come from other schools, and are usually better prepared than those who come from home teaching. Stay on an average two years.

School variously classified according to subject; but pupils backward in French not allowed to join first English classes until they are more advanced. Religious instruction by head mistress chiefly; one or two older pupils take a class on Sunday of those less advanced in Scripture knowledge. School work begins and ends with Thornton's Family Prayers, with MSS. prayers for special occasions.

Promotions by examination, and separate for every subject.

Examination twice a year by teachers, chiefly from questions of Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. No prizes.

Punishments rarely needed, except small pecuniary forfeits for breaches of rules. Head mistress sometimes delays giving out letters, or obliges offender to write out an account of what she has done, and read it before school.

Playground about half an acre.

School-rooms warmed and ventilated with open fire-places and large windows, which are opened three times a day in winter. Nearly all seats are chairs; few forms used.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Pupils in school (including part of music practice) 33 hours in the week. Three-fourths of lessons prepared out of school. Sixteen hours in the week (excluding Sundays) allowed for exercise.

Owner of School:
Miss Heathcoat.

Head Mistress:
Miss M. E. Porter (since resigned).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholar highest in School - - 1	Second Master of Grammar School.	Tiverton.	
Scholar lowest in School - - 1	Officer in Army -	Near Tiverton.	

N.B.—As a rule, day Scholars are not admitted to this School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School - 1	House Surgeon -	Guy's Hospital, London.	Mrs. Cross.
" " - 2	Do. -	Do. do.	
" " - 3	Physician - -	Mary Church, Torquay, Devon.	
" " - 4	Managing Clerk -	Ironmonger Lane, London.	
" " - 5	Clergyman - -	Sissinghurst, Kent.	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Cathedral Square, Waterford, Irelnd.	
" " - 7	Surgeon - -	Raglan Circus, Weston-super-Mare.	
" " - 8	Physician - -	39, High Street, Inverness, N.B.	
" " - 9	Solicitor - -	9, Adelphi Terrace, London.	
" " - 10	Do. - -	St. Thomas, Exeter.	
Scholars lowest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Yeovil, Somerset.	
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Cathedral Square, Waterford, Irelnd.	
" " - 3	Teacher of Dancing	137, Castle Street, Reading.	
" " - 4	Private Gentleman	Tor Vale Parade, Barnstaple.	
" " - 5	None, through ill health.	Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.	
" " - 6	Merchant - -	177, Newmarket Rd., Cambridge.	
" " - 7	Unpaid Judge -	Le Marais, St. Mary's, Jersey.	
" " - 8	Paper Manufacturer	High St., Wells.	
" " - 9	Proprietor of Mines	St. Aubyn's Sq., Cambourne, Cornwall.	
" " - 10	Magistrate -	19, Ann Street, Clonmel, Ireland.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	2	—	16	19	3	30	—	3	Paley's Horæ Paulinæ. Cassell's Biblical Educator, 50 pages. Birk's Bible and Modern Thought, whole Book.	23	18	5	30	—	4	Same Books as 1st Class with Nicholl's Help to the Bible.		17					
Latin	24	3	—	5	19	2	30	—	1½	Henry's 1st Latin Book	8	18	2	—	—	1½	Henry's Latin Book. Beard's Latin made easy.	11	17					
French	All	3	—	6	19	10	45	2	10 pp.	Noel and Chapsal, 160 pages, Grammaire Normal. Tarver's Phrascologie, whole Book. Brasseur's Phraseologie. Voyage autour de ma chambre, whole. Prosateurs Français par Roche.	12	18	7	45	2	11	Noel and Chapsal, 160 pages. Tarver's Phrascologie, whole Book. Prosateurs Français par Roche.	14	17	2	30m	—	6	
Italian	7	2	—	3	19	3	30	—	1½	Prose Italiane	4	18	—	—	—	—	Prose Italiane.							
German	25	3	—	7	20	5	55	2	8	Sigerin's Grammar, Chambers' Vocabulary, whole Book. Schiller's Wallenstein, whole Book.	8	18	5	50	2	7	Grammar by Troppenger, 110 pages. Ahn's Vocabulary.	9	—	4	1 h	—	7	
Arithmetic	All	3	—	7	19	2	30	—	1½	Colenso's Arithmetic, 100 pages.	16	18	—	30	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic, 50 pages.	7	—	4	30m			
Physics	All	2	—	16	19	2	30	—	1½	Philosophy in Sport, 142 pages. Hogg's Natural Philosophy, 110 pages. Joyce's Dialogues revised by Pepper.	16	18	—	30	—	1	Ince's Outlines of Gen. Knowledge. Oral Lessons.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	All	2	—	14	Y. 19	4	H. —	—	H. 4½	Ancient Hist. Smith's Grecian Hist. Beale's Students' Guide, two thirds, Hamilton's Outlines of Constitutional Hist. of England, 300 pages.	20	Y. 1	4	M. 30	—	H. 6	Guy's Ancient Hist. Beale's Students' Guide, 50 pages. Lord's Hist. of Europe, whole Book. Iuce's Outlines of English and French Hist.		Y.		H.		H.	
Geography	All	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	2½	Clyde's Geography, 200 pages. Hughes' Physical Geography, 170 pages.	22	—	—	—	—	2½	Clyde's Geography. Anderson's Geography, 50 pages, 10 maps.							
English Grammar.	All	2	—	12	—	1	½	1	45m	Thring's English Grammar, whole Book. Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	24	—	—	—	—	1	Morell's Smaller Grammar.							
English Literature.	All	2	—	8	—	1	½	—	45m	Angus' Handbook of English Language.	18	18	—	—	—	—	Dr. Angus' Handbook to English Language.							
English Composition.	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	Graham's Synonyms.														
Reading	All	2	—	9	20	1	½	—	½	Miscellaneous passages from best Poets and Prose writers.	7													
Instrumental Music.	—	2	—	15	—	2	½	—	10½	Cramer's Exercises. Bertini's Exercises.	21	18	2	30	—	10½	Bertini's Exercises.							
Vocal Music	20	2	—	—	19	2	30m	—	1½	Sol-fa Reporter, Novello's Glees.	14	18	2	30	—	1½	Sol-fa Glees.							
Drawing	30	3	—	6	20	4	1 h 7 m	—	5½	Copies and Models	13	—	3	1½ h	—	4½	Copies and Models	18	17	4	1½	—	5	
Art of Teaching and Training Children.	26	2	—	7	19	3	½ h	1	3	- - - -	19	18	3	30	1	3								

N.B.—Practicable and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Natural History is taught on alternate Half Years with Natural Philosophy.
Lectures are occasionally given on subjects of general interest by the Head Mistress.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TAUNTON.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT.

Schools for Upper and for Middle Classes.

[See Mr. Stanton's General Report, (vol. vii. p. 76.)]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   ~~(*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income~~ of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

(*a*) the total number;
(*b*) the amount of each;
(*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
(*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

(*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
(*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
(*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
(*d*) the studies;
(*e*) the discipline;
(*f*) the payments by the boys;
(*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

(*a*) for the education of boys only;
or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?
40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?
41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?
42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?
43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?
44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.
45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?
46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?
47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

MASTERS (including USHER) of SCHOOL.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?
49. How many foundation masters are there?
50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?
51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?
52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?
53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?
54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?
55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?
56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?
57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?
58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?
59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?
60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?
61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?
62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?
63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?
64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?
65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School *classified*—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

22. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction *do you believe* to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    ~~(*c*) the period for which it is tenable,~~
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

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